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FRANCE.

CURRENT TOPICS IN PARIS.

THE PRESS ON THE GERMAN COMPLICATIONS WITH DENMARK—SOMETHING ABOUT DEJAZET—THE BONAPARTE FAMILY QUARREL—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 5, 1874.

The grand benefit given to Déjazet, the Schleswig troubles, the recall of the *Orénoque*, the affaire Lenard, the elections for the Conseils-Generaux and the declaration of war by Prince Jerome •Egalité against the rest of his family, have been the leading topics of discussion during the past few days. As I have previously remarked, the French press is forbidden to say much about the German complications with Denmark, and any remark which might prove disagreeable to the Prussians is pretty sure to call forth a note from the Foreign Office, and a request that the offending journal should abstain from such remarks for the present. In a very effective way, however, the comments of the foreign press are collected and laid before the public. The *Indépendance Belge*, which is Prussian in sympathy and said to be inspired by the Cabinet of Berlin, tries to prove that the pretended outrages in Schleswig have had no existence except in the brains of English correspondents. But there is one sentence in this article which is worth noting since it furnishes a commentary upon the sincerity of the rest. Prussia, according to the *Indépendance*, cares very little about the portion of Schleswig under dispute; but, "for military reasons she will not give up Duppel and Alsen, where the populations would reclaim their Danish nationality if they were allowed to make a choice." There cannot be much doubt upon this point, for if Prussia was assured of a vote in her favor she would immediately provoke a plebiscite and legalize her position. Since Prince Bismarck is too clever a statesman not to know that an attempt to absorb Denmark, or to bring that country into the Germanic Confederation, would encounter opposition on the part of Russia, I have been searching for some minor aim in provoking this question. In all probability it is the neutralization of Denmark. This is in accord with the interests of England and Russia. With Duppel and Alsen, and Denmark bound over to neutrality by a treaty signed by England and Russia, Prussia would have very little to fear from that side in case of war, when if this were not done it would require a large army corps to protect this side of the territory. Of course the measure is directed against France, which was preparing to send a fleet and an army into Denmark when the first disasters of the war took place. After being told that the Federal Chancellor was meditating the complete absorption of Denmark, the world feels quite relieved to find that he is content with her neutralization merely, although this may have been all that was hoped for at first. The forcible seizure of Duppel and Alsen is a detail which seems insignificant beside the idea of a seizure of all Denmark, and that country might feel thankful that she was able to purchase the protection of the great powers at so cheap a rate. If he does not get all that he has demanded, Prince Bismarck will get something more than he expected at first, since present appearances are that he will get the desired neutralization, with Duppel and Alsen thrown in. I learn that the French Foreign Office is so busy at this moment upon this question that the Duc Decazes could not absent himself for his holiday.

TAKING CARE OF DEJAZET.

The efforts made to provide for Déjazet still continue, and a *tombola*, or sort of gift lottery, or art union, is now being gotten up for the purpose of adding to the sum obtained by the representation of Sunday week. The number of articles sent in during the week has been really surprising, and among them such valuable lots as a drawing by Gustave Doré, a picture by Diaz, an exquisitely cut cameo by M. Guyetant, and a bronze by Carrier-Belleuse, presented by Mme. Rattazzi. The lots already received are worth, at the smallest calculation, more than 50,000 francs. The *Gaulois* got up this plan, and it is now thrown into a state of despair by its own success. Its office is no longer large enough to hold the articles on exhibition, and the Salle Hertz, which was selected for the drawing, will not hold half of the present holders of tickets. Besides, it offered a dinner to the subscribers to the *tombola*, and even the grand dining-room of the Grand Hotel is not large enough now, while numbers are added every day. As this journal remarks, since the Exposition of 1867, Paris has not seen a more curious spectacle than this apotheosis of Déjazet. Journalists, artists, and the public rival each other in zeal for the purpose of embellishing the old age of an actress who was nearly forgotten a month ago. She lived in retirement, far away from the stage, and was becoming resigned to her poverty. When her name was mentioned, it was by aged persons, who recalled the fire of her early years. For twenty years managers have refused her offers on the ground that authors no longer wrote dramas that contained rôles suited to her age, and, in order to make money by her profession, she was obliged to become manager herself, and fall back upon unsympathetic provincial audiences. She established herself in Paris, but the Théâtre Déjazet was destroyed. At length she found herself in Paris, poor, disdained, unhappy, and buried alive in the poor grave of forgetfulness. One day a journalist found her in her poverty, and had the happy idea of getting up a benefit for her. All at once the public remembered Déjazet, and her apotheosis began. And never was transformation more hearty or more complete. In a few days' time 50,000 francs were put into the poor artiste's purse, and as much more, with 1,200 francs pension from the *Figaro* will shortly be given her. All Paris is now uniting to do something for her, not only because she is an actress, but because she is a *brave femme*; and although being now seventy-six, she may not live long to enjoy her sudden fortune, it is consoling to think that her remaining days on earth will be passed in comfort and ease. And all this is the work of a single journal.

THE BONAPARTE QUARREL.

Prince Charles Bonaparte was elected yesterday as a member of the Council General of Ajaccio, Corsica, beating Prince Jerome Napoleon by a very considerable majority. This result was certain the moment the Prince Imperial pronounced openly in favor of the former, and sent M. Pietri on as his agent to aid the cause of his cousin. The contest was a lively one, for on several occasions the two factions came to blows, and more than once the local authorities had to interfere in order to keep the peace. From this moment there will be open war, and Prince Napoleon will separate his party from the Bonapartist party directed by M. Rouher. But his partisans can be easily numbered. A few of the men formerly attached to his household have remained true to him, in what is called his treason, and among them M. Richard, of Seine-et-Oise, who has just published a letter against the candidature of the Duke of Padua. He thinks that the welfare of the country, assured order, and the large economical doctrines which constitute the patriotism of the Bonapartes, are best represented by the Prince Jerome. He says: "One man, an eminent citizen, the Prince Napoleon, seems to me to be designated by the doctrines of his whole life, by his intelligence, by the spirit of his race incarnate in him more than in any other, to impress upon the Bonapartist party a democratic direction, which is my own, and to guide in that route his young relative. The consolors claiming to be authorizd by the son of Napoleon III. have decided otherwise." It is the war against Prince Napoleon carried on in Corsica, "the very cradle of the Bonapartes," and the "blind reactionary policy, the systematic exclusion within and policy of clerical infrodation without," which makes M. Richard open his lips to unburden his heart. "It is," he adds, "because the Duc De Padoue is one of the chiefs of this policy that I oppose him in spite of my sympathy for him personally, for I esteem that this policy was the prime cause of the fall of the Empire. The fact is not to be begun over again, but to be reformed, and for this the concurrence of all the vital forces of France will not be too much to found in France a serious and durable Government." Up to this time there has been very little doubt about the success of M. De Padoue, but M. Mauarice Richard is a man of influence in the department, and his opposition goes directly to aid M. Senard, the Republican candidate. Some of the journals having treated this as an "unlucky accident which has happened to the *Pays*," that journal replies: "As for those who follow the example of M. Richard, how do they incommode us? It is another man who jumps overboard, who falls into the sea, and the ship continues upon her way, as if nothing had happened, toward the star which guides its course. It is one man the less, and that is all."

THE ELECTIONS.

The returns of the elections in eighty-six departments cannot arrive before to-morrow; yet the Republican journals have received private dispatches enough to show that a large number of Republicans have been elected. Indeed, if the other departments follow the lead of those thus far reported, the returns will show immense Republican gains. The Conservative journals are silent. They prefer to wait for the official figures. Nothing guarantees the exactitude of those published, and so on through the usual strain heard after a probable defeat. If this thing goes on Mr. Thiers will have reason to hope for a revision of the law of the 20th of November, which, as he remarked at Vizille, was no more legal than the law of M. Vitel, voted by a large majority of the Assembly.

ALABAMA.

ARREST OF A PROMINENT DEMOCRATIC POLITICIAN ON A CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 17.—Col. Thomas B. Whittmore, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Conservative Party, of Sumter County, a distinguished lawyer and a prominent citizen of Alabama, was arrested at Livingston to-day, on the charge of a conspiracy to injure Detective Hester. A Democratic meeting had been advertised, and as it was about to assemble this arrest was made. This was the first Democratic meeting that the citizens of Sumter County have attempted to hold since Detective Hester took control of that county about three weeks ago. There are two United States Commissioners, both Republicans, in Livingston, but Whittmore is to be carried 150 miles to Mobile, to be tried before Commissioner Gillette. Detective Hester has had the Sheriff's posse of about fifty men arrested for quelling a negro riot in Sumter, and arrests are still being made.

CALIFORNIA.

FRAUDULENT PRACTICES IN THE CORONER'S OFFICE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—The Finance and Auditing Committees of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco County will probably finish their labors next week. They have succeeded in unearthing frauds, peculations, and extortions in the Coroner's Office and Street Department, which have filled the whole community with disgust and indignation. It is probable that Coroner Rice will be indicted for fraudulent practices. Street Superintendent Kent has been removed.

FATAL ENCOUNTER BETWEEN INDIANS AND A PARTY EN ROUTE FOR THE BLACK HILLS.

YANKTON, Dakota Territory, Oct. 17.—A party of seven persons, five of them residents of Yankton, who left here ten days ago for the Black Hills, were attacked by a party of Brule Sioux, while in camp at the mouth of the Little Platte River, and in the fight which ensued John Lowe was shot dead; B. L. Baden mortally, and two others of the party severely wounded; while the Indians are believed to have lost ten killed and wounded. The survivors of the white party have returned to this city.

Apprehensions are felt for the safety of a party of twenty-seven who left this city for the Black Hills, and who intended to travel in the track of the Yankton party. The Indians are understood to have expressed a determination to prevent white men entering the region of the Black Hills at all hazards.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in B. J. Peabody's building, on Central street, Worcester, Mass. Peabody's loss is $3,000 on the building, and $3,000 on stock; insured. The following were also losers: I. Putnam, dealer in reeds and harness; H. Brennan, wood moldings; Fitch & Winn, wheel stock; H. F. Edwards, Architectural Iron Works. Several other tenants were more or less sufferers by the loss of belting, and damage by water. They are generally uninsured.

A fire in Marion, Indiana, on Friday, destroyed Wood & Co.'s stove factory, entailing a loss of $15,000; Insured.

Reame & Benetau's steam grist mill at Sandwich, Canada, was destroyed by fire Friday night. The amount of loss has not been ascertained.

A fire at Uniontown, Kentucky, on Thursday, destroyed Shelton's dry goods store. Loss, $10,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the kitchen of the house of Ex-Mayor Sawyer, on Jersey City Heights, and destroyed one side of the building, and a quantity of valuable furniture. The loss is $4,000. The flames broke out again three hours later, but were quickly extinguished. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

At 5:30 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the second floor of the residence of Mr. J. Henderson, No. 275 West Twenty-third street, caused by a gas stove. Damage, $50.

REV. ROBERT COLLYER TO REMAIN IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Rev. Robert Collyer has finally decided not to accept the call which he recently received from the Church of the Messiah, New-York, and will remain here.

GEORGIA STATE FAIR.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 17.—The Georgia State Fair opens on Monday. The hotels are filling up, and articles are pouring in. A heavy rain last night put the race-track in splendid order. All the indications point to this as being the greatest fair ever held in the South.

CHICAGO AFFAIRS.

THE CITY'S PROGRESS SINCE THE FIRE—ITS LESSONS.

PLANS FOR CHECKING GREAT CONFLAGRATIONS—THE BOULEVARD SCHEME—GEN. SHALER—CHEAP TRANSPORTATION BY WATER—GENERAL GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1874.

Three years ago, the 9th of the present month, the business part, and a very large portion of the residential part of Chicago was laid in ashes, involving a loss of some three hundred million dollars worth of property, and rendering homeless over one hundred thousand people. The particulars of that ever memorable event are yet fresh in the minds of every one; hence it is not necessary to repeat it in detail. The people of Chicago have reason for congratulation, when looking back over these three years. They have not only survived the great fire, but they have survived the great panic of 1873, and the supplementary fire of July, 1874. At first it was feared the city would never be rebuilt, although the more sanguine said we would recover in ten years. Only three years, however, have passed and the waste places have been covered. There are better buildings than ever before; even the Board of Trade has a more elegant home. Everything is back again, and everything is greatly improved, except possibly an opera-house and an art gallery. The population has rapidly increased—so rapidly, in fact, that the older cities of the continent can only look on in wonder. Four years ago our population was 298,977 souls; in 1871, at the time of the fire, we had 334,270; at the present time the school census shows a total of little less than 500,000 souls. Business shows no falling off. In 1871 we received 83,518,202 bushels of grain; in 1873 the receipts were 98,935,413 bushels. In 1870–71, there were packed 871,280 hogs; in 1873–4, the number reached 1,680,084. During 1870 there were received 1,068,000,000 feet of lumber; in 1872 there were 1,123,378,671 feet received. These figures will prove beyond question that business has increased to a very considerable extent, and that after all Chicago's disaster was indeed a blessing. Situated as she is, in the richest and most productive agricultural portion of the new world, midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, Chicago may properly be called the keystone in the great commercial arch of this country. She occupies the important position to-day of the storehouse and the granary for the middle and seaboard States, besides supplying a considerable portion of the breadstuffs required by European nations. Our railroad and water facilities of transportation are such that we neither have nor can have any successful rival as the great interior receiving and distributing market of the United States. We are central and on the direct line that unites the two great oceans, and as now our city will continue to be the objective point of both producer and consumer, the buyer and seller.

There was no general celebration of the anniversary of the fiery 9th. The city and county offices were closed in accordance with the Mayor's proclamation, and the school children were given an extra half holiday. But the citizens, with all their love of business, and their hatred of retrospection, could not entirely forget that terrible time of three years ago, when destruction kept pace with gigantic columns of blood-red flames. So in the evening the theatres were almost deserted, and the opera birds sang their sweet notes to empty seats, for men and women were at home relating to each other incidents in connection with the burning down of three hundred millions of property in less than half a day. But with the coming of another day there came to us all a determination of renewed and mightier effort, and wonderful as has been our growth during the past, we shall, with substance and enterprise, develop our resources so greatly that Chicago's expansion during the next twenty years will show her to be not only the most important distributing market in the world, but the most populous city on the American Continent.

CHECKING CONFLAGRATIONS.

For some time past this city has been considerably agitated as to the better way of checking great conflagrations. Various methods have been proposed, and there seems to be a general desire on the part of all good citizens to avail themselves of the advantages which modern science affords for guarding against evils which will certainly come upon us if we neglect to apply the lessons of the past to the changed conditions resulting from modern improvements. The recent passage by the Common Council of an ordinance making the fire limits co-extensive with the limits of the city is a step in the proper direction; but it will be many years before the innumerable frame buildings now in existence will have been replaced with brick or stone structures. Meanwhile Chicago is in great danger, and the more thoughtful of our citizens are discussing ways and means to prevent a return of our old enemy. Only recently Mr. H. W. S. Cleveland, a landscape artist of this city, read a paper before the Engineers' Club of the North-west, which has attracted more than usual attention. He favors the construction of boulevards as a means of checking great fires, and thinks the experience of Chicago has established this principle sufficiently to warrant its application as a measure of safety to every town exposed to such violent and long-continued winds as prevail upon our prairies. His idea is to construct broad, open areas, planted with trees, intersecting the city in different directions, and affording lines of defense against the spread of conflagrations from one section to another. These lines of defense would not only be measures of safety, but would also minister largely to the beauty and health of the city. The system would necessarily be a costly one, but the question of cost is the question of the value of our existence; for it involves the life or death of the city. Mr. Cleveland urges that it is needless to enlarge upon the value to the city of such an ornament as the Boulevard alluded to would form. The value of property on its sides and in its vicinity would speedily become enormously increased, and he is firm in the conviction that in a very few years the advantages which it would secure would be so obvious that an extension of the system would be imperatively demanded in other sections of the city.

In this connection it may be proper to state that it seems certain Major Gen. Shaler, of New-York, will come to Chicago to reorganize our Fire Department. He has been asked to do so by the Board of Fire Commissioners, while Fire Marshal Benner has of his own motion seconded the request. A salary of $10,000 per annum has been pledged by private citizens. There is reason for us to congratulate ourselves on this result, for Gen. Shaler will undoubtedly succeed here as he did in the Metropolis. Under his guidance the present department will be brought to a high pitch of efficiency, and there are already assurances that with his coming many of the retiring insurance companies will speedily return to this city. This good has been brought about by the Citizens' Association, of which I informed you in one of my previous letters. It seems to be the best organization for the protection of people that has ever sprung up. It has put new life into the somewhat lethargic city Government, and is still actively engaged in placing every legal barrier in the way of wholesale conflagrations. It was with their advice that one great blessing flowed from the July fire. The new fire ordinance, long delayed, was passed, making the fire limits and the city limits coextensive. This is a partial guarantee against future great fires. Now our only danger lies in the region of the planing mills and lumber yards of the West Division. But the association are giving this danger their undivided attention, and there is no reason to doubt they will eventually succeed in ridding the city of further fear from that quarter.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The subject of canal navigation is being discussed by Western transportation companies, and the expediency of widening and deepening the Illinois and Michigan Canal sufficiently to make it equal to a ship's capacity is again renewed. As long ago as 1849 the importance and practicability of improving the navigation of the Illinois River by the construction of a series of low dams and large steam-boat locks, so as to permit the largest class of river steamers to ascend the river to the southern terminus of the canal at La Salle was discussed. After a while the State undertook to do the work, and with judicious legislation it will be completed within a very few years at a total cost of about two and a half millions. I have been talking this matter over with one of the old settlers, who has given this subject of cheap transportation much of his attention, and he has informed me of the following: Seven more such dams and locks, in his opinion, would complete first-class steam-boat navigation to the City of Joliet. Twelve millions cubic yards of earth, and four millions cubic yards of rock excavation would add one hundred and fifty feet to the breadth of the canal from the Chicago River to Joliet, and five more locks would complete the work connecting fourteen thousand miles of river navigation with the ship navigation of the great lakes and the Atlantic Ocean. This would be a work which would place the real mouth of the Mississippi at Chicago, where the river steamers would discharge their cargoes of grain, cotton, sugar, and other products of the Valley of the Mississippi to be reshipped to the East and to Europe. This short link of artificial navigation is the only one of the proposed connections between the lakes and the Mississippi which can draw its supply of water from the former. Think for a moment of the effect of a stream of lake water 170 feet wide and seven or eight feet deep flowing steadily at the rate of one or two miles an hour into the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers, furnishing an immense and never-failing water-power at every lock, and lining the banks of both rivers with vast manufacturing establishments, giving employment to thousands, and adding constantly to the aggregate wealth of the State. Said my ancient and respected friend: "In relation to the transportation question now agitating the public mind, the completion of this great project would effect a solution, by bringing these two water systems into full competition with three-quarters of all the railroads in the United States. It would do more to restrain and control the charges of railroad corporations than all the legislative acts which have or can be passed, taxing the people with the support of an army of officers to enforce their provisions." The cost of making this improvement in the manner proposed, after making a liberal estimate for all contingencies, including work already done, would not exceed $25,000,000. This is really a very small sum when compared with the immense advantages which would flow from its construction. This is the only point on the face of the earth where an expenditure so small can produce such grand results; and so palpable is this fact that its accomplishment can be postponed but a very few years, even if neglected now. This subject is commended especially to the attention of Eastern capitalists and the business men of the country generally.

THE GRANT-HONORE NUPTIALS.

The approaching nuptials of Lieut. Col. Frederick D. Grant with Miss Ida Honore is to be the matrimonial event of the season. Miss Honore is the daughter of a wealthy Chicagoan, also the sister-in-law of Potter Palmer, Esq., at whose country-seat on the Grand Boulevard the wedding will take place. It bids fair to outdo the Sherman-Fitch wedding, and will, without doubt, excel anything of the kind which has ever occurred in the West. The President, Vice President, and other great guns now in Springfield, will attend, and it is promised that Nellie and Mr. Sartoris are to cross the Atlantic. It is rumored that in case Mrs. Sartoris returns she will never go back to England again.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

COMMENDABLE ACTION OF A LOCAL WHITE LEAGUE ASSOCIATION.

The following dispatch is received from the General Press Agent:

FRANKLIN, La., Oct. 17.—At the Parish Nominating Convention of the White League of St. Mary Parish, held here to-day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

> We, the White League of St. Mary Parish, in convention assembled, do hereby declare and recognize fully and freely all political and civil rights of colored people, and in order to give them a conclusive guarantee of our good faith in this recognition, be it
>
> *Resolved*, First, that we clothe our Parish Executive Committee with full power to retire the name or names of any candidates for parish officers nominated this day by us in favor of any competent colored man or men, provided that not more than half of our ticket be conceded to be colored people, and provided their candidates be competent to fill the respective offices. Second, be it
>
> *Resolved*, That we hereby invite the colored people to meet us in mass-meeting on the 24th day of October at Franklin to nominate their candidates and to accept the proposition herein made.

INDICTMENTS FOUND AGAINST A COLORED MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE, AND ALSO AGAINST THE SHERIFF OF NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 17.—The Concordia Parish Grand Jury, composed of two white men and the balance colored, have found a true bill against Dave Young, a colored member of the Legislature, for embezzling $30,000 belonging to the parish. A true bill was also found against Owen Stewart, the Sheriff, for obtaining money under false pretenses.

Careful inquiry fails to confirm the report that four members of the Returning Board have resigned.

No one has yet been appointed to succeed Bongano as umpire of the Advisory Board.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A PROMINENT REPUBLICAN.

CLINTON, La., Oct. 17.—A feud between the Breux, Weber, and Gair Republican factions culminated to-day in an attempt, between Bayou Sara and Jackson, La., to assassinate John Gair, the Independent Republican candidate for the Senate, by parties unknown. Gair was wounded, but not dangerously.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Robert Mead Jones, of Baltimore, Md., clerk, aged twenty-six years, committed suicide yesterday, by taking laudanum.

Budd Doble has arrived in San Francisco with his Eastern "flyers," and arrangements are actively making for the great races in November.

The store of L. Britt, on Washington street, Boston, was broken open Friday night, and robbed of $3,000 worth of meerschaum pipes. There is no clue to the robbers.

Patrick McNulty, aged fourteen years, an employe in the Clyde Print Works, at Warwick, R. I., was killed Friday afternoon by being caught in a belt and drawn over a shaft.

Oscar Marvin, an aged man who lived near Oxford village, two miles from Chester, N. Y., was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by falling from a large apple-tree, from which he was gathering fruit.

THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS OF THE JOURNEY.

HOW THE PARTY AMUSED THEMSELVES—A PLEASANT MEXICAN BALL—SUCCESSFUL ANGLING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONEJOS CANON, Col., Saturday, Aug. 29, 1874.

On the 17th day of August, about noon, as your correspondent stood near the centre of San Luis Park, surrounded by the main party of Wheeler's exploring expedition, the pitiless sky was shedding a storm of rain and hail while the incessant lightning crossed fierce bayonets over their heads, and the almost incessant thunder shook the very packs on the mules. Only those who have experienced a mountain storm can know how awful thunder, lightning, and hail can become. The mules and jacks turned their tails—sheared tails—as nearly as might be toward the almost vertical storm, lowered their heads, adjusted their ears so as to give the best protection to the auricular cavity, and with feet drawn together and elevated backs, they presented an attitude of mute protest against the storm. The storm soon subsided, however, and we finally camped upon the Trinchara, a tributary of the Rio Grande. We were passing beyond the region of American residents, we had left the last outpost, in that direction, of an educated, cultured civilization, well represented by the group of officers and ladies at Fort Garland, and were about to venture into an unknown region of wilderness and mountains. It will be seen that after once entering the seductive Conejos Cañon, we did not so readily reach the line of post roads and mails, and that some of the party were as many days in the wilderness as Moses was years.

On the morning of the 18th we made an early start for a line of plazas called generally Conejos, inhabited by Mexicans—the last buildings of any kind we should approach before passing over the Sierra Madre range, and turning southward into the Spanish plazas of New-Mexico. We crossed the Rio Grande, forming a long line, and, in fording, each laden donkey became the special charge of a mounted keeper. The stream was rather deep and the current rapid for such low craft, and men educated at West Point and other celebrated institutions, who had beguiled leisure hours in whirling to the lateral undulations of Von Weber's and Strauss' waltzes, swung and circled in the limpid stream with asinine partners, and the gentle words breathed into their ears were not such as are remembered "after the ball." If there is one thing more than all others which you don't want done, buy a donkey or a mule, and he will faithfully do that particular thing as well as you could do it by any conceivable accident; and when you find it out, and give a look of remonstrance, the exasperating innocence of "his" look is equaled only by that which the woman who outwits you can assume.

This may be a digression, but it ought to have its value as an apology for the language employed by a large number of men in the West. If the tendencies of good society are refining, the man whose lot is cast there deserves no great commendation because he is refined; and if the society of the most perverse of all animals tends to give more vigor than piety to the vocabulary of the Western Territories, that condition of existence may be taken into account, and ought to be, in the final balance sheet. I saw one of the roughest of mule-drivers picking and pressing some dainty arctic flowers to send to one he bashfully called his "girl" on the Pacific slope.

AT GUADALOUPE.

We entered the plaza of that portion of Los Conejos which bears the local name of Guadaloupe about 5 o'clock, and it was nearly deserted and quite dirty. The men were out on the plain, herding flocks of sheep and goats and droves of cattle, and the women were shy. A few children ventured out to look at the train and Los Americanos, and one prompt-looking young hopeful, without a stitch of clothing on his brown, plump body, gazed at us while he politely held his hat in his hand. We camped on the river Conejos, near the town, laid in more stores, awaited the arrival of the party under Lieut. Whipple, which had been detached a second time to visit the region of the Spanish Peaks. It was not until the 24th that we passed beyond the last outpost of the semi-civilization which the Mexicans, of the the lower class at least, represent.

The intervening time was made useful in various ways. Collections in natural history were made, and the photographer secured some views illustrative of the place and its inhabitants. While taking a view of the plaza of Guadaloupe from the top of an adobe house, a patriarch came in with his family, consisting of an aged wife, and his property, consisting of a donkey and the bedding thereon, and two stools of wood which his wife carried. The owner of these riches sat upon the hindquarters of the donkey, with the bedding piled up to his chin in front of him, and continually spurred his beast with alternate motions of his bare feet. At the moment when the imposing cavalcade reached the portion of the plaza nearest us, and immediately in front of the photographic instrument formidably mounted on the casa, the wife of the Mexican mover caught sight of us and our scientific arrangements, and, realizing the source and extent of her danger, dropped a stool from each hand and rushed wildly into the nearest door, leaving even her sarepa upon the way.

The young children, the youngest being about two years old, sat down in the dirt in front of our well-defended position. A member of our party—the son of one of the most distinguished, and probably the ablest, of our members of the House—who has a fondness for representatives of innocent childhood, approached the interesting group, leaned his shoulder against a corner of the casa, and ventured an effort at smiling. The children sat one behind another, close together, with legs spread out, in what is called spoon fashion, and were engaged in searching the head, each of the one in front, for evidences of phrenological or other development. The efforts of the son of a distinguished father to smile "with a smile that was childlike and bland" was either a lamentable failure, or the Mexican child does not understand a smile in the American language; for your correspondent, catching a glimpse of the face, thought his tent companion was sick, while first the oldest, and then the second child, stole away hurriedly, and the youngest, half paralyzed with terror tried first to arise, looked the second time at the horridly benignant face which hung over it, and then set up a long and lusty howl. The mother of the brood rushed out of a back door and took her little one under her arm, and whisked it rapidly away.

A MEXICAN BALL.

Our apparently hostile demonstration on the plaza, of which some excellent views were secured, did not operate strongly against the exhibition of the love which older Mexicans have for music and dancing. We were invited to participate in a *baile*, or ball, and on responding in person to the invitation, found that the assembly room of the place consisted of a hall, about forty feet long by twelve or fourteen wide, and was ordinarily the hall of a large casa. The floor was primitive earth, made hard by much usage; the music-stand, which held two good violinists, was extemporized from a dry goods box, and the chandeliers consisted of two pieces of board suspended from the ceiling by wire from the middle, with circles of tallow candles to shed mellow light and some grease upon the festive scene. The aristocracy of the place, and of the plaza opposite, came out in full dress, which, in the case of the ladies present, *meant* full dress, and not the low-neck exposure of the chaster cities. Not being a dancer, I did not discard my cavalry boots, nor pull my trowsers legs from their repose inside of them. But when the music waxed eloquent, and the dancers moved softly in and out, over and across, up and down through the rhythmic measures, something of spicy intoxication seemed to tingle in my blood, and I felt unaccountable and involuntary motions in the muscles of my feet, until my boots seemed fairly bewitched, and I felt as if I could dance by instinct, as Falstaff knew the true prince. And when the major-domo, and some of our own party, informed me that I must, in etiquette, take part in one figure of *un baile* given in our honor, I secured an interpreter, who made known my desire to his sister, and led a smiling señorita out on the polished—the adobe floor.

"Comprende Americano, Señorita?" said I, in the best Spanish I knew.

"No, Señor," was the regretful reply; and the music began, the dark-eyed lady "glode" through the quadrille, and people in various parts of the narrow room hugged the wall closer as they caught backward glimpses of the nally heels of a pair of heavy and tremendously earnest cavalry boots. The lady, I am happy to say, seemed pleased at my dancing, as did a good many others. Even the mother of my fair partner received her from my hand, at the close of the dance, with a smile. I had half a mind to dance again, but went out, lit a cigar, looked at the sky, and smoked instead. Besides, I was not urged again.

THE MARCH RESUMED.

Our stores of provisions and grain having been received, and being joined by Lieut. Whipple, whose trip to the Spanish Peaks was more productive of matter for a dry report than a newspaper article, we resumed our march on Monday, Aug. 24, and leaving the San Luis Park, a comparatively well-watered plain fifty by one hundred and fifty miles in extent, with much excellent grazing, passed up the River Conejos and into its own beautiful valley. Lieut. Wheeler, with two or three of the party, ascended a peak on the north side of the river near the entrance to the mouth of the valley, and found the elevation to be 11,240 feet, and the temperature at 1 o'clock 72°. Camp was made fourteen miles from our last, on grassy bottom land, and when darkness settled around it a dry pine-tree standing in front of the line of tents sent a red spire of flame far into the sky, while innumerable sparks, falling outward from the centre in a wide circle, added to the brilliant effect of our fountain of gold. Tired enough after our first peak-climbing—we named our neighbor Prospect Peak—we lay down to pleasant dreams.

SUCCESSFUL ANGLING.

The next day was set apart for renewed observations upon Prospect Peak and an inspection of the rocks near us, but rain rendered a postponement necessary. Early in the morning Mr. Aiken, a collector, principally of birds, but handy enough with a fishing-rod, started out to try the river for trout, and I also, with longings which had been partially suppressed until that hour, adjusted my rod, selected a sober-tinted fly, and made a cast into the pure snow and spring water of the river. The trout were fat and lazy, like the adjacent Mexicans, but seventeen fine ones rose to my fly and were landed, the largest weighing nearly three pounds. Aiken caught one, to which he had devoted the attention of several hours, which weighed three and a quarter pounds, and its stuffed skin will grace the museum of the Smithsonian Institution. These trout are of the species *Salmo pleuriticus*, and are not as gamy a fish as the brook trout of the Adirondacks.

AN OLD STAMPING-GROUND.

Near this camp we found upon an extensive mesa the antlers of many deer and elk, showing it to be an old stamping-ground. From the river the land rises in successive plateaus, each covered with nutritious grasses and having the appearance of fields which had been smoothed by cultivation. On the first mesa above the river bottom were scattered pines, giving to the fields a park-like appearance which we had never seen before, and we should hardly have been surprised to find nestling at the feet of the mountains, or standing boldly out from some rocky base, a chateau or a castle, or startled to hear the music of a warder's horn wind through the valley silverly. The scene seemed old, but demanded ivy and ruins at least, and where the donkeys of herders from the distant plazas were dreaming in the sunlight which filled the rugged valley, and the sheep and goats snipped the grass and herbage, it seemed out of the order of things that none save the silent mountains and the storm-ridden clouds dominated there. One longed to reanimate the scene; and many a delightful nook, smooth as a lawn, back into cozy, wooded angles of the hills, with water spilling itself careless over mossy and fern-fringed ledges, did I select along that valley for the future homes of those I never shall see. I warn them to deserve the blessing they will find in there among the mountains which have meadows on their tops—the blessing of the scenery and climates of Switzerland and Spain.

The prairie-dogs, that have sat up straight by their burrows and barked at us, from Kansas all the way, have their last outpost near our camp. It gets too snowy in the Winter higher up, and perhaps too moist under ground for them. The gopher disappeared, so far as we noticed, east of the Rocky Mountains. Birds are few and songless, and in place of their notes we hear the chatter of squirrels, larger than the red ones of New-York, and with a hint of gray in their soft coats, but agreeing with them in language and habits. We want some for our collection, and as one chatters saucily at us, approaching nearer as his questions become more urgent concerning our business there, we cover him with a pocket revolver, and with our laconic reply his questions are over. In the mornings we have the "cronk!" of wild geese, going before us up and over the mountains, and numerous ducks make haste on the same airy highway.

I meant to take the reader to Pogosa and bathe him in its hot springs by this letter, and tell of champagne on a mountain peak, but it will take too long now.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

THREE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, West Va., Oct. 17.—The Republicans concede the election of Wilson, Democrat, to Congress in this district by 100 majority. This result makes the West Virginia delegation in the next Congress stand three Democrats, instead of one Republican, one Democrat, and one Independent, as in the present Congress.

DEMOCRATIC REJOICING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—The Democrats will to-night fire a salute of 100 guns in honor of their victories in the recent Eastern elections.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 18—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the North-west and upper lake region, and southward to Missouri and the lower Ohio Valley, with north-westerly winds and cooler clear weather; rising barometer, north-west winds, unchanged temperature, and partly cloudy weather prevail over the lower lakes, and thence to West Virginia; rising barometer, north-west and north winds, falling temperature in Tennessee the Gulf and South Atlantic States; south-westerly winds, low barometer, and high temperature in the Middle and Eastern States, with partly cloudy weather in the former, and cloudy weather in the latter. The river has risen at Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, rising barometer, north-west winds, and cool, clear weather.

For the lower lakes, and thence to West Virginia rising barometer, north-west winds, cooler, and partly cloudy and clear weather, with occasional rain on the lower lakes.

For New-England, rising barometer, south-west to north-west with occasional rain, cooler, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

For the Middle States, rising barometer, south west to north-west winds, falling temperature, possibly occasional rains on the coast, and partly cloudy weather.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The meteorological report of the Central Park Observatory, for the week ending yesterday, is as follows: Barometer, mean, 30.019 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., Oct. 15, 30.334; minimum, at 0 hour A. M., Oct. 11, 29.618; range, .716. Thermometer, mean, 51.4°; maximum, at 3 P. M., Oct. 11, 67°; minimum, at 5 A. M., Oct. 15, 36°; range, 31°. Oct. 15, hoar frost. Distance travelled by the wind during the week, 922 miles.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE RECTORSHIP OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Glasgow University will elect a Lord Rector on Nov. 16. An active canvass is in progress. The Conservative students support Mr. Disraeli for re-election. The Liberals are divided, some going for Right Hon. William Edward Forster, and others favoring Ralph Waldo Emerson.

FRANCE.

THE ALLEGED AID TO CARLISTS—A SATISFACTORY NOTE FROM THE DUKE DECAZES.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—*L'Opinion Nationale* states that the Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has communicated documents to the Spanish Ambassador, which clearly exonerate France from the accusations made in the note recently sent to the French Government by Spain, and shows that the note should be addressed to other powers. The Spanish Ambassador, says the *Opinion Nationale*, expressed satisfaction at the explanation.

GERMANY.

THE CASE OF COUNT VON ARNIM—ANOTHER TRUE TALE OF THE FAMOUS LETTERS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Berlin says that Count Von Arnim's case is becoming intelligible. It appears, says the dispatch, that Prince Bismarck became indignant at the Count's want of judgment in preferring an Ultramontane monarchy in France to a comparatively liberal and pacific Republic, and determined to remove him. Not wishing, however, to offend the Count, the Prince wrote him censorious letters which he expected would induce the Count to tender his resignation of the French Ambassadorship. This Count Von Arnim refused to do, and was finally absolutely dismissed, and took with him those letters of Prince Bismarck's which are now represented to be so fearfully offensive. The *Times'* dispatch also says that it is reported that the letters have been publicly offered for sale.

GREAT BRITAIN.

START OF THE DACIA TO ASSIST IN RECOVERING THE BROKEN CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The steam-ship Dacia, of the Direct United States Cable Company's fleet, has completed coaling, and started from Queenstown to assist in the efforts to recover the broken cable.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM TO VISIT VICTOR EMMANUEL.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The Emperor William will go to Italy on a visit to King Victor Emmanuel next year.

INDIA.

FEARFUL CYCLONE IN BENGAL—GREAT DAMAGE DONE.

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.—The Presidency of Bengal has been visited by a frightful cyclone, which caused great havoc. The telegraph line between this city and Calcutta was prostrated, and communication suspended. A train of cars on the Bombay and Calcutta Railway was blown from the track.

HAYTI.

RETURN OF THE HAYTIAN COMMISSIONERS FROM SAN DOMINGO.

JACMEL, Sep. 25.—A Haytien war-steamer has arrived here from Santo Domingo, bringing the Commissioners who were sent to that country.

SAN DOMINGO.

DICTATORSHIP DECLINED BY PRESIDENT GONZALES.

PUERTO PLATA, Sept. 26.—President Gonzales has declined the Dictatorship, and has convened Congress in order to have the Constitution revised, especially with reference to the article abolishing capital punishment for political offenses. The Republic is quiet.

CURACOA.

ARRIVAL OF THE SPANISH WAR-STEAMER GERONA.

CURACOA, Sept. 25.—The Spanish war-steamer Gerona has arrived here.

JAMAICA.

A MEETING OF CUBAN SYMPATHIZERS DISPERSED BY THE POLICE.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 13.—A meeting of Cubans, which was being held on Saturday evening, (the 10th inst.,) in celebration of the sixth anniversary of the declaration of Cuban independence, was dispersed by order of the Governor. Gen. Quesada was delivering an oration at the time. The Police, upon entering the place of meeting, were directed to take the names of any who refused to leave. Quesada said that, having no country of their own, they were obliged to obey the illegal orders of those who imagined they had the power to prevent innocent gatherings. The Police cleared the buildings.

CUBA.

PAYMENT OF THE CAPITAL TAX POSTPONED—SKIRMISH WITH INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, Oct. 13.—Captain General Concha has postponed the time for the payment of the tax on capital until the 31st inst.

An official dispatch says a party of Spanish troops who were following the trail of a band of insurgents came upon them on the River Sebarucal, where they were encamped in a strong position. The Spaniards attacked and dislodged them, killing and wounding several. Three of the Spaniards were wounded.

HEAVY RAINS AND PARTIAL INUNDATIONS.

HAVANA, Oct. 15.—Heavy rains have prevailed this week. The river San Andres has overflowed its banks, and the village of Alacranes, in the Matanzas district, was completely inundated.

THE ARKANSAS ELECTION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 17.—Jefferson County gives 1,700 majority against, instead of for, the Constitution, and Phillips and Lincoln Counties small majorities against. These are the only counties so far heard from that give majorities against the Constitution. The majority for the Constitution will reach 75,000.

THE CASE OF DR. SWING.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 17.—During the session of the Presbyterian Synod of Northern Illinois to-day, Dr. Curtis, of the Judicial Committee, presented the complaint against the Presbytery of Chicago for its decision in the case of Patton against Swing. Patton's motion of appeal to the Synod was made the first order of the day for Monday next.

THE AUBURN BANK INVESTIGATION.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 17.—The Directors of the Auburn Bank authorize the statement that the book-keeper acknowledged appropriating to his own use $93, and the deficit in the cash account of $600 has been paid by his bondsmen. An examination into the books of the bank is being made. It is believed that no other irregularities exist.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

PROGRESS OF THE CANVASS IN BROOKLYN.

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE VARIOUS OFFICES—DISAFFECTION AMONG THE DEMOCRATS—THE REPUBLICANS UNITED AND CONFIDENT.

In the review of the Kings County politics given below, it will be seen that, as far the Republican candidates are concerned, what are called by politicians "claims," have been totally disregarded. All the energies of the party leaders have been directed toward securing the strongest possible ticket by selecting the best possible men. This idea has pervaded the entire canvass, and will govern the action of the Republican nominating conventions which meet next week. Kings County is undoubtedly a Democratic stronghold, but so far the Republican outlook is encouraging. The registry in the strong Republican wards has for the first two days been much larger than usual, and in the registry to-morrow a proportionate increase is expected. District committees have been silently but energetically at work, going from house to house for the purpose of securing a full registry, and bringing out the entire Republican vote of the county. On election day the Republicans will present a united and determined front, which, will beyond doubt give them a large measure of success in the county. In all human probability the next Controller of Brooklyn will be a Republican. By a determined effort three Charity Commissioners can be elected, no matter what class of nominations are made for those offices by the Democrats. If the Democratic candidates now spoken of should be placed in nomination, their defeat will be as certain as their nomination. With regard to the District Attorneyship the chances at present are strongly in favor of the election of the Republican nominee. With a good fight and a popular candidate, such as Mr. Fischer, the man most prominently spoken of for the nomination, the County Auditorship can be carried. Of the nine Assembly districts at least five can be carried by the Republicans with good nominations and a thorough canvass. The Eighth Assembly District is ordinarily doubtful, but can be carried by Mr. David Williams, if he will accept the nomination, by a large majority. The coming election is not likely to change the past political complexion of the Congressional districts. So far the canvass among the Democrats has been active, but very turbulent. The "Liberal" allies of the Democrats have given a good deal of trouble. Besides the Liberals there are four other district Democratic organizations in the county, all clamoring for places on the "regular" ticket, and all putting forward "claims" for recognition. These are the National Democratic Association, the Working Men's Democratic Association, the German Democratic Association, and the Irish Democratic Association. These four organizations have already nominated a ticket, which will be found below. A Prohibitionist convention is to be held during the coming week, and on Friday next, the Liquor-dealer's Protective Union hold a mass-meeting for the avowed purpose of impressing on candidates for the Assembly the necessity of supporting the liquor interest. The regular Democracy have appointed a number of conference committees to negotiate with the independent organizations, but as there is a serious feud between the leaders of the regular party, the efforts of the conference committees are not likely to be attended with much success. "Boss" McLaughlin claims to be the leader of the regular Democracy in the county, but a counter-claim is set up by one "Bob" Furey, who admirably represents the rougher elements in the organization. Some time ago there was a large shoe contract to be awarded by the Board of Supervisors. There was popularly supposed to be, as Furey's followers elegantly expressed it, "a stake in it." In plain English, it was commonly reported that the parties desirous of obtaining the contract were willing to pay handsomely for the same. The "Boss" marshaled his forces and took one side. "Bob" Furey took the other and was triumphant. Since that time the Boss and Furey have been deadly enemies. It would seem, therefore, that unless order is brought out of the present chaos before election day, the Democratic Party will be unable to present a united front to their opponents.

THE CANDIDATES.

Concerning the candidates, very little can be predicted with certainty, even at this late day. Perhaps the only office about which there is not any doubt is that of Controller. Mr. Schroeder, the present incumbent, will be re-nominated by the Republicans, and in all probability elected. About Mr. Schroeder's fitness for the position it is unnecessary to speak. During the past two years he has discharged the duties of the position in a way that has gained for him the respect and esteem of the best citizens of Brooklyn, without regard to party. Ample evidence of this was furnished some weeks ago, when the Committee of One Hundred, a reform organization composed of men prominent in both parties, sent a committee of thirteen to wait on Mr. Schroeder and request that he might permit the use of his name for renomination. On the Democratic side there are a great many candidates for the office of Controller. The most prominent are ex-Mayor Samuel Powell, Mr. Daniel D. Whitney, Mr. S. U. F. O'Dell, and Mr. William G. Boggs. Mr. Powell is popular with the politicians, and is said to be backed by Boss McLaughlin. He has what is called among politicians a "claim" upon the party for the office. Last year he was the first choice of the working members of his party for Mayor, but McLaughlin found it necessary for success to nominate one of his enemies, in the person of John W. Hunter. Mr. Powell gracefully submitted to the dictation of the Boss, and hence his "claim" on the party for a good nomination now. Mr. Whitney is a business man, and has many warm friends among both parties in Brooklyn, but has no special aptitude for the duties of Controller. Mr. William G. Boggs has already been nominated by the National Democrats, and several kindred political bodies in the county. Mr. Boggs is an active politician, but has not often held office. He was elected Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward in New-York, and was President of the Finance Committee of the board at a time when Aldermen received no salaries. He is at present a resident of the Seventh Ward of Brooklyn, where he is very popular. Mr. O'Dell has been talked of as a possible candidate, but his chances of obtaining the nomination are quite slim. Quite a number of other candidates are wanted by the Democrats.

For City Auditor, the only candidate spoken of by the Republicans is Mr. George Thomas. Mr. Thomas is a wealthy lumber merchant doing business in South Brooklyn, and would poll a large vote if nominated for any office in the gift of the people. He is widely known and liked in the city, and would draw many Democratic votes. The prominent Democratic candidates spoken of are Messrs. Rodney Thursby, A. B. Martin, and Thomas Goodwin, all of whom are residents of the Eastern District of the city, and two of whom are already office-holders. Gen. Eugene Kozlay is also a candidate for the nomination and has a "claim" on his party by reason of refusing to run against the regular nominee for Auditor in 1868.

The District Attorneyship is the most important county office to be filled at the approaching election. The Republican candidates spoken of are Gen. Philip S. Crooke, Gen. J. S. Catlin, and the present incumbent of the office, Mr. John Winslow. Gen. Catlin has many qualifications for the office, and is personally very popular, but Gen. Crooke is regarded as the strongest candidate, and will probably get the nomination. The only candidate put forward by the regular Democratic organization is Mr. Winchester Britton. Mr. Britton was removed from office last spring by Gov. Dix, on charges preferred by the Committee of Fifty, (since disbanded,) and supported by some of his (Britton's) personal enemies. Mr. Britton claims that the Governor was misinformed as to the facts, and for that reason demands a "vindication" at the hands of his party. Hence his "claim." The independent Democratic organizations in the county, of which there are several, have taken great offense because Mr. Britton has been "slated" by the regulars for the District Attorneyship. They claim, as a prominent one of them asserted at a meeting last week, that Britton is a "convicted political felon," and that his nomination would be an insult to the decent voters of the county. By way of more strongly marking their disapprobation of the course adopted by the regulars with regard to this nomination, the National Democratic, the German Democratic, the Irish Democratic, and the Working Men's Democratic Associations have jointly nominated Ex-Congressman William E. Robinson for District Attorney. Mr. Robinson is a lawyer of ability, and will poll a large Democratic vote.

For the County Auditorship there are but two Republican candidates spoken of. These are Mr. Chauncey Felt, a coal merchant, residing in the Sixth Ward, and Mr. George H. Fischer, of the Nineteenth Ward. Mr. Fischer is regarded as the strongest candidate, and will probably get the nomination. He is a lawyer in large practice; has been for several years a Supervisor, and is regarded as one of the best authorities in the county on municipal law. Besides being popular with men in both parties, Mr. Fischer possesses every requisite necessary to make such a County Auditor as the people can implicitly trust. Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald, the present Democratic incumbent, has held the office since it was created. He is the only candidate spoken of by his party. Mr. Fitzgerald has made a pretty good Auditor, but people have begun to ask who has a lease of the office for life.

For the office of County Treasurer the candidates spoken of by the Republicans are Charles R. Marvin, William M. Thomas, and Ex-Alderman Daniel Maujer. Any one of these gentlemen would make a strong candidate. They are the selections of their friends within the party, and have not themselves sought the nomination. Mr. Marvin is a retired banker, and a prominent member of the Committee of One Hundred. He holds a fine social position, and would be indorsed by the best men in the community. Mr. Maujer holds the honorary office of Commissioner of Emigration, and is well known and popular with all classes in Brooklyn. Mr. Thomas is a retired merchant of the Third Ward, and a member of the Board of Education. The Democrats will nominate the present incumbent of the office, Thomas A. Gardiner. This office of County Treasurer is one which the Democratic leaders of Kings County regard as their own private property. For the last fourteen or fifteen years it has been held by Mr. Gardiner, who, on the whole, has made a tolerably faithful officer, while at the same time maintaining, strange as it may seem, the friendship of his party leaders. At every election Mr. Gardiner claims the nomination as a right.

Particular interest attaches to the contest for the three places on the Charity Commission to be filled next November. The Commission has been controlled by Democrats for years back, and has been a perfect sink of corruption. Last Summer three of the Commissioners who had been indicted by the Grand Jury, were convicted of gross fraud at a Special Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Judge Daniels presided, and would certainly have sent the convicts to the Penitentiary, were he not overruled by the vote of the "side Justices," peculiar to the constitution of a Court of Oyer and Terminer in Kings County. Under the régime of the new Commissioners appointed by the Democratic Board of Supervisors, no perceptible improvement has taken place in the administration of the department. A special committee of the Board of Supervisors is now engaged in investigating the condition of the institutions under the care of the Commissioners. The testimony taken at each meeting of the committee reveals, to characterize it mildly, a state of mismanagement which is simply terrible in its results to the unfortunate inmates. While the Commissioners had a liberal appropriation to expend, the unfortunate people under their care were found to be almost starving, the hospital was allowed to get into the filthiest condition, and little children died from neglect and want of nourishment. The repeated publication of these facts has aroused the respectable voters of Kings County, without regard to party, to a proper sense of the responsibility that attaches to the election of Charity Commissioners this year. Every candidate for that office will be thoroughly scrutinized, and have his record carefully examined. The candidates, although voted for on a general ticket, must be taken from different districts. Among the Republicans the candidates spoken of are Ripley Ropes, of the Western District, William H. Cropsey, of the county towns, and Daniel Maujer, of the Eastern District. The last named has been alluded to in another part of this article in connection with the nomination for County Treasurer. Messrs. George W. Harmer and John H. French are also candidates. The three first-mentioned gentlemen would make an unexceptionally strong ticket, and if placed in nomination would undoubtedly be elected. Mr. Ropes, during his connection with the Municipal Government as Alderman and Supervisor, has earned the gratitude not only of his constituents, but of the whole city, by his vigorous and successful efforts in behalf of real reform. He was elected Alderman from the First Ward without opposition by the votes of both parties, and has ever been found contending against rings and corruption on the side of the people. Mr. Ropes has large private business interests to attend to, and some time ago spoke of resigning his seat in the Board of Aldermen. A strong effort will, however, be made to induce him to take the nomination, and it may be that as he is President of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and is known to have a great sympathy for those who are obliged to seek the public charity, he will, for the public good, sacrifice his private interests. Mr. William H. Cropsey is a wealthy farmer, and a native of New-Utrecht. He is one of the best-known men in King's County, and should he accept the nomination would be easily elected. He has been Supervisor for several years, and whenever he was placed in the field no nominations were made against him on the other side. Mr. Maujer's strength as a candidate has already been alluded to. Everybody knows him, and there is not one who knows anything bad of him. The retiring Democratic Commissioners all seek re-election. Their names are Hassan H. Wheeler, John Raber, and Winant E. Bennett, and their chances of renomination, even by their own party, are very poor indeed. The leading Democratic paper of Kings County stated some days ago that "the mere mention of the name of the department suggested fraud." As the department gained its unsavory reputation under Democratic rule, it is not probable that the people will allow that party to elect its candidates this time. Their names, however, are numerous enough. Among them are A. J. Brinkerhoff, William A. Powers, Moses Kessel, and J. J. Stilwell. Mr. A. R. Kennedy, of the Committee of One Hundred, has also been spoken of by the Democrats, but it is not probable that he would accept the nomination.

Two Coroners are to be elected in November, and there are certainly fifty candidates for the offices. Up to the present time no names have been mentioned by the Republicans. Alderman Frank Nolan expects, and will probably get, the Democratic nomination for the Western District. Coroner Jones, one of the present incumbents, seeks the nomination of the same party for the Eastern District, as do also Drs. Henderson, Norris, and Simms. Dr. Henderson has already been nominated by the National Democrats and the other independent Democratic organizations in the county.

In the Second Congressional District, which is strongly Democratic, and at present represented by Hon. John G. Schumaker, the only names mentioned for the Republican candidacy are Mr. John F. Henry and Ex-Judge Coit. In the Third Congressional District Henry A. Bowen, E. D. Berri, A. W. Gleason, and P. W. Ostrander are spoken of for the long term, and Darwin R. James and Frederick Cocheu for the short term. The short term ends on the 4th of March next, Gen. Woodford, who was elected to serve until that date, having resigned. It is impossible to say who will get the nomination, but at present the chances seem to be in favor of Mr. Ostrander for the long term, and Mr. Darwin R. James for the short term. The Democratic nomination will probably be given as a compliment to W. W. Goodrich. A Democrat has no chance of election in the district. In the Fourth Congressional District the Republican nominee will be Mr. George C. Bennett. Mr. Bennett is one of the most popular men in the district, and will draw a large number of votes from the other side. The most prominent candidates mentioned by the Democrats are Supervisor Schenck and Felix Campbell. The latter has already been placed in nomination by the Independent Democratic organizations.

For Justice of Sessions the Republican nominee will be Justice Wooltert, of East New-York. The nomination is equivalent to an election, as each is allowed to name but one candidate. The name of the Democratic nominee has not yet been made public.

The First Assembly District is hopelessly Democratic, and no Republican candidates have yet been named. The Democrats spoken of for the nomination are James F. Donohue, David C. Aitken, John McCarty, and P. Collins. In the Second Assembly District the Republicans mentioned are F. D. Diamond, Third Ward; Jacob Cohen, Fourth Ward, and R. Marvin, Tenth Ward. The contest for the nomination will probably be between Messrs. Diamond and Cohen, with the chances in favor of the former. The Democrats speak of H. J. Cullen, James Dillon, and E. L. Sanderson. The district is Republican. The Third District is Democratic. It has been represented for several years past by Michael Coffey. He will seek, and probably obtain, the nomination from his party this year. In the Fourth District the Republican candidates are John H. Cline, Tenth Ward; David S. Quimby, Third Ward, and Tunis Bergen, Eighth Ward. The Democratic candidates are Mr. William E. Osborne and Mr. P. Walsh. The district is doubtful, but can be carried for the Republicans by a good candidate. The Fifth District is strongly Republican. The candidates talked of by that party are Mr. A. P. Higgins and Col. Connolly, with the chances very much in favor of Mr. Higgins. The Democrats speak of Mr. William Marshall and Mr. Edmund Driggs, but the Democratic nomination in this district is merely a compliment. In the Sixth District Mr. Jacob Worth will be nominated and elected by the Republicans. Ex-Alderman Guck and Mr. Peter Reitzner are talked of for the Democratic nomination. In the Seventh District Major John P. Short and Mr. John T. Venus are spoken of for the nomination. Major Short is said to be the strongest candidate, and will probably get the nomination. The Democratic candidate is S. J. Colahan, who, having given up all hope of the nomination for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District, seeks an election as Assemblyman from the Seventh Assembly District. In the Eighth District two candidates are spoken of by the Republicans—Mr. David Williams and Mr. James Farrington. The district is ordinarily doubtful, but can be carried by a large majority if Mr. Williams accepts the nomination. Mr. Williams hesitates lest his business would suffer by a four months' residence in Albany, but, as he is Chairman of the Republican General Committee, it would seem to be his duty to accept the nomination in a district which, although ordinarily doubtful, he could, as it is conceded on all sides, easily carry. The Democrats speak of Mr. Bernard Silverman for the nomination. In the Ninth District the only Republican candidate spoken of is Mr. John H. Stenson. J. Carson Brevoort was strongly urged for the candidacy, but has declined. The Democratic candidate is Mr. John McGroarty, who represented the district last year.

Aldermen are to be elected in all the even-numbered wards, but very little is known of the candidates. Appended are a few of the names which have been mentioned by both parties:

Second Ward—William Dwyer, James Duffy.

Fourth Ward—Burgett Stryker, S. C. Carll, T. Carroll, George Oakey, Thomas Kelly.

Sixth Ward—James Kane, Thomas Meighan, and M. Murphy.

Eighth Ward—Robert Fielding, John McIntyre, and Francis McGrath.

Tenth Ward—Charles Trowbridge, Simon Gunder, M. T. Coleman, John Golden, and John T. Moran.

Twelfth Ward—Richard McCormack and Daniel O'Riely.

Fourteenth Ward—Dennis Short, P. Clark, M. Reardon, A. J. Higgins, J. Tierney.

Sixteenth Ward—J. Bergen, H. L. Gack, H. Kiefer, J. Mullen.

Eighteenth Ward—Pelto Tetans, V. Reitzner, J. Fogarty.

Twentieth Ward—W. D. C. Boggs.

Twenty-second Ward—Charles Vaughan.

The National Democratic, Working Men's Democratic, German Democratic, and Irish Democratic Associations have jointly nominated the following ticket:

District Attorney—William E. Robinson.

County Auditor—John T. O'Brien.

Commissioners of Charities—Second District, Charles Atwater; Third District, Patrick Dugan; Fifth District, Francis Hopkins.

Coroners—Western District, Dr. T. S. Henderson; Eastern District, Joseph Bayer.

County Treasurer—Timothy Desmond.

Controller—William G. Boggs.

City Auditor—James J. McCormick.

Congressmen—Second District, Col. Edward T. Wood; Third District, John W. Grogan; Fourth District, Felix Campbell; Ninth District, Horace Graves.

Justice of the Sessions—James J. Howard.

The remainder of the Assembly nominations will be left to the district delegations.

CREEDMOOR.

THE SEVENTH CONTEST FOR THE REMINGTON DIAMOND BADGE—THE HIGHEST SCORE MADE BY LIEUT. FULTON—A PROTEST.

The seventh rifle-shooting match for the Remington Diamond Badge came off yesterday at Creedmoor, and was competed for by fourteen members of the National Rifle Association. It will be remembered that complete possession of the badge can only be obtained by a competitor winning three separate matches according to the terms of its bestowal. None but members of the National Rifle Association are permitted to compete, and the ranges to be shot are 500, 800, and 1,000 yards respectively for each contestant, seven shots being allowed to each one. In the matches thus far held no one man has won the badge more than once. The last successful competitor previous to yesterday was Mr. A. V. Canfield, Jr. It was won by Lieut. Henry Fulton yesterday, and it now remains to be seen whether or not he may be able to gain full possession, or whether the matches will continue to be held for years to come. It will be seen by the score that Lieut. Fulton was hard pushed by Mr. Yale, the former only winning by one point. At the conclusion of the match Mr. Yale entered a protest against Lieut. Fulton being declared the winner of the present match, from the fact that, although shooting with a breech-loading rifle, he did not use it as such, loading the piece in every instance at the muzzle, as in the case of a muzzle-loader. The protest was received by the Secretary of the Boston Rifle Association, Col. Gildersleeve, who announced that, pending its consideration by the Executive Committee, Lieut. Fulton would be the custodian of the badge. The shooting commenced at 11 o'clock A. M., and was concluded at about 4 P. M. The following is the score:

	500 Yds.	800 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	Total
A. V. Canfield, Jr.	26	26	20	72
John Bodine	27	25	7	59
H. A. Gildersleeve	26	24	17	67
Henry Fulton	26	24	27	77
G. W. Yale	27	27	22	76
T. S. Dakin	26	19	26	71
J. L. Price	24	22	21	67
J. S. Conlin	24	20	20	64
J. T. B. Collins	25	24	15	64
F. W. Hofele	24	20	10	54
W. G. Burton	23	16	12	51
B. Burton	23	19	8	50
J. V. Meserole	19	13	..	32
A. J. Hennion	13	17	..	30

THE HABITANT.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE FRENCH-CANADIAN SMALL FARMER.

A correspondent of the Boston *Commonwealth*, writing from Ste. Marie-de-Mannoir, Province of Quebec, gossips thus pleasantly about the small farmers:

Did I ever tell you of the Canadian *par excellence*, the "habitant," or well-to-do farmer? If not, you shall make his acquaintance. He is about fifty years old, (the one that I know,) about five feet six in height; has black hair, and dark, soft eyes; wears side whiskers, *à la Anglaise*, and is always smoking the most villainous tobacco of his own raising. In summer he wears a blue jean shirt, white duck pants, moccasins made of one piece of leather and turned up at the toes; a broad-brimmed straw hat crowns his head; *et "le voilà."* He doesn't like to work, and if it were not for the richness of the soil, I am afraid he would starve. He lives in a little house, whitewashed, with red shutters, red roof, and a red door; the windows are casements, and are curtained with papers. We go up the steps and go right into the big room; an immense stove, three-stories, stands in the centre; there are big buffets for the dishes and clothes, and a stand for the buckets of water; a picture of the Virgin hangs on the wall, and a crucifix is on the table. There are two little rooms leading from this big one, and I can see the tall wardrobes and high beds—one with pink sheets and pillow-slips, and the other with green. They are so high I know they must have little steps to get into bed. The wife of the "habitant" is very pleasant, but has no beauty; she has to work too hard, and has too many children to attend to herself. She it is who makes her garden and does her house-work, spins and weaves, and twice a year looks after the grand wash by the river bank. She works out doors, and her husband goes to the village store, drinks with his companions, and spins long-winded stories for the pleasure of the storekeeper and his grinning clerks. She, too, wears the moccasins and the broad-brimmed hat, a skirt of gray flannel, just reaching to her ankles, a calico sack and apron; and, behold her! she is very dark, and her voice will be harsh and heavy. Perhaps, too, she will have an enormous *goitre*. These good people are good Catholics, and pay to the priests willingly the tax of one twenty-seventh part of their grain, besides giving to every beggar and nun, and also paying to the lord of their country the tithe that has come down since the settling of Canada. If some one of their family has died, and they want masses said, they will bring a pig or some chickens, and after church the beadle will sell them on the green in front of the church. In the Winter the dress of the woman is changed only by a sack of flannel, and a little woolen bonnet; but the man dons high soft boots of buff or brown leather, made like his moccasins, a flannel shirt, gray, red or blue, gray flannel pants; and there he rests, close by the stove, unless business calls him out. Then comes from the stable a pretty, low sleigh, and a spirited horse. He pulls a pointed, knit-cap over his head, puts on his Capuchin-coat, pulls the pointed hood with its scarlet tassel over his knit cap, ties a scarlet scarf about his waist, springs into his sleigh, and away he goes down the long, white, straight road! We watch him out of sight, and come back to more mundane things. This is but a specimen. Some are richer, some are poorer, but they all have warm hearts, and touch their hats with politeness to the *Demoiselle Americaine*, although they belong to another class and another religion. These "habitants" are the farmers and small landed proprietors.

There is still another class, the peasants, who are poorer, and work for the others; then, next the "messieurs," including the doctors, lawyers, merchants, clergy, and the rich. Ah! I like the French Canadian, he is always very good to me, and, indeed, to us all.

VERMONT LEGISLATIVE STATISTICS.

Mr. George R. Chapin, Assistant Secretary of State of Vermont, has compiled the following respecting the members of the Legislature of that State:

SENATE.

Political Preference—Republicans, 29; Democrats, 1.

Religious Preference—Congregational, 8; Methodist, 5; Episcopalian, 2; Baptist, 1; Universalist, 2; Unitarian, 3; Free Thinker, 1; Presbyterian, 1; Liberal, 4; Free Religion, 1; no preference, 3.

Occupation—Farmers, 9; attorneys, 8; merchants, 6; manufacturers, 4; physicians, 2; clergymen, 2; students, 2; banker, 1; County Clerk, 1; marble producer, 1; Deputy Sheriff, 1; editors, 2; law student, 1.

Nativities—Vermont, 35; New-Hampshire, 3; New-York, 1; Illinois, 1.

Oldest Senator, Victor Atwood, of Franklin County, sixty-seven years; youngest Senator, C. S. Page, of Lamoille County, thirty-one years.

Greatest number of terms (both Houses) William W. Henry, of Chittenden County.

HOUSE.

Political Preference—Republicans, 174; Democrats, 48; Liberal Republicans, 8; Independents, 3; no preference, 2.

Religious Preference—Congregational, 50; Presbyterian, 2; Methodist, 35; Baptist, 19; Universalist, 24; Unitarian, 3; Episcopalian, 12; Liberal, 13; Free-Will Baptist, 6; Christian, 3; Spiritualist, 3; Protestant, 7; Friend, 1; Catholic, 4; Independent, 1; no preferences, 47.

Occupation—Farmers, 130; attorneys, 20; physicians, 11; clergymen, 2; editors, 2; insurance agent, 1; law student, 1; merchants, 26; mechanics, 5; manufacturers, 12; farmers and manufacturers, 3; merchant and railroad agent, 1; hotel-keepers, 4; carpenter, 1; blacksmiths, 2; farmer and harness-maker, 1; lumbermen, 2; clerk, 1; shoemaker, 1; farmer and carpenter, 1; harness-maker, 1; farmer and clerk, 1; expressman, 1; farmer and physician, 1; marble-dealers, 2; miller, 1; railroad conductor, 1; wool-dealer, 1; farmer and butcher, 1; students, 4.

Nativities—Vermont, 218; New-York, 8; Massachusetts, 6; Canada, 4; Maine, 1; New-Hampshire, 7; Rhode Island, 1; England, 1; Ireland, 1.

Oldest member, Spencer Drake, of Sheffield, seventy-six years; youngest member, John C. Pattee, of Bloomfield, twenty-six years.

Greatest number of terms, William W. Lynde of Marlboro, nine.

The above recapitulation includes officers, reporters, and messengers.

SUGAR TRADE OF BOSTON.

Of all the single branches of business transacted in Boston, says the *Transcript*, the sugar trade is the largest. The following figures show the receipts at that port in nine months of 1873 and 1874: 1873, 59,170 hogsheads, 571,245 bags and baskets, 7,990 boxes; 1874, 80,195 hogsheads, 283,201 bags and baskets, 8,854 boxes. By this it will be seen that while the hogsheads have increased 20,000 in number, or nearly one hundred small cargoes, the bags and baskets have declined from 1873 more than one-half. Last year the receipts of India sugars were immense, and the importations resulted in enormous losses to all purchasers. This has caused almost a cessation of purchases in these quarters this year, although the receipts of nearly 300,000 packages in nine months of 1874 is fully up to the average. The importation of sugars from the remote quarters of the globe, unless at extreme low prices, is always attended with great risks, while the great sugar-producing countries near us can be heard from every twenty-four hours, and orders can be filled and landed in one month's time.

JEROME PARK.

FALL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

THE LAST DAY'S RACES—SHYLOCK, ANIELLA, EMMA, KADI, ACROBAT, AND LIMESTONE THE WINNERS.

The Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club was brought to a close yesterday. The delightful weather and the attractive programme brought to Jerome Park a much larger number of people than has been in attendance on any other day of the meeting. The grand stand was crowded, and on the bluff outside of the course a large number of people gathered to view the proceedings from their "coign of vantage" without the necessity of paying an admission fee. The club-house presented a gay appearance, for the balcony was crowded by a fashionable assemblage of ladies, the wives and daughters of the members of the Jockey Club and their guests. Many distinguished persons were among them, including the Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada and suite, who all appeared to keenly enjoy the sharp competition of the thoroughbreds. The card of the day promised six races, and although the fields were small in the majority of them, the contests were of a character to arouse the enthusiasm of those assembled. The first race of the day was won by Shylock handily, while Emma captured the second race, and making excellent time. Kadi won the third race from a good field, and Acrobat in the fifth race showed himself to be the best three year-old of the year, for he won the two miles and a half in a canter, in the fast time of 4:33¾. He is the most promising candidate for the cup races next year, and if he remains in good form, the cups seem to be at his mercy. The hurdle race which finished the sport was noted for the many catastrophes that marked its progress. Limestone was the only horse that came in safely. The details of the sport are given below.

THE MILE AND FIVE-EIGHTHS.

The first race of the day was a free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, one mile and five-eighths, for which there were three starters, viz.: Lawrence & G. Lorillard's b. h. Shylock, five years; A. M. Burton's ch. c. Jack Frost, four years, and John Coffee's b. f. Nettie Norton, three years. In the betting Shylock was the favorite, at the following rates:

Shylock	$150	$360	$200
Jack Frost	65	175	80
Nettie Norton	75	160	85
Total	$290	$695	$365

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and five-eighths, they were started from under the club-house hill, and the second attempt was a go. Frost was in the lead, Shylock second, and Nettie Morton third. As they went round the hill and were lost to sight Frost was two lengths in the lead, and beginning to make the pace stiff; Shylock was laying in the second place, and three lengths before Nettie Norton. When they reappeared on the lower turn Shylock was at the tail of Frost, and but a neck ahead of Nettie Norton. Thus they came into the homestretch. At the furlong pole Frost was a length in front of the other two, who were head and head. When they came nearer, however, Jack Frost came away and passed the Judges' stand two lengths in advance of Shylock, who was just a head before Nettie Norton. As they went round the turn Nettie Norton fell back to the saddle-girth of Shylock, unable to maintain the pace. At the quarter pole Jack Frost was still two lengths in front of Shylock, and Nettie Norton had fallen three lengths behind the latter. They now came round under the club-house hill, and Frost was being ridden for all he was worth, while Shylock was running easily. Still he closed upon Frost, and was at the latter's tail. As they were moving out of sight Shylock was observed to get to Frost's saddle-girth, and when they appeared again Shylock was on even terms with his competitor, while Nettie Norton was beaten and six lengths behind them. Frost and Shylock entered the homestretch together, and at the furlong-pole Frost began to falter and received the whip. It was useless punishment, however, as Shylock had him beaten, and won the race hands down by nearly a length and a half in 2:57. Nettie Norton was ten lengths behind.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, if not declared out, with $600 added, the second horse to receive $150 out of the stakes; to close and name at the course by 6 P. M. on Wednesday, Oct. 14; weights to appear on Thursday, Oct. 15, and declarations to be made by 4 P. M. on Friday, Oct. 16; one mile and five-eighths.

Lawrence and G. Lorillard's r. h. Shylock, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Edith, 112 pounds.......... 1

A. M. Burton's ch. c. Jack Frost, 4 years, by Jack Malone, out of Kitty Puryear, 98 pounds.......... 2

John Coffee's b. f. Nettie Norton, 3 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Long Nine, 87 pounds.......... 3

Time—2:57.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The second event of the day was a dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-old maidens, for which there were the following four starters, viz.: Wood Stringfield's br. c. Ravenna, P. Lorillard's ch. f. Springlet, D. D. Withers' imp. ch. c. Athlete, and J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. f. Aniella. Springlet was a heavy favorite, but the knowing ones this time came to grief, as the filly was somewhat fractious and got a bad start. She showed a great turn of speed, however, and had she got away even with Aniella she could not have lost it. The pools sold at the following rates:

Springlet	$1,000	$600
Aniella	360	200
Athlete	300	200
Ravenna	210	110
Total	$1,870	$1,110

THE RACE.

They were started from the inside track, and Springlet became fractious, and the first attempt to get away was a failure. At the second time, however, the flag dropped, and Aniella was a length in front of Ravenna, and he was the same distance ahead of Athlete, and three lengths behind was Springlet. As they passed under the hill, Aniella held a good lead and was two lengths in front of Ravenna as they passed out of sight, Athlete being third and Springlet running very wide lost considerable ground. When they reappeared to view Aniella was still cutting out the work a lenth in front of Ravenna, who was the same distance before Athlete, who was three lengths before Springlet. As they came round the lower turn Springlet was coming very fast, and when they turned into the homestretch was on even terms with Ravenna. Soon Springlet got into the second place, and closed rapidly upon Aniella, all the others being beaten before reaching the furlong pole. As Springlet came so rapidly there was a general shout of "Springlet wins!" but Aniella keeps up her stride and wins the race by a length in 1:09. Springlet was six lengths before Ravenna, and he ten lengths ahead of Athlete, who was pulled up. This was the first victory for Mr. Reynolds during the season.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $500; for maiden two-year olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. f. Aniella, by imp. Australian, out of La Grande Duchesse, 97 pounds.......... 1

Pierre Lorillard's ch. f. Springlet, by imp. Australian, out of Springbrook, by Lexington, 97 pounds.......... 2

Wood Stringfield's b. c. Ravenna, by Rivoli, out of Survivor's dam, by Lexington, 100 pounds.......... 3

D. D. Withers' imp. ch. c. Athlete, by Gladiateur, out of Rose of Kent, 100 pounds.......... 4

Time—1:19.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH FOR THREE-YEAR OLDS.

The card furnished for the third event, a purse of $500 for three-year olds which have not won this year, and there were four entries: F. G. Moore's b. g. O'Neil, D. Desmond's b. f. Mollie Darling, James Thompson's ch. f. Emma, and D. J. Bannatyne's ch. c. The Ghost. The betting on the result was very animated and close, at the following rates:

Emma	$400	$200	$300
O'Neil	235	190	205
Molly Darling	165	200	170
The Ghost	105	75	125
Total	$905	$665	$800

When they were called upon to face the music, The Ghost did not appear, the other three coming up promptly at the furlong pole, where Mr. Conner sent them off on even terms. When they came to the stand Emma was leading a length, O'Neil second, two lengths ahead of Mollie Darling. Going round the turn, Mollie Darling got somewhat closer, but fell away again, O'Neil, in the meantime, going up to the saddle girth of Emma. When they passed the quarter-pole, Emma led O'Neil half a length, and Mollie Darling was three lengths behind. When they came under the club-house hill, Emma, keeping the pace very hot, shook off O'Neil and showed him her heels, and in this manner they were lost to view, Mollie Darling still being three lengths away. When they were again seen, Mollie Darling had got a length closer to O'Neil, while the latter was closing on Emma. By the time they had reached the three-quarter pole and turned into the homestretch O'Neil had his head at the shoulder of Emma, but the latter would not let him gain another inch, and, keeping up her stride, beat O'Neil home by a length, Mollie Darling two lengths in the rear. The timers hung out the time of 2:02½, but it appears they made a mistake for it was afterward altered to 1:58½, a fast race.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500 for three-years olds, which have not won this year; fillies to carry 105 pounds, one mile and an eighth.

James Thompson's ch. f. Emma, by imp. Australian, out of Maria Innis, 105 lbs.......... 1

Thomas G. Moore's b. g. O'Neil, by Lightning, out of Zingara, by Star Davis, 107 lbs.......... 2

D. Desmond's b. f. Mollie Darling, by Revolver, out of Skipper, 105 lbs.......... 3

D. J. Bannatyne's ch. c. The Ghost, by Endorser, out of Skedaddle.......... dr

Time—1:58½.

THE HANDICAP MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

The fourth race was a free handicap sweepstakes for all ages, one mile and an eighth, which brought out a field of seven starters, including J. W. Weldon's b. g. Kadi, 5 years; P. Lorillard's b. c. Stanford, 4 years; Lawrence & G. Lorillard's ch. c. Resolute, 4 years; John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, 4 years, and b. f. Nettie Norton, 3 years; Thomas G. Moore's gr. h. London, 5 years, and D. D. Withers, b. c. Minstrel, 4 years. This was a good betting race, and notwithstanding that Kadi appeared for the first time in other colors than the favorite dark blue, he was the favorite, and well did he sustain his reputation. The rates were as follows:

Kadi	$300	$1,000	$500
Resolute	300	640	340
Carver Nettie Norton }	275	570	465
London	100	310	200
Stanford	160	300	200
Minstrel	135	260	115
Total	$1,270	$3,080	$1,820

THE RACE.

Mr. Conner paraded them until they got into position, and sent them on their journey evenly. After getting under way Resolute started out to make the pace and was followed by London. When they passed the judges' stand, Resolute was leading London half a length, and he was a length before Kadi, who was half a length in front of Minstrel, Carver and Nettie Norton being together, and Stanford in the rear. As they traveled round the turn, London struggled hard to take the lead from Resolute, and succeeded in getting the advantage by a head's length only at the quarter pole, Kadi being a length behind, with Carver next. As they came under the club-house hill London was half a length before Resolute, and when they were going out of sight he was seen to get away a length, but when they again made their appearance a change had occurred, Kadi was in the lead, with London second, and Resolute third. The others beaten. As they came round the turn Resolute challenged London, and was on even terms with him when turning into the homestretch. At the furlong-pole London gave it up under the whip, and Resolute also under the whip came close to Kadi, but the latter was in hand, and beat him by half a length in 2:00¾. London was third, six lengths behind; Carver fourth, Minstrel fifth, Nettie Norton sixth, and Stanford seventh.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $125 out of the stakes. Conditions as to nomination, weight, and declaration same as preceding handicap. One mile and an eighth.

J. W. Weldon's b. g. Kadi, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Katona, 110 pounds.......... 1

Lawrence & G. Lorillard's ch. c. Resolute, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Mattie G., 105 pounds.......... 2

Thomas G. Moore's gr. h. London, 5 years, by Lightning, out of Zingara, 100 pounds.......... 3

John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, 4 years, by Lightning, out of La Victime, 100 pounds.......... 4

D. D. Withers' imp. b. c. Minstrel, 4 years, by Marsyas, out of The Marchioness, 82 pounds.......... 5

John Coffee's b. f. Nettie Norton, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Long Nine, 90 pounds.......... 6

Pierre Lorillard's b. c. Stanford, 4 years, by Bay Dick, dam by imp. Scythian, 108 pounds.......... 7

Time—2:00¾.

THE TWO MILES AND A HALF.

The fifth affair of the day was a dash of two miles and a half for all ages, three-year olds to carry 90 pounds. This had the following three starters: J. W. Hunt Reynold's b. c. Whisper, 4 years; M. A. Littell's b. c. Wildidle, 4 years; and K. W. Sears' ch. c. Acrobat, 3 years. Of course Acrobat, with his light weight, was an immense favorite, and his running proved him to be the best colt on the turf. The betting was as follows:

Acrobat	$1,250	$850	$500
Whisper	290	115	95
Wildidle	100	115	85
Total	$1,640	$1,080	$670

THE RACE.

They were started on the two-year-old course, beyond the south field, and they apparently got away together, but Acrobat soon showed in front, and turned into the regular course at the three-quarter pole a length the best of it. When they reached the judges' stand, completing the first half mile of the race, Acrobat was running very strong, and was leading a length and a half; Wildidle second, two lengths in advance of Whisper. Round the turn Acrobat opened two lengths of daylight between him and Wildidle, but the latter closed it to a length at the quarter pole, Whisper being three lengths behind. Under the hill Acrobat got away four lengths, and so passed from sight, and reappeared with the same lead. As they came round the lower turn Acrobat kept opening the gap, and at the three-quarter pole was eight lengths ahead of Wildidle, who was six lengths before Whisper. As they passed the judges' stand Acrobat, under a strong pull, was ten lengths in front, and before reaching the turn his jockey, thinking the race was ended, pulled the horse to a stand-still, and the other horses rushed by him. The wildest excitement ensued, and "Acrobat quits!" was shouted from thousands of throats. The boy, however, soon discovered his mistake, and set Acrobat again in motion, and to the astonishment of the assembled thousands he rushed at a tremendous pace, and by the time the quarter pole was reached he was leading Wildidle half a length, and Whisper was three lengths behind. This manifestation of remarkable speed caused immense enthusiasm, and the horse was received with a great cheer as he came under the hill, now leading three lengths, which he increased to double that distance as they passed out of sight. When they reappeared he was a dozen lengths ahead of Wildidle, who was three lengths before Whisper, both of them being whipped. Acrobat won the race by a dozen lengths with consummate ease, Wildidle second, three lengths before Whisper. The time was 4:33¾, which is within half a second of the fastest time on record, and proved Acrobat to be the best colt on the turf.

SUMMARY.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $1,000, of which $200, with the entrance-money, to the second horse; three-year olds to carry 90 pounds. Two miles and a half.

K. W. Sears' ch. c. Acrobat, 3 years, by Lexington, out of Sally Lewis, 90 pounds.......... 1

M. A. Littell's b. c. Wildidle, by Australian, out of Idlewild, 108 pounds.......... 2

J. W. Hunt Reynolds' b. c. Whisper, 4 years, by Planet, out of Mattie Gross, 108 pounds.......... 3

Time—4:33¾.

THE HURDLE HANDICAP.

The meeting was brought to a close with a handicap hurdle race of a mile and three-quarters over seven hurdles. There were five entries and the following four came to the post: L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Limestone, A. H. Torrence's b. h. Moonstone, J. S. Cattanach's b. g. Impecunious, and Hugh Gaffney's b. g. Gaffney. The race was a remarkable one, as three of the four starters came to grief, and ending in the serious injury of one of the jockeys. The betting was as follows:

Limestone	$400	$550	$1,050
Gaffney	135	190	320
Moonstone	105	150	400
Impecunious	100	140	340
Total	$740	$1,030	$2,110

THE RACE.

They were started well together and came to the hill where the first hurdle was situated. Limestone, Gaffney, and Moonstone went safely over, but Impecunious, instead of jumping at the hurdle, shied and leaped over the rail fence and threw his rider. At the second hurdle Limestone was over first, Gaffney second, but Moonestone turned round and jumped sideways into the field, and in turn sent his rider to grass. Limestone and Gaffney were the only two left, and the pair got over the third hurdle without injury. They passed the stand together, but when they reached the fourth hurdle at the beginning of the turn the boy on Gaffney used the whip, and the horse stumbled, throwing the jockey heavily to the ground and jumping on him, injuring him seriously. Limestone then went on alone at a slow pace, and won the race as he pleased. All this time the spectators were in a high state of excitement. The several horses were caught by the stable boys, and Gaffney mounted his own horse, and after considerable urging got the horse over the several hurdles, and was awarded the second place. Impecunious was caught and mounted, but he refused to go the course, again bolted, throwing his second rider. There was no time taken.

SUMMARY.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap Hurdle Race. Purse $600, of which $100 to the second horse. Entrance free. Entries to be made by 6 P. M. on Wednesday, Oct. 14. Weights to appear on Friday, Oct. 16. Three or more horses, the property of different owners, to start. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles.

L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Limestone, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Transylvania, 156 pounds.......... 1

Hugh Gaffney's b. c. Gaffney, 3 years, by Julius, out of Leisure, 125 pounds.......... 2

A. H. Torrence's b. h. Moonstone, 5 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, 145 pounds.......... 0

J. S. Cattanach's b. g. Impecunious, 6 years, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, 135 pounds.......... 0

A. H. Torrence's ch. g. Trouble, 4 years, by Ulverston, out of Kate McDonald.......... dr.

No time.

THE WINNING HORSES AND SIRES OF THE MEETING.

By Leamington.		
Hyder Ali	One race	$1,850
Olitipa	One race	3,350
Aristides	One race	500
Nettie Norton	One race	500
James A.	One race	500
Mary Buckley	One race	400
By Lexington.		
Acrobat	Two races, (Plate $500.)	$4,950
Kadi	Two races	1,050
Preakness	One race	700
Shylock	One race	540
By Australian.		
Mate	Two races	$3,020
Madge	Two races	2,500
Emma	One race	500
Aniella	One race	500
By War Dance.		
Fadladeen	One race	$500
Limestone	One race, ($500 plate)	775
By Eclipse.		
Catesby	One race	$3,900
By Gilroy.		
Grinstead	Two races	$1,200
By Ulverston.		
Trouble	Two races	$1,200
By Vandal.		
Vandalite	Two races	$2,050
Survivor	One race	500
By Kentucky.		
Countess	One race	$400

THE WINNING STABLES.

M. H. Sanford	$5,040	T. B. & W. R. Davis	600
K. W. Sears	4,950	J. W. Weldon	550
Governor Bowie	3,900	John Coffee	500
John Hunter	3,350	J. W. H. Reynolds	500
D. McDaniel	3,000	James Thompson	500
		A. Belmont	400
Lawrence & G. Lorillard	2,925	L. A. Hitchcock	275
A. B. Lewis & Co.	2,050	J. McCormack	210
T. Puryear & Co.	1,450	W. H. Cottrill	200
A. H. Torrence	1,200	A. P. Green	200
P. Lorillard	975	A. M. Burton	150
H. P. McGrath	900	R. W. Cameron	100
M. A. Littell	850	T. G. Moore	100
John F. Chamberlin	800	D. Desmond	80

ASSESSMENT OF BANK STOCK.

THE NATIONAL ALBANY EXCHANGE BANK CONTESTS THE POWER OF THE ASSESSORS—WRIT OF CERTIORARI GRANTED.

From the Albany Argus, Oct. 17.

Yesterday morning Hon. Matthew Hale, of counsel for C. P. Williams, Cashier of the National Albany Exchange Bank, applied to Judge Westbrook, at a special term of the Supreme Court, for a writ of certiorari, requiring the Board of Assessors of this city to certify and return to a special term, to be held at Schenectady on the second Tuesday of November, the assessment laid on the shareholders of the said bank, and also on the shareholders of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, and all other proceedings had in relation to assessments, especially as to their knowledge of the actual and market value of the shares of stock of the respective banks, and all the evidence had before such board as to the rate of assessment imposed upon shares of banks organized under the laws of this State, with reference to the actual value thereof; and also whether Chauncey P. Williams, Cashier of the Exchange Bank, is assessed as a resident of the Fourteenth Ward for personal property in such ward.

In support of the application, Mr. Hale read the affidavit of C. P. Williams, cashier of the Exchange Bank, which sets forth substantially that the said bank was duly organized under authority of the United States June 3, 1864; that the capital of said bank is $300,000, and the nominal or par value of the shares of stock is $100 each; that the Banking Association is the owner of real estate valued at $30,000; that William J. Weaver, E. Brennan, and Robert J. Ware are the assessors of the City of Albany; that said assessors have assessed deponent in the Sixth Ward on the par value of such shares without reference to their actual value, deducting from such nominal or par value such sum as in the same proportion to such par value, is such assessed valuation of real estate; that the whole amount deponent is so assessed on account of said shares of stock is $36,450, at the rate of $90 each share.

That there is also located in the Sixth Ward a bank known as the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, the nominal capital of which is $360,000, and the par value of its shares, $100 each; that it is also the owner of $50,000 in real estate, and that the Assessors have assessed the shareholders thereof on the par value of said shares, without reference to their actual value, and making a like deduction as in the case of the Exchange Bank real estate.

That, in fact, the actual value of the shares of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank is much greater than that of the Exchange Bank, as is well known to the Assessors; that the surplus held by the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank is $843,771, making the aggregate of capital and surplus $1,193,771, while the surplus of the Exchange Bank is only $156,550, making the aggregate of capital and surplus only $455,550, and the actual value of the shares of such Albany Exchange Bank is not to exceed forty-one per cent. of the value of the shares of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, and also that the market value of the shares of the Exchange Bank does not exceed one-third of the market value of the shares of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.

That deponent was informed by Mr. Weaver, one of the Assessors, that the Assessors did not, in making the assessment of the various banks, consider the actual or market value of shares of stock or surplus of said banks, but that the rule adopted was to assess all the stockholders of banks and banking associations at the nominal or par value of the stock without reference to its market value.

The deponent further claims that he is assessed upon the shares of stock held by him at a rate greater than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens; that the Assessors have assessed real property at forty per cent. of its market value, and have not assessed moneyed capital at its actual or market value; that deponent has protested against the assessment of stockholders of Exchange Bank at the rate at which they were assessed, unless other bank stocks and other property generally should be assessed at corresponding values; but that such protests and objections have been wholly disregarded by said Assessors.

The deponent, in conclusion, has been advised and believes that the Assessors acted without jurisdiction or authority of law, because the tax to be imposed on the shares of the Exchange Bank will exceed the rate imposed on the shares of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank; because such assessment is not on the actual value of the shares, but on their nominal value; because the Assessors have not endeavored to ascertain the actual value of said shares; and because the assessment is at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State, and said assessment does not in other respects conform to the provisions of the laws of the United States permitting the assessment of shares of national banking associations under State authority.

Judge Westbrook granted the writ asked for, and the matter, which is of much interest to our business men, will be fully reviewed at the General Term, and the powers of the Assessors in this respect defined.

THE BAXTER LAW IN INDIANA.

The temperance issue in Indiana is briefly presented by the Springfield (Mass.) *Union*, as follows: "A gentleman from Indiana informs us that the temperance question was prominent in that State at the late election, as well as in Ohio, and that opposition to the 'Baxter law,' passed by the Legislature, last Winter, undoubtedly had a good deal to do with the Democratic success. This law is not a prohibitory law, but is similar to that in some of the other Western States, making liquor-sellers and the owners of premises where liquor is sold, legally responsible to the family of the drunkard, or to individuals whose persons or property may have been injured on account of liquor drinking. The law was passed by a Republican Legislature, and signed by a Democratic Governor, (Hendricks,) so that both parties were in a measure responsible for its passage, but the Democrats repudiated it at their last State Convention, while the Republican platform indorses it. The Germans have been particularly hostile to the law, and the rum interest has been thoroughly organized for the benefit of the Democrats, who, in consequence, have carried the State."

THE END OF THE INVESTIGATION.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Gazette* says that at a recent parish church meeting, in that vicinity, called to take action in relation to calling a Pastor, the committee made a very flattering report of the candidate, and the sentiment of the meeting seemed entirely favorable. At length one elderly member rose and said that while he was satisfied with the report of the committee, he wanted an answer to one question before he could cast his vote—was this man a Freemason? The Chairman of the committee gravely replied that they had sought the candidate's record from boyhood, through his collegiate and theological course, and had visited the places where he had been settled. They had found, everywhere, evidence of his high character as a man, a Christian, and a minister, but they had failed to inquire or to ascertain whether he was a member of a fire company or a brass band! A few smiles followed this confession of dereliction from duty.

A BRIEF ACCEPTANCE.

The Democratic candidate for Congress in the Ninth District of Massachusetts evidently does not intend to waste any breath in a hopeless contest. The following is the notification by the committee of his nomination, and his reply:

WORCESTER, Oct. 14, 1874.

Hon. Eli Thayer:

DEAR SIR: At a convention of Democrats and others, opposing the present national misrule, of the Ninth Congressional District, held in Worcester on the 13th inst., you were duly selected as their candidate in the coming Congressional election, and you are requested to accept the nomination.

Yours, very respectfully,
W. A. WILLIAMS, Chairman.
T. E. MURRAY, Secretary.

Mr. Thayer to this replied in these words:

WORCESTER, Oct. 14, 1874.

W. A. Williams, Esq., &c., &c.:

I do accept.

Truly yours,
ELI THAYER.

A TRICK UPON THE IGNORANT.

The new $1 legal-tender note has upon its back two large cross lines, which form almost the Roman figure ten. To the unpracticed handler of money a mere glance at the reverse side would indicate that it represented on its back ten times the value of its face. In the South, the Washington *Star* says, the colored people in many instances have received them for $10 bills, and the Treasury is advised that quite a profitable business has been carried on by some scamps in this way. These reports are supported by the collateral evidence which is furnished through the large number of bills of large denomination which have been changed with ones at the request of Southern correspondents by the United States Treasury. In Canada, it is said, the note, for this reason, is refused altogether, and a large number are daily received at the Treasury for exchange into other notes.

BITING AN OFFICER'S THUMB.

Officer Maloney, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested John McKenzie, of No. 312 East Thirty-second street, on Friday evening, for being disorderly. While conveying him to the station-house McKenzie bit the officer's thumb, inflicting a slight injury. At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Flammer held the prisoner in $500 bail.

A COLORED POLICY DEALER.

Charles Dudley, a colored man living at No. 214 West Twenty-ninth street, was committed in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of keeping a policy shop at No. 510 Tenth avenue. Officer Murphy, of the Twentieth Precinct, appeared as the complainant, having purchased a ticket for twenty-seven cents from Dudley.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

PROGRESS OF THE ANNUAL FAIR.

THE MACHINERY DEPARTMENT—THE CHROMOS OF PRANG & CO.—MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

The American Institute Fair is now in full working order, and the hall in which it is held is every day crowded with visitors. Every stand is occupied, and the exhibits are so various that the most opposite tastes will find something to please them. The machinery department is still the strong point of the exhibition, and the art gallery is probably its weakest feature. Since the former was last noticed, some important additions have been made to it. As intimated on a former occasion, the exhibits of George Place & Co., and of the New-York Steam-engine Co., are of the greatest interest. They occupy the largest extent of space, and as they are nearly all machines which are employed in the heaviest kinds of work, they come especially under the notice of engineers. To the display of the latter there has been recently added a new machine, which was only patented in 1873. It is described as Cooper's apparatus for boring spherical seats. Its object is to provide a means for boring out spherical seats for metal pipes, valves of engines, pumps, and the like, with perfect accuracy, so as to fit a spherical segment of any desired size. The operation is accomplished by mounting a radius-tool in a stock which is within the boring bar, and is swung by a worm-pinion and section in a meridian line. It thus bores out the seat with absolute accuracy, so as to fit a ring or valve the surface of which is convex, and which forms a spherical segment of corresponding shape and radius. The machine may be operated by hand-power, when mounted in a suitable frame. Among the exhibits of the New-York Steam-engine Company not previously noticed, is a very ingenious moulding machine, by which fly-wheels and pulleys, gears, wheels, &c., can be moulded with a minimum amount of patterns. A dividing engine, and a radial arm and gear are the principal features of this apparatus. One of the most interesting implements exhibited at the fair is the Tanite Company's new milling-machine, which is supplied with the emery wheel cutters. It is designed for general surface work on metals, and it accomplishes its operations with great rapidity and accuracy of finish. One remarkably good principle carried out in this machine is, that while it uses the emery wheel to its full capacity, it prevents it wearing unevenly, by which the use of a diamond tool is rendered unnecessary. It takes also a deeper cut than was heretofore deemed possible. The motions and feed of the machine are strictly on the automatic principle. The latest improved form of the "pulsometer," or magic pump, which is on exhibition is worthy the attention of those engaged in railroad, steam-boat, mining, and general manufacturing enterprises. It is claimed for it that it combines a maximum of durability, efficiency, simplicity, and strength with a minimum of weight, size, and operative expenditure. The main difference between it and the ordinary piston pump is stated to be the substitution of purely functional conditions for mechanical elements. In this invention the steam pressure is in a direct sense the forcing element, as it is brought to bear immediately upon the liquid, while its subsequent condensation constitutes the lifting force. By this means the alternate vacuum and pressure within a pair of suitably arranged chambers produces a continuous stream. Passing from the machinery department, which usually engages attention in the first instance, the visitor will find many exhibits of considerable interest from a domestic standpoint. Among these, a steam washer and bleacher exhibited by Adams Brothers, of Atlantic street, Brooklyn, is very ingenious in its construction, and yet quite unpretending in its appearance. It consists of a portable boiler of the size and appearance of those commonly in use. This boiler is divided into an upper and lower chamber, the former being water-tight and provided with a rack or drawer whereon to place the articles intended to be washed. The chambers, it should be stated, are of unequal size, the lower or steam chamber, as it is technically called, being the smaller of the two. From the steam chamber there is a tube which rises perpendicularly, and passes through the rack or drawer to nearly the height of the upper chamber. This tube terminates in a spray cup so adjusted as to shower hot water and steam upon the contents of the upper or clothes chamber. The chambers communicate by valves, which work automatically. For instance, they open so as to permit the water, after it has drained out of the clothes chamber to return to the lower or steam chamber, and then they close until it is expelled again. The mode of operation is very simple. The washer is placed over a moderately brisk fire, the lower chamber being filled up to the valve with water, in which a suitable quantity of soap has been cut up. The rack or drainer is then put in its place, the articles to be washed are placed on it, and the washer is closed. The steam being generated, it forces the suds out through the spray cup and upon the articles to be washed. The water drains through these, flows back into the steam chamber, and makes the circuit again when sufficiently reheated. The effectiveness of this machine is relied upon because of the quantity of hot suds driven through the soiled clothes in the process of cleansing them, and because of the force and rapidity with which it is accomplished. People desiring improved window-frames will find something which is claimed to have the merit of novelty among the exhibits of Oppendick & Andersen, of Bronxville, Westchester County. In this frame the parting strips need not be removed to take out the sash or to get at the weights, thus, it is claimed, making the construction much stronger and more durable than heretofore. In connection with windows, an invention known as the Anderson is exhibited, and is stated to be now universally introduced by architects, builders, and contractors. Its main purpose is to take the place of weights and pulleys in windows, the advantages of which it is said to possess without any of their defects. When properly adjusted, the sash hangs at an exact balance so that no force is required to raise or lower the window. After an inspection of the department devoted to articles of household interest, a visit to the art gallery would not be out of place. As already stated, it is a rather weak feature of the exhibition, but still it is not without some interesting specimens. The beautiful chromos of Prang & Co., of Boston, are alone worthy of a minute inspection. They are remarkable examples, specimens of a very beautiful art, which deserves every encouragement and patronage. There are two of them especially, "Evening Glow on the Coast of Maine," and "The Santa Clara Valley," which are very fine, as well in the way of contrast as by reason of the particular excellence of each. Of late the attendance of the public at the Fair has greatly increased, and in the evenings more particularly the hall is now invariably crowded.

THE SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

Considerable excitement exists among the shoe dealers in New-England, occasioned by the claims preferred by the owners of the Gallahue patents. These patents, three in number, have been taken to cover improvements in pegging-machines. Suits have been brought against a large number of manufacturers for alleged infringement, by attachment of property, and placing keepers in stores and manufactories; and these attachments have been removed only by the giving of bonds. Of these three patents in question two have expired; and as leave to extend the third has been denied by the Commissioner of Patents, the parties are preparing to apply to Congress for the extension. The ground for this decision was, that while the invention of Gallahue was of importance, before it was used some one else had to invent a way to make it available. In August last Mr. Wiggin, attorney for the owner of the patents, issued notices calling upon those using and owning the machines which had Gallahue's patents, to pay part royalty for every shoe pegged, and take out a license for future use. This license contains a permit to use the patents on the one side, and on the other binds the manufacturer to pay a royalty of one cent on men's goods, three-quarters of a cent on women's goods, and one-half a cent on children's goods, and it also contains a clause in which the person taking the license shall not, directly or indirectly, oppose the petition to Congress for the extension of the patent. Some manufacturers have yielded to Mr. Wiggin's demand, settled and taken out licenses, but most dealers consider the demand oppressive.

LIGHTNING-RODS STOLEN.

A cool and daring robbery was committed in Boston Tuesday afternoon by a man who drove up in a wagon to the public library building, and, mounting to the roof of the extension, on which workmen were busily engaged, borrowed a hammer and a chisel, with which he deliberately proceeded to remove the copper lightning-rods from the building. In this work he was engaged for several hours, no one suspecting but that he was acting under orders from the proper authority. After loading his wagon he drove away, and the city will have to put up new lightning-rods.

TWO OLD HORSES.

The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* says: "Moses Mann, of Greenland, has two venerable horses. One, named Dollie, was brought by him from New-York when she was six years old, and she is now thirty-two. She goes to Portsmouth to market several times a week, and can pass almost any team on the road. The past Summer she, with another horse twenty-five years old, mowed and raked forty tons of hay. This twenty-five-year-older is Frank Ramula, a brother to the famous Flora Temple."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

TO A POET.

Thou who singest through the earth.—
All the earth's wild creatures fly thee;
Everywhere thou marrest mirth;
Dumbly they defy thee,—
There is something they deny thee.

Pines thy fallen nature ever
For the unfallen Nature sweet;
But she shuns thy long endeavor,
Though her flowers and wheat
Throng and press thy pausing feet.

Though thou tame a bird to love thee,
Press thy face to grass and flowers,
All these things reserve above thee
Secrets in the bowers,
Secrets in the sun and showers.

Sing thy sorrow, sing thy gladness,
In thy songs must wind and tree
Bear the fictions of thy sadness,
Thy humanity,—
For their truth is not for thee.

Wait, and many a secret nest,
Many a hoarded Winter-store,
Will be hidden on thy breast;
Things thou longest for
Will not fear or shun thee more.

Thou shalt intimately lie,
In the roots of flowers that thrust
Upward from thee to the sky,
With no more distrust,
When they blossom from thy dust.

Silent labors of the rain
Shall be near thee, reconciled;
Little lives of leaves and grain,
All things shy and wild,
Tell thee secrets, quiet child.

Earth, set free from thy fair fancies,
And the Art thou shalt resign,
Will bring forth her rue and pansies
Unto more divine
Thoughts than any thoughts of thine.

Naught will fear thee, humbled creature.
There will lie thy mortal burden,
Pressed unto the heart of Nature,
Songless in a garden,
With a long embrace of pardon.

Then the truth all creatures tell,
And God's will Whom thou entreatest
Shall absorb thee; there shall dwell
Silence, the completest
Of thy poems, last, and sweetest.

—*Spectator.*

A LIFE'S ENIGMA.

A NORWEGIAN SKETCH.

By Björnstjerne Björnson.

"Why sit here?"

"Because it's high and pleasant."

"But it goes so deep down it makes me quite giddy, and the sun shines so dazzling on the water. Let's go a little further."

"No, not any further."

"Just back, then, as far as that green inclosure; it was so pleasant there."

"No, I say, not there, either," and he flung himself down as if he either could not or would not go further.

She remained standing, with her eyes intently fixed upon him.

"Aasta," then he said, "now you must explain to me why it was you were so much afraid of that foreign skipper who came in just in the dusk of the evening."

"Didn't I think that was it!" she whispered, and seemed to wish to avoid the matter.

"Yes, you must tell me before you go, else I shall never come again."

"Botolf!" she exclaimed; and she turned, but still remained standing.

"It's true," he continued, "I promised you I wouldn't ask any questions, and I'll still keep my word if you like; but then things must come to an end between us."

She burst into tears, and came over to him, with the sun shining full upon her slender little figure, small hands, and soft golden hair, wherefrom the kerchief had fallen.

He sprang up:

"Yes!" he exclaimed, "you know very well when you come looking like that at me, I always give in to you. But I know, too, that the longer this thing goes on the worse it gets. Can't you understand that, though I may promise you a hundred times not to wish to know about your bygone life, I never have any peace? I can bear it no more." His face, too, did indeed bear a look of long-continued suffering.

"Yes, Botolf, you did indeed promise me to let that thing rest—that which I can never, never tell you about. You promised me solemnly; you said you didn't care about it, if you could but have me. Botolf!" she exclaimed again, sinking to her knees before him upon the heather; and she wept as though her very life was in peril, and so looked at him through her fast-falling tears that she seemed at once the loveliest and most miserable creature he had ever seen in all his days.

"O dear me!" he exclaimed, rising, but then directly sitting down again; "if you did but love me well enough to have confidence in me, how happy we two might be!"

"If *you*, rather, could but have a little confidence in *me!*" she implored, coming nearer him, still upon her knees, and looking yearningly into his face. "Love you! Why that very night when your ship had run into ours, when I came up on the deck, and you stood there in command, I thought I never had seen anybody so brave and manly; and I loved you from that moment. And then when you carried me over into the boat when the ships were sinking, I once more felt, what I thought I never should feel again—a wish to live." She wept in silence, with her hands clasped together resting upon his knee.

"Botolf!" then she exclaimed, "be good and noble; be as you were when you first took me! —Botolf!"

"Why do you urge me so?" he replied, almost harshly. "You know very well it can't be. One must have a woman's whole soul; though for a little while at first, perhaps, one is content without."

She drew back, and said hopelessly—

"Ah, well, then, my life can never come right again! O God!" and once more she began to weep.

"Trust me with the whole of your life, and not merely a part of it, and it will all come right so far as I am concerned."

He spoke cheerfully, as though to encourage her.

She did not answer; but he saw she was struggling with herself.

"Master yourself," he urged; "run the risk of doing as I wish. Things can't be worse than they are, at any rate."

"You'll drive me to the very worst," she said, piteously.

He misunderstood her, and continued:

"Even if you have to confess the greatest crime to me I'll try to bear up; but this I can't bear."

"No; and neither can *I!*" she exclaimed, and she rose.

"I'll help you," he said, rising also; "day by day I'll help you, when I only know what this thing is. But I'm quite too proud to be with a woman I don't fully know about, and who, perhaps, belongs to somebody else."

A bright flush came over her face.

"For shame! If you talk of pride, I'm a good deal prouder than you are, and I won't have you say such things. So, stop!"

"If you're so very proud, then, why do you leave room for my suspicions?"

"God help me! I can bear this no longer!"

"No, nor I either. I've made a vow it shall come to an end this day."

"How cruel it is," she wailed out, "to go on worrying and tormenting a woman who has trusted herself so fully to you, and has begged and prayed of you as I have been doing." She was near again beginning to weep, but with a sudden change of feeling she exclaimed, "Yes, I see how it is; you think by provoking and exciting me you'll get things out of me!" She looked at him indignantly and turned aside.

Then she heard him say slowly, word by word,

"Will you, or will you not?"

"I will not," replied she, stretching out her hand; no, not if you gave me all we can see from here!" She went from him, her bosom heaved, and her eyes wandered to and fro, but mostly looked toward him, now sternly, next sorrowfully, then sternly again. She leaned against a tree and wept; then ceased weeping, and returned to her former mood.

"Ah, I knew very well you didn't love me," she heard next, and became in a moment the most humble and penitent of creatures.

Twice she tried to answer, but, instead, she flung herself down upon the heather, and hid her face in her hands.

Botolf came forward and stood over her.

She knew he was there, and she waited for him to speak, and tried to prepare herself for whatever he might say; but not a word came, and she grew yet more disturbed, and felt obliged to look up. She sprang to her feet instantly. Botolf's long, weather-beaten face seemed to have become sunken and hollow, his deeply-set eyes staringly prominent, and his whole figure monstrous; and it stood over her with some strange influence that suddenly made her see him once more upon the ship just as she saw him on the night of the wreck; but now his strength was boundless, and it was all turned against her.

"You have been untruthful with me, Aasta."

She turned away, but he followed her, and continued:

"And you have made me untruthful, too; there hasn't been perfect truthfulness between us a single day ever since we have been together."

He stood so near that she could feel his hot breath; he looked straight into her eyes till she felt quite giddy; she knew not what he might the next moment say or do; and so she closed her eyes. She stood as though she must either fall or rush away; the crisis was coming.

In its prelude of deep silence, Botolf himself became afraid. Still, once more he began in his former strain—

"Make everything clear; make an end of all this miserable trickery and concealment—do it here—now."

"Yes," she answered, but quite unconsciously—"so *I* say—do it here—now!"

He gave a loud cry, for she rushed past him and flung herself over the steep. He caught a glimpse of her golden hair, her uplifted hands, and the kerchief, which spread out, slipped off, and floated slowly down after her by itself. He heard no shriek, and he heard no fall into the water below; for it was very far down. Indeed, he was not listening; for he had sunk to the earth.

Out from the sea, she had come to him that night at first; into the sea, she had now passed away again; and with her, the story of her life. In the midnight darkness of that silent deep lay all that was dear to him; should he not follow? He had come to that place with a firm determination to make an end of the thing that tormented him; this was not the end; and now it could never come; the trouble was, indeed, only now in reality beginning. Aasta's deed cried out to him that he had made a terrible mistake, and had killed her. Even if his misery should become ten times greater, he must live on to find out how all had happened. She, who was almost the only one saved on that fearful night, had been saved only to be killed by him who had saved her. He, who had gone voyaging and trafficking about as if the whole world were nothing but sea and mart, had all at once become the victim of a love which had killed the woman of his choice, and must now kill him. Was he a bad man? He had never heard any one say so, neither had he ever felt it himself. But what if, after all, it were so? He rose; not, however, to cast himself over the steep, but to return to the valley; no man kills himself just when he has found a great enigma which he wishes to solve.

But the enigma of Aasta's life could never be solved now. She had lived in America ever since she had been grown up; and she was coming from there when the ships ran into each other. In what part of America should his quest begin? From what part of Norway she had at first come he did not positively know; and he was uncertain even whether her family name had not been changed since then. And that foreign skipper? Who could he be? Did he know Aasta, or was it only she who knew something of him? To question thus was like questioning the very sea; and to journey forth to investigate, was like plunging into its depths.

Surely he had made a terrible mistake. A woman penitent on account of some guilty thing would have found relief in confessing it to her husband; and one still impenitent would have sought refuge in some evasion or other. But Aasta had neither confessed anything nor had recourse to any evasion, but had sought refuge in death when he had so tormented her. Such conduct showed no sign of guilt. But why not? Some folks had a great dread of confessing anything. Aasta, however, had no such dread; for she had already confessed there was something about her life which she could never tell him. Perhaps, then, the greatness of her guilt made confession impossible? But she could not have had the burden of any great guilt upon her; for she was often joyous—nay, even full of fun. She was hasty and impetuous, it is true; but she was also very full of tender feeling and kindliness. Perhaps the guilt was some other person's and not her's at all? Why, then, had she never told him so? If she had only done this, all would have come right. But supposing there were no guilt, either on her side, or on that of anybody else, how then? But she herself had said there was something she could never tell him. And then, how about that foreign skipper she was so afraid of? How was it? In the name of goodness, how was it? Ah, had she been still alive, he would still have tormented her! This thought moved him deeply, and made him reproach and despise himself beyond measure.

Still he began again—perhaps she was not so guilty as she herself believed; or perhaps not so guilty as others might have thought? How often did we do wrong quite innocently, and only through ignorance, though so few could understand that! Thus Aasta had thought that he, who was always full of suspicion, would not understand it. Out of one clear, simple answer he would have found matter for a hundred suspicious questions; and so she had chosen to confide herself to death rather than to him. Why could he never leave her in peace? She had fled from the things of her past life, and sought refuge with him; and then he, forsooth, must constantly drag them forward and fling them in her face! She was truly attached to him, and showed him all love and tenderness; what right had he, then, to concern himself about her past? And if he had any such right, why did he not say so in the beginning? Whereas, the more her affection had grown, the more his disquiet had grown likewise—when she, not merely through admiration and gratitude, but also through love, had become wholly his own, *then*, forsooth, he must begin to wish to know all about what she had done and been in days gone by. The more, too, she had pleaded for herself the worse he had thought of her, and the more he had insisted that there was something he ought to be told.

Then, for the first time, arose the question, had *he* told *her* everything? Would it really be right for husband and wife to tell each other everything? Would all be understood if it were told? Most certainly not.

He heard two children playing, and he looked around. He was sitting in the green inclosure Aasta had spoken of a little while ago, but he had not been aware of it till now. Five hours had passed; he thought it was a few minutes. The children had most likely been playing there for a long time; but he heard them now for the first time.

What! Was not one of them Agnes, the clergyman's little daughter of eight years, whom Aasta had loved even to idolatry, and who was so like her! Good heavens! how like she was!

Agnes had just set her little brother upon a great stone, where he had to be in school, while she was schoolmaster.

"Say now just what I say," she commanded. "Our Father."

"Ou' Farver."

"Who art in heaven."

"'Eb'm."

"Hallowed be thy name."

"'Arvid be name."

"Thy kingdom come."

"No!"

"Thy will be done.'

"No; s'an't."

Botolf crept away; not, however, because the prayer had touched him; indeed, he had not marked that it was a prayer; but while he looked at and listened to the children, he became, in his own eyes, a horrible wild beast, unfit to come near either God or man. He dragged himself behind some bushes, so that the children might not discover him; he was more afraid of them than he had ever been of anyone in all his life. He slunk off into the forest, far away from the high road.

Where should he go? To the now empty house he had bought and furnished for Aasta? Or should he go somewhere further away? It mattered nothing; for wherever he thought of going, he saw Aasta standing there. It is said that when folks are dying, the last object they see is pictured upon their eyes; so, too, when a man awakes to consciousness after doing a wicked deed, the first object he sees is pictured upon his eyes, and he can never get rid of it. Thus, when Botolf saw Aasta, she no longer appeared to him as she had upon the mountain-slope so short a time before, but she seemed to be a little innocent girl—in fact, to be Agnes. Even the picture he retained of her figure while she was sinking down the steep, was that of Agnes, with her little hands uplifted. In whatever direction he turned his thoughts and remembrances of the suffering woman whom he had so suspected, they were met by this innocent child, whom he had just heard repeating the Lord's Prayer. In every scene of his life with Aasta—from the night of the shipwreck to this Sunday morning—the child's face appeared. The thought of this mysterious transformation so preyed upon him, in both mind and body, that in the course of a few days he became unable to take his necessary food, and a little while after was compelled to keep his bed.

Soon every one could see he was approaching death. He whose mind is burdened by some great life-enigma acquires a peculiar manner, through which he himself becomes an enigma to others. Even from the day Botolf and Aasta first came to live in that parish, his gloomy taciturnity, her beauty, and the loneliness of the life of both, had been the subject of frequent gossip among the neighbors; and now, when Aasta all at once disappeared, the talk increased until the most incredible things said were the best believed. Nobody could throw any light upon the matter; for none of all those who lived upon the mountain-ridge, or the shore beneath, or who were accustomed to go there, had happened to be looking toward the steep just when Aasta flung herself over. Neither did her corpse ever drift to land, itself to give evidence.

Even while Botolf was yet alive, therefore, no end of strange spiritualistic stories were told about him. He became dreadful to see, as he lay there with long, sunken face, red beard, and unkempt red hair, growing tangled together, and large eyes looking up like some dark tarn in a deep mountain hollow. He seemed to have no wish either to live or to die; and so the folks said there was a fight for his soul going on between God and the devil. Some said they had even seen the evil one, surrounded by flames, climb up to the windows of the dying man's chamber to call to him. They had seen the evil one, too, they said, in the form of a black dog, go sniffing round the house. Others, who had rowed past, had seen the whole place on fire; while others, again, had heard a company of devils, shouting, barking, and laughing, come up from the sea, pass slowly toward the house, enter through the closed doors, rush furiously through all the rooms, and then go down once more beneath the waves, with the same awful row as they made in coming out. Botolf's servants, men as well as women, left immediately, and told all these tales to everybody. Hardly any one dared go near the place; and if an old peasant and his wife, to whom the sick man had shown some kindness, had not taken care of him, he would have lain utterly untended. Even this old woman herself was in terror when she was with him; and she used to burn straw under his bed to keep off the evil one; but though the sick man was nearly scorched up, he still kept alive.

He lay in terrible suffering; and the old woman thought at last he must be waiting to see some one. So she asked him whether she should send for the clergyman. He shook his head. Was there any one else he would like to see? To that he made no answer. The next day, while he was lying as usual, he distinctly pronounced the name, "Agnes." Certainly, this was not in reply to the old woman's question of the day before; but she fancied it was, and she rose gladly, went out to her husband and bade him harness the horses with all speed, and drive over to the parsonage to fetch Agnes.

When he reached there, everybody thought there must be some mistake, and that it was the clergyman who was sent for; but the old man insisted it was the little girl. She herself was indoors, and heard the message, which frightened her greatly; for she, among the rest, had heard the tales about the devil, and about the company of devils rushing up out of the sea. But she had also heard that there was some one whom the sick man was waiting to see, and must see before he could die; and she did not think it anywise strange that one should be herself, whom his wife had so often fetched over to the house before. Agnes' sisters told her, too, that one must always try to do what dying folks wish; and that if she prayed nicely to God, nothing could do her any harm. She believed this, and let them dress her to go.

It was a cold, clear evening, wherein she could see long dark shadows following, and hear echoes of the harness-bells sounding far off in the forest. On the whole, she felt it was rather dreadful, and she sat saying her prayers, with her hands folded together inside her muff. She did not see the devil anywhere, neither did she hear any company of devils rushing up out of the sea while she rode along the shore; but she saw many stars above her, and light shining straight before her upon the mountain-peak. Up around Botolf's house all seemed dismally quiet; but the old peasant woman came out at once and carried Agnes indoors, took off her traveling dress, and let her warm herself at the fire. Meanwhile the old woman told her she need not be anywise afraid of the sick man, but must just go into him with good courage, and say the Lord's Prayer to him. Then, when Agnes had got warm, the old woman took her hand and led her into the sick room. Botolf lay there, with long beard and hollow eyes, and he gazed at her intently; but she did not think he looked dreadful, and she was not afraid.

"Do you forgive me?" he whispered.

She supposed she ought to say "yes," and she said "yes," accordingly.

Then he smiled, and tried to raise himself in the bed, but his strength failed, and he remained lying.

She began at once to say the Lord's Prayer; but he made a movement as though to bid her pause, and pointed to his breast. So she laid both her hands there; for this was what she thought he intended her to do; and he directly laid one of his clammy, ice-cold, bony hands, upon her little warm ones, and then closed his eyes. When she found he did not say anything after she had finished the prayer, she did not venture to remove her hands, but just began to say it again.

When she had said it for the third time, the old woman came in, looked, and said,

"You can leave off now, my dear—he's gone!"—*The Saturday Journal.*

Old Diplomatic Prerogatives—The prerogatives formerly enjoyed by diplomatic envoys were, in many cases, almost larger than those possessed by the sovereigns they represented. For a long time they exercised the direct right of judgment, and consequently of life and death over the members of their suite; their houses and their carriages were recognized asylums from all local justice, and often served as such for criminals of any nationality. In certain countries they extended this immunity far outside the doors of the palaces they inhabited, and maintained its action throughout the entire neighboring district of the city. They all kept guards for the defense of their prerogative, and for the immediate punishment of every one who infringed them. Some of them pretended that they were in no way bound to pay their debts; and the privileges which still continue to exist of freedom from jurisdiction and taxation were carried to the most exorbitant and abusive development. Every ambassador sought for new occasions of extending either the applications of his prerogatives or those prerogatives themselves, and half his time was spent in fighting over them. Examples of all this are abundant in the diplomatic histories; they are so numerous and so varied that they supply illustrations of every imaginable form of difficulty or quarrel, and that is a good deal to say—for gentlemen possessed in those days a singularly strong faculty of getting into trouble, and a correspondingly feeble talent for getting out of it.—*Blackwood.*

Women as Decorative Artists.—I do not propose to argue the vexed question of political economy concerning the degree to which luxury is justified by its distribution of capital among laborers, but it seems very clear that there can be no reason to deplore the free or even lavish expenditures of the wealthy for objects which are not in themselves pernicious. It has been one particularly gratifying incident of the passion for decoration in this country that it has been the means of opening to women beautiful and congenial employments. Miss Jekyl, who was one of the first to take up this kind of work, attracted the attention of Mr. Leighton, Mme. Bodichon, and other artists by her highly artistic embroidery, and has since extended her work to repoussé or ornamental brass-work—especially sconces—and many other things. She has, I hear, acquired not only distinction but wealth by her skill, some specimens of which are exhibited in the International Exhibition at South Kensington this year. There also may be seen the work of other ladies who have followed in her footsteps, some of the finest being by a Miss Leslie, a relative of the celebrated artist of that name. Indeed, there has now been established in Sloane street a school for embroidery, which has succeeded in teaching and giving employment to a number of gentlewomen who had been reduced in circumstances. Miss Philott, whose paintings have often graced the walls of exhibitions, and have gained the interest of Mr. Ruskin, has of late been painting beautiful figures and flowers on plaques, which, when the colors are burned in by Minton, make ornaments that are eagerly sought for. A Miss Coleman has also gained great eminence for this kind of work. Miss Levin, the young daughter of a well-known artist, has displayed much skill in designing and painting pots, plates, &c., with Greek or Pompeian figures. Many of these ladies have begun by undertaking such work as this for personal friends, but have pretty generally found that the circle of those who desire such things is very large, and that their art is held in increasing esteem among cultivated people. It is even probable that the old plan which our great-grandmothers had of learning embroidery will be revived in more important forms, and, with the painting of china, be taught as something more than the accomplishment it was once thought.—*Harper's Magazine.*

A Rehearsal.—There is a strong desire in the public mind to see a rehearsal, which, were permission granted to be present, would be speedily dissipated. The charm of the novelty of witnessing a combat with the combatants in modern dress, and armed with walking-sticks; of enjoying the privilege of a *tête-à-tête* with *Juliet* in chignon, panier and gypsy hat; of hearing the clown arranging seriously with the stage manager when and where the inevitable and inexhaustible baby shall be changed into a sucking-pig; or of watching the fairy queen ascend into the realms of bliss, in a polonaise and hessians; the charm associated in the mind with all these delightful little episodes would at once be dissolved by a closer acquaintanceship with a rehearsal in detail. The order adhered to in the production of a play is usually as follows: The piece is first submitted by the author to the manager for approval. The manager, supposing he is not an actor himself, hands it to his stage director, one of whose multifarious duties it is to read all such manuscripts approved of; and the time for its production having been agreed on, the stage manager's business is then to cast the piece according to the members of the company's suitability and talent. On these points there is scarcely one member of the company (excepting those who get good parts) who is not "wronged," "slighted," or "insulted." The stage manager thus generally finds himself regarded in much the same light that an editor is who is compelled to write to an aspiring Byron that his contribution is "unsuitable;" he is looked upon as being, from personal feelings, diametrically opposed to rising talent and individual interests. So, for the whole of the rehearsals, and however long the piece may run afterward, he finds himself scowled at, talked at, laughed at, sneered at, pouted and wept at, according as the exigencies of the case may demand, and the peculiarity of the "outraged" may be. The "line of character" may be recognized under a few heads. There is first what is termed leading business. This comprises all the heroes and heroines of tragedy, and in some principal comedies also. Then there is the second or juvenile tragedian, who undertakes with this light comedy. He knows (or should know) what will fall to his share, in characters ranging from *Macduff*, *Mercutio*, and *Charles Surface*, to *Brown* in "The Weavers." The juvenile lady is always expected to play the opposite parts. Then there are the first heavies: the actor engaged for this line always anticipates the pleasure of playing all the villains, and anything but a gentleman. Everybody knows what the low comedian and first old man, and first old woman (who acts the *Queen* in "Hamlet") do. Then comes the second scale of talent, under which head we have the first walking gentleman, who is a "shadowy" light comedian; an individual who plays all those characters who have very much to say, and very little to do. Next come second heavies, which means gentlemen who expect to play *Rosse* in "Macbeth," *First Actor* in "Hamlet," the presiding *Demon* in the pantomime, and so forth. Then, again, second old men; those individuals who are invariably murdered in dramas, or thrashed with a bladder in burlesque; second low comedians; chamber-maids in silk gowns and fancy aprons; walking ladies, who have little to do beyond being married to somebody at the end of the piece; and second old women, who are always either very virtuous, very shrewish, or suddenly hysterical, generally useful to the management, and often amusing from their antiquated airs. Then come a host of "utility" people; persons who deliver messages, and lead armies, and head riots, and do all the speaking parts in the comic scenes of a pantomime. Each of these, as we have said, know, according to precedent, what character he or she is expected to play. In any old piece, a former cast, found in the beginning of the play-book, is referred to, and so the matter is settled, for the actors know to a supernumerary what each actor in the old time was engaged for; but in a new piece there are constant broils, bickerings, and expostulations, as: "You've made a mistake, Sir; this is not a light comedy part, Sir; it's only a walking gentleman, Sir." "This is a heavy; not a first old man, Sir," &c., to which remonstrance the stage manager either turns a deaf ear, a conciliatory reply, or one to the effect that, if the "aggrieved" does not choose to play the part assigned he can at once leave the theatre. Hence, not unfrequently the public are amused with lawsuits connected with breach of theatrical engagements.—*Chambers's Journal.*

American Woodlands.—In discussing the distribution of American woodlands, Prof. Brewer said that though Maine is the great source of pine and spruce lumber, the hard-wood species predominate in that State. The wooded area of New-England is not diminishing, but the amount of sawed lumber is lessening—an indication that the trees are cut younger. In the Middle States the wooded area is sensibly and rapidly becoming smaller. The New-England and Middle States furnish hard-wood trees; in the South-eastern States, from Virginia to Florida, is a belt of timber which supplies the hard and yellow pine; and the North-western region contains immense areas of common pine. From the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean stretches a treeless area three hundred and fifty miles wide in its narrowest part, and eight hundred and fifty miles wide on our northern boundary. West of this region is the narrow wooded Rocky Mountain region, and west of this is the barren region of the Great Basin. On the Pacific coast are some of the noblest forest regions of the world; and official Government reports say that the forests in some parts of Washington Territory are heavy enough to "cover the entire surface with cord-wood ten feet in height."—*The Galaxy.*

Portuguese-English.—Here is an extract from the Portuguese-English Conversational Guide, showing the amusing blunders made in translation. The subject is that little interview between Balaam and another with which we are all familiar; and in this wise does our Portuguese professor put it into English: "A Protestant minister, very choleric, was explained to the children the Pentateuco; but arriving at the article *Balaam*. A young boy commenced to laugh. The minister with indignation, chide, threaten, and endeavor one's to prove that a ass was can speak, especeally when he saw before him a angel armed from a sword. The little boy continue to laugh more strong. The minister had flied into passion, and gave a kick the child, which told him weeping—'Ah i admit that *the ass of Balaam did spoken, but he did not kicks.*'"—*Once a Week.*

The First Modern Flying Man.—If the fabulous stories of antiquity could be credited, it might be believed that a method of navigating the air was known to the ancients. The aeronautic flight of the Cretan philosopher, and the luckless fate of his son in the Icarian Sea, is a tale well known to all school-boys. Strabo tells of a people of Scythia who had a method of elevating themselves in the air by means of smoke, although he does not mention in what manner, or whether by the intervention of any mechanical contrivance. Roger Bacon alludes to a flying-machine, although he confesses that he has not seen it, and seems to have known little of it beyond the inventor's name. The first historical flying experiment was made in Scotland, by an Italian friar, whom James IV. had made Prior of Tongland. The man, who was a great favorite of the King's, from his presumed scientific attainments, and his supposed success in alchemy, was commonly believed to be in league with "Auld Hornie." Thinking that he had discovered a method of flying through the air, the Prior appointed a certain day, in 1510, for an aerial ascension, and invited the King and his court to witness the feat. At the appointed time the Italian, bedecked with an enormous pair of wings, ascended one of the battlements of Stirling Castle, and in the presence of King James and his court, spread his plumes, and vaulted into the air. Unfortunately for the Prior's reputation, the experiment was a complete failure. Amid the laughter and derision of the whole assembly, the would-be aeronaut came tumbling headlong down, and although a manure-heap luckily saved his neck, his thigh-bone was broken. As is invariably the case, the hapless experimentalist had an excuse for his non-success. It was to be attributed, he asserted, to the fact that his wings included some feathers from common fowls instead of having been all from eagles and other noble birds!—*Chambers's Journal.*

The Musical Monster.—Italian opera is the extremest product of modern civilization. It is not the highest—God forbid!—but the production of it, the support, and above all, the enjoyment of it, show that those by whom it is produced, supported, and enjoyed have reached a condition of social efflorescence beyond which no people have yet bloomed or burgeoned—perhaps beyond which there is no hope of fruit of the socially exquisite sort. It is the most arbitrary, conventional, and extravagant form which art has taken for the pleasure of those whose pleasures must be refined luxuries. And this is the most refined and yet one of the most earthly of luxuries—one which is partly sensual, partly emotional, and not at all intellectual, and of which the height of the enjoyment is in direct proportion only to cultivated sensuous refinement and emotional susceptibility. Regarded in the light of reason, Italian opera is monstrous and even ridiculous. At best it exists at the very periphery of rational coherence, a hair's breadth beyond which sends us whirling in fragmentary fashion into the abyss of unfathomable nonsense. A reasonable creature, taken in stark unpreparation and set down in an opera-house while the business of a high-strung scene was going on—a tenor stabbed to death, and dying with such effusion of musical noise as would tax the capacity of an organ bellows; a love-lorn prima donna raving about the stage in the very ecstasy of melodious hysterics; a dozen or two of lookers-on, who offer the man no aid and the lady no hartshorn, but who simply "stand around" and sing, while before them two or three score musicians give themselves up to fiddling, and tooting, and blowing, and thumping, among whom, perched high, a man beats the air with a little stick; and yet more wonderful, most wonderful of all, a vast assemblage, dressed on purpose in their best clothes, look down upon the scene with breathless interest, and when the noise stops—for noise it simply is, not one distinguishable word being heard by any creature present—break forth into such extravagant and tumultuous expressions of delight as he never can have heard before, (for it is remarkable that no such outbursting and manifestly soul-relieving applause as greets the most admired passages in a favorite opera, is elicited by any other act done in earnest or performed in make-believe by any human creature on any other occasion or in any other place whatever,) the reasonable being, having this spectacle set before his unprepared, untutored eyes—would he not say that these people, prima donna, tenor, chorus, fiddlers, and fiddlees, were mad—all lunatics together?—*Richard Grant White, in The Galaxy.*

An Old Denunciation of Marlowe.—Marlowe, indubitably, was a magnificent genius. His grand imagination impressed itself even upon his own age; and those who unfeignedly disliked the man were compelled to admit his power. The charges brought against him on the ground of the negative character of his religious views received strength and importance, doubtless, from the feeling that such an individual must have immense influence over others. A connection has been established between his skepticism and those dramas in which, with keen delight, he dwells upon topics which were in his day supposed to be placed far above speculation and inquiry. His death was regarded as a judgment upon his wicked life, and as a reward for his blasphemy and infidelity. The terrible nature of his religious delinquencies is fully set forth in Beard's *Theatre of God's Judgments*, published in 1597. We there read that Marlowe, who is designated as "a playmaker and a poet of scurrilitie," by "giving too large a swing to his owne wit, and suffering his lust to have the full reines, fell (not without just desert) to that outrage and extremitie, that hee denied God and his sonne Christ, and not onely in word blasphemed the Trinitie, but also (as is credibly reported) wrote bookes against it, affirming our Savior to be but a deceiver, and Moses to be but a conjurer and seducer of the people, and the Holy Bible to bee but vaine and idle stories, and all religion but a device of policie. But see what a hooke the Lord put into the nostrils of this barking dogge! So it fell out, that, as he purposed to stab one whom he owed a grudge unto, with his dagger, the other party perceiving so avoyded the stroke, that, withal catching hold of his wrist, he stabbed his owne dagger into his owne head in such sorte that, notwithstanding all the meanes of surgerie that could be wrought, hee shortly after died thereof; the manner of his death being so terrible (for hee even cursed and blasphemed to his last gaspe, and together with his breath an oath flew out of his mouth) that it was not only a manifest signe of God's judgement, but also an horrible and fearfulle terror to all that beheld him." And then the record adds, with the glee which could only fill the heart of a religious enthusiast and not of an ordinary historian, "Herein did the justice of God most notably appeare, in that hee compelled his owne hand which had written those blasphemies to bee the instrument to punish him, and that in his brain which had devised the same." A ballad entitled "The Atheist's Tragedie" was also published, setting forth the heinousness of Marlowe's guilt in a religious point of view; and a prose document is in existence which goes more fully than the ballad into the various points of his heterodoxy. The dramatist is charged with affirming that he could concoct a better religion than the one then in vogue; that the Apostles were base fellows, and, with the exception of Paul, were men of no wit or worth; that all Protestants were hypocritical asses; and, further (and this seems to have been considered the acme of disgrace and villainy, for the charge is printed in italics), that he, Marlowe, had as good a right to coin as the Queen of England. There appears to have been little or no foundation for most of these charges; all is haze and perplexity in regard to them; and what positive evidence there is frequently tends to damage the character of Marlowe's assailants rather than his own. Yet as regards his theological views, the probability is that they were not more greatly unorthodox than those of many intellectual men and advanced thinkers of the present day.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

A Swiss Washer-woman.—To a smoke stained Londoner, the exquisite purity of the homespun Swiss linen is a constant wonder and reproach. And yet scarcely a wonder, if he chance to sit by the lake-side, say at Brienz, on a sunny morning, and watch the proceedings of the little Swiss maiden in a straw hat and black velvet bodice with the silver chains, who is plying her occupation of laundress. She has paddled her boat far out into the lake, and is letting it drift with the current. In the boat beside her is a pile of freshly-washed linen, glistening like snow in the sunlight. But its whiteness does not content her. As the boat moves lazily along, each separate piece of linen is thrown into the lake and trailed slowly through the blue water, blue as ever painted it. Still she is not quite satisfied. She takes perhaps three or four handkerchiefs in her hand at a time and literally throws them overboard, in such a manner that the spectator on the bank cannot but breathe a fervent hope that they may not be his own property. But before he has time to frame his wishes into words, she has caught them again with a dexterous sort of legerdemain, and the process is repeated again and again. And all the while the black-velvet bodiced maiden, with the glistening silver chains and pins, snowy sleeves, and round white arms, if she be a true Brienz maiden, is singing like a very nightingale.—*Saturday Journal.*

Dean Stanley.—The Dean is a handsome man of sixty, with an appearance at once dignified and suave, and courtly, graceful manners. He is the favorite of royal and other great persons. He was sent to St. Petersburg to perform the Protestant part of the marriage service of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and he was entertained in a very succession of imperial and royal palaces on his way home. He stands as a sort of medium between our English royal family and literature. When the Queen wished to have a talk with Thomas Carlyle, and it was not quite certain that the rugged old philosopher would endure being trotted out, even for the gratification of royalty, it was Dean Stanley, I believe, who managed the affair, the Queen coming to his house, and Mr. Carlyle being induced to drop in there "promiscuous," as Mrs. Gamp might say. It was Dean Stanley who came to the rescue of John Stuart Mill when the latter, at one of the Westminster elections, was charged by the journal which is owned by the London gin shop keepers and whisky sellers with atheism, or blasphemy, or something of the kind. It was Dean Stanley who allowed Max Muller to give lectures in Westminster Abbey, and American preachers to preach there, and Christine Nilsson to be married there. All this makes some people very angry. They insist that the Dean is a mere hunter of titles or seeker after popularity. Especially are some rigid Churchmen offended by the catholicism of his ways with regard to other sects. They cannot understand why a Church of England clergyman should take part in any manner of religious service with Newman Hall, or have anything to do with Spurgeon. Not long since Dr. Stanley delivered an address in the town of Bedford on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to John Bunyan, and very furious indeed were some of the extreme churchmen because a Dean of Westminster had paid such homage to a dissenter. Dr. Johnson said of Isaac Watts that he wished everybody could imitate him in all things except his nonconformity; but there are some fierce churchmen in whose minds the bare fact of the nonconformity extinguishes all merit, and leaves nothing to be imitated. A newspaper especially devoted to the interests of the Church of England was so angry, because of the tribute paid by the Dean of Westminster to the merits of the dissenter Bunyan, that it sarcastically recommended the raising of a statue of the devil, and intimated its belief that Dean Stanley would be found ready to pronounce the eulogy.—*The Galaxy.*

English Investments.—The years 1872 and 1873, so memorable for the gigantic trade in iron and coal and the enormous prices resulting therefrom, were also distinguished for their abundant crop of new joint-stock enterprises, companies professing to render invaluable services in all parts of the world, and tempting shareholders with a prospect of large dividends. In 1873 (taking one year as a sample of both) there were more than 200 of these new schemes launched upon the London Stock Exchange, with an aggregate capital of £60,000,000 sterling; and (note the important fact) nearly £14,000,000 sterling actual deposits to be paid by the applicants for shares. What became of all the money deposited, the history of the several companies must show. Mr. Spackman, an authority on this subject, grouped the 200 companies into several classes—Investment, Telegraph, Mining, Colliery, Manufacturing and Trading, Banking, Financial, Railway, Insurance, Shipping, Gas, Water, Hotel, and (significant title!) "Miscellaneous." In addition to this, there were new issues of capital by old companies, to the extent of thirty-six millions sterling, of which an amount of twenty-four millions was called up within the year. Moreover, English lenders paid a large portion of the foreign loans that were floated, and on which eighty-five millions sterling were advanced during the year, at interest ranging from five to ten per cent. One requires to take a little breath after the mention of such stupeadous sums as these. The crop is still continuing in 1874, although with diminished intensity. Every week brings forth schemes concerning which we would advise an intending investor—"Don't." Really good projects are brought into discredit by juxtaposition with others that are anything but good; and this is not the least part of the evil. The only security is, for persons who have a little money to spare, to "look twice" before they allow themselves to be tempted by the offer of a high rate of interest. Every man must judge for himself whether the purpose of a proposed company is a reasonable one, and likely to pay a good return on the capital to be raised. Looking down the list—we take at random—the African Barter Company, the Beyrout Water Works Company, the Dried Vegetables Company, the Fine Arts Finance Company, the Havana Co-operative Association, the International Ice Company, the London and Brighton Cheap Coal Supply Company, the Railway Passengers' Luggage Insurance Company, the Season Ticket Bank Company, the Universal Drug Supply Company, the Weekly Tenements Investment Company, the Boiler Cleansing Company, &c. We know nothing of these concerns, favorable or unfavorable; they are adverted to simply as a means of showing how indefatigable are company-makers in bringing oddities into the list.—*Chambers's Journal.*

An Eccentric Star.—The most singular fact connected with the proper motions of the stars is that one or two stars are flying through space with such enormous rapidity that the combined attraction of all the stars visible with the telescope could never stop them. This seems to be especially the case with a small star, invisible to the naked eye, designated in astronomical literature as "Groombridge, 1830," from the name of the astronomer who first recorded its position. The rate of motion of this star is about seven seconds per year—the greatest known. It was hence concluded that it must be very near us, and a number of astronomers have sought to determine its parallax, but have found it to be only about a tenth of a second. Its apparent motion in a year being seventy times its parallax, it moves at least seventy times the distance from the earth to the sun in a year, or 18,000,000 of miles every day, and more than 200 miles every second. From what we know of the distribution, masses, and number of the stars, it seems probable that the attraction of all the bodies in the universe can never stop this headlong speed, nor bring this star into any orbit, and that consequently it will pass through our universe, and leave it entirely in its passage through infinite space. If we had accurate observations of the star's position 3,000 or 4,000 years ago, we could speak with more certainty of its destiny. We may expect that our posterity of a few thousand years hence will, by the aid of the observations and tables we shall transmit to them, be able to come to a definite conclusion respecting the age and the structure of the universe.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Old London at Night.—If stringent regulations of a paternal order could insure everybody's good behavior, the denizens of Old London ought to have betaken themselves to their nightly rest, sure of slumbering undisturbed. To blow a horn or to whistle a tune out of doors, after 9 o'clock at night, entailed imprisonment for the offender, and any man so lost to decency as to beat his wife or servant, causing thereby a sudden outcry in the still of the night, was liable to be fined 3s. 4d., for indulging in that amusement at an unreasonable time. Decent people, who rose at dawn, dined at 9 in the morning, and supped at 5 in the afternoon, were expected to go to bed at curfew; so, while every honest citizen was required to hang outside his house a lantern "with a candle in it"—dishonest ones being by implication allowed to keep their doorways dark—his liability that way only lasted from 6 to 9. After that hour the streets were surrendered to darkness, with the natural consequence of making London a somewhat unpleasant abiding-place for folks who had anything to lose, since their houses were in danger of being plundered by ruffian bands, a hundred strong, there being no Police to say them nay; these minions of the moon finding their vocation so profitable that when one of them happened to be caught he was able to bid 500 pounds of silver for his life. Thinking these midnight marauders had had their own way long enough, King Henry III., in 1253, ordered the establishment of a regular night-watch to guard the city's streets from sunset to sunrise, and ordained that any man who was damnified by a thief should be fully compensated by whosoever was charged with the keeping of order in the ward in which the robbery was committed.—*All the Year Round.*

Chances of Life in the Thirteenth Century.—Nothing can be more absurd than the custom of speaking of the "old Romans," "old Greeks," "fine old Egyptians," "glorious old Goths," &c. They were not old. They lived when the world was younger than it is now, and the chances of reaching a ripe old age were much reduced by periodical visitations of the plague and other epidemics, and by the fashion then prevailing of settling all disputes by arguments drawn from the armorer's workshop. Those who cared for a valiant reputation—the only distinction worth having in the Middle Ages—ran very little risk of being the occasion of debate between centenarianists and anti-centenarianists. By means fair or foul, by lance or sword in a fair stricken field, by headsman's ax, or the assassin's knife, the life of a gentleman of the thirteenth century was tolerably certain to be brought to a close long before nature gave indications of decay.—*All the Year Round.*

Murray's Guide Book.—This red book is the gospel of most modern travelers, and they hold to it with faithful conscientiousness, for it supplies all their needs. Formerly there were pedants who, before they visited a country, read thick-volumed works about it; and at one time there was not a pilgrim from Germany who set foot in Italy without having first read Goethe's *Journey into Italy*; but in these days it is sufficient to have turned over the leaves of Murray or Bädecker to be furnished with all necessary knowledge about a foreign country, its people, and its works. And how much trouble, care, and indecision are saved by it! Now there is never the least doubt as to what is to be seen. In black and white the way is marked out; one knows what one must admire; yes, even the size of the print gives a discreet hint as to the intensity of our admiration, and so we regulate our feelings according to the scale. Thanks to these wonderful guides, the impressions derived from traveling are of a touching uniformity; if we question some dozen travelers about the same thing, there is not the slightest danger that we shall be perplexed by the variety of their reports; all sketch the same picture; lights and shadows all disposed in exactly the same manner. Nothing remarkable has escaped their admiration since Murray has called their attention to it.—*Tinsleys' Magazine.*

Ohlenschlæger, the Danish Dramatist.—It was in 1805 that the young and unknown poet, Adam Ohlenschlæger, wearing out a Winter in Germany under all the worst pangs of nostalgia, found in the University Library at Halle a copy of the Icelandic of Snorro Sturleson's *Heimskringla*. The event was as full of import to Scandinavian literature as Luther's famous discovery of the Bible was to German liberty. In Ohlenschlæger's own words, he read the forgotten classic as one reads a packet of new-found letters from the dearest friend of one's youth; and when he reached Hakon Jarl's *Saga* in his reading, he laid the folio aside, and in a kind of ecstasy sat down to write a tragedy on that subject, which was the first fruits of a new epoch, and destined to revolutionize poetic literature, not in Denmark only, but throughout the North. To follow the development of Ohlenschlæger's genius would take us too far from our present inquiry, and belongs rather to the history of poetry proper than to that of the Danish theater. It suffices to point out that the real addition to national dramatic art given by these tragedies was that the whole subject-matter of them was taken from the legendary history of the race. Instead of borrowing themes from Italian romance or German tradition, this poet took his audience back to the springs of our own thought and legend; in the sagas of Iceland he found an infinite store of material for tragic dramas in which to develop emotions kindred to the people in whose language they were clothed, and to teach the unfailing lesson of patriotism to a nation that had almost forgotten its own mediæval glories. In place of the precious sticklers for the unities, Ohlenschlæger set before his eyes Shakespeare for a model; but his worship was less blind than that of the German romanticists, and did not lead him into extravagances so wild as theirs. In later years, under the influence of Goethe, he fell into a looser and more florid style, but in his earlier dramas he is, perhaps, the coldest and most severe playwright that has ever succeeded in winning the popular ear. So intent was he on insisting on the heroic, primal forms of life, so careless of what was merely sentiment and adornment, that he presents in one of his most famous tragedies, "Palnatoke," the unique spectacle of a long drama, in which no female character is introduced. It was not intentionally so; simply Ohlenschlæger forgot to bring a woman into his plot. He rewarded the patience of the public by dedicating his next play, "Axel and Valberg," entirely to romantic love. The success of this piece on the stage was so great that, as the poet was away from Copenhagen and wished the printing to be delayed, large sums were given for MS. copies, and a clerk busied himself day after day in writing out the verses for enthusiastic play-goers. As it was seventy years ago with fashionable people, so it is to this day with every youth and maiden. The fame of Ohlenschlæger, like that of Walter Scott among ourselves, has broadened and deepened, even while it has somewhat passed out of the recognition of the cultivated classes.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

Wild Geese in the West.—Much cunning is exhibited by these birds in localities where they are frequently disturbed. We have often seen them in the great swamps of the Bureau Valley, along the Illinois, come in about dark, when it was just too late to draw a sight, noiselessly stealing along so as to evade the random shot of the hunter returning to camp after a long day's work. So attached are they to their old grounds, and so liable to be pursued at night by reckless adventurers, that after a few warnings they baffle the most intelligent. Should their line of entry be discovered to-night as they come across the marsh from the south, to-morrow night, if you watch, you may hear the vibration of their wings as they pass over the timber to the north, in their approach to the old rice pond or open water of the big slough. Upon all other occasions, and also when disturbed, they exhibit their usual propensity to indulge in gabble and goose-talk. The most prominent among the varieties in the West is the Canada goose. The next, and existing in great numbers, is the white-fronted or laughing goose, called by many "brant." Of the regular brent-goose we have but few. We killed one out of a flock in the Illinois River, in 1860, on a sand-bar, and believe it is the only flock we ever saw in that valley. The brent-goose is about half the size of the Canadian variety, and is about two-thirds as large as the white-fronted, mottled, or laughing goose. But in the absence of the regular brent-goose, the mottled bird known as the laughing-goose carries the name of *brant*. And *brant* it is, so far as the average shooter is informed; for few of them have ever seen a brent-goose—and this is the only bird which, to their knowledge, ever bore the name. These same fellows call a partridge a pheasant, and an English snipe a woodcock. It is amusing to watch a flock of laughing-geese as they approach a favorite feeding-ground or a resting-place. They come first in the regular acute-angle line of flight, suddenly they break ranks, and with one accord the whole flock begins a series of evolutions, tumbling and turning high in air, and then descending in a most comical and irregular manner, to the amusement of the observer, all the while indulging in a jabber more resembling the merry laughing of a bevy of school-girls than anything else, from which peculiarity they receive their name. As a table bird it is highly esteemed, and is generally preferred to the Canada goose. In point of numbers it exceeds the latter in this locality, while in other parts the ratio is reversed. They visit the West in March and April, on their regular migrations to the lakes and bays of Northern Minnesota, the British possessions, and Labrador, remaining with us sometimes as late as May in small detachments. Many are killed before they reach their northern breeding-grounds. After raising the usual brood, and replenishing their thinned ranks, they gather for the Autumnal return flight, and in October we see them wending their way to their old and favorite haunts, until the cold weather drives them southward to the great marshes of Arkansas and the Lower Mississippi. As they pass north in March, generally before a southerly gale, which carries them along with little apparent effort, their coming is welcomed as a harbinger of returning Spring. They come, too, in large numbers, accompanied by all the usual varieties of water-fowl in even greater profusion.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Capital Punishment.—About 1807 a poor woman with two children, one at the breast, stole from inside a shop door a piece of linen worth some seven or eight shillings. She, however, had not proceeded far when she repented of her crime, and was returning to the shop with it when she was arrested. She was tried at the Old Bailey, convicted, and condemned to death. The jury and the prosecutor unanimously recommended the woman to mercy, on account of her husband having been pressed as a sailor, her starving condition at the time, and her previous unblemished character. But all in vain. The Judge refused to indorse the application, and the woman was executed at Tyburn, the child being taken from her breast at the foot of the gallows. In the minds of a large majority of the public this execution created great indignation, and a bill was brought into Parliament to abolish the punishment of death for stealing in a shop to the value of five shillings. This bill was at first thrown out in the House of Peers, the Judges being against it. The bill subsequently passed into law. On the introduction into the House of Lords of a bill for the abolition of the punishment of death for stealing in a dwelling-house to the value of forty shillings, the majority of the Judges were against it. Lord Ellenborough was particularly energetic in his opposition, arguing, as the law stood it worked well, and why then should it be altered? One of the Peers was so struck with the validity of the learned Lord's arguments that he said, "We shall not be able to sleep our heads with safety on our pillows if that bill passes into law!" In the thirty years from [illegible] to 1829, for offenses against the Bank Act alone, 629 men were capitally convicted and [illegible] were transported; yet, till public opinion became too strong to be disregarded, the Judges offered little opposition to such atrocious cruelty.—*The Saturday Journal.*

SPIRITUALISM.

HOW I CAME TO STUDY SPIRITUAL PHENOMENA.

A CHAPTER OF AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

By Robert Dale Owen.

It was a quarter of a century after the time when I had shocked the orthodoxy of New-York by preaching Secularism, and had dreamed dreams, and published them, of national industrial schools that were to dissipate poverty and to regenerate a superstitious world. I had been a representative in the State Legislature, member of Congress, delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Indiana; and had finally been appointed to represent my adopted country at a foreign court.

During all that period, though my thoughts had been chiefly engrossed by public affairs, they had turned, from time to time, to religion; and the theoretical opinions of earlier years had insensibly undergone some change. I had gradually reached the conclusion that our consciousness enables us to conceive of a great Originating Mind; that such a Supreme Intelligence must be benevolent, and that it would be well for man if he could obtain certain proof of a life to come. Then I began to hope that there might be such proof; though, so far, I had failed to find it in historical documents, sacred or profane.

I had been two years and a half a resident in picturesque and stand-still Naples, where, except to the privileged foreigner, all spiritual studies were forbidden. I had heard of the "Rochester Knockings," wondering what supreme folly would come up next; and though, in passing through London on the way to Italy, my good father, recently convinced that spiritual manifestations were a reality, had taken me to two or three sittings, I saw nothing there to change my opinion that it was all imposture or self-delusion.

Then it was—in my fifty-fifth year, at about the same age when Swedenborg turned from science to Spiritualism—that there came to me, by what men are wont to call chance, one of those experiences, trivial at first sight, which sometimes suffice to change the whole tenor of a life.

I was spending a quiet evening at the house of the Russian Minister, M. Kakoschkine. Some one spoke of automatic writing whereby one could obtain answers to questions to which the reply was unknown to the writer. It was proposed to test this; and, as the wife of the Tuscan Minister, a bright and cultivated English lady, who happened to be present, had expressed incredulity, she was asked to put some question the answer to which she was *certain* that no one present knew. Having consulted in the anteroom with her husband, she asked, referring to three large gold-headed pins that fastened her dress in front, "Who gave me these gold pins?"

After a time the hand of one of the ladies present, one who had barely heard of Spiritualism and was much prejudiced against it, wrote, in a strange, cramped hand, the words: "The one that gives you a maid and cook"—the last two words being written backward.

Every one thought the answer quite irrelevant, till the lady whose question had called forth this strange reply, after carefully examining the paper, turned pale, and confessed that it was not only relevant, but strictly true. The pins had been given to her by her cousin Elizabeth, then living in Florence; and that lady, at her request, had recently sent to her, from that city, two servants, namely, a lady's maid, who had been in her service ten days, and a cook, who had arrived two days before.

It is a strange, soul-stirring emotion—and one which, till of late years, few persons have ever known—the feeling which, like a lightning-flash, comes over an earnest and hopeful mind, when it has the first glimpse of the possibility that there may be experimental evidence of another world. I sat for hours that evening in silent reflection; and, ere I slept, I had registered in my heart a vow, since religiously kept, that I would not rest or falter till I had proved this possibility to to be a probability, or a certainty, or a delusion. At last, at last, (that was my exultant thought,) I *may* be approaching a phenomenal solution of the world's most momentous, most mysterious problem!

Feeling thus, it amazed me to observe with what light indifference the other assistants at this astounding experience looked upon the matter. They went away wondering, perplexed, indeed; but wonder and perplexity appeared to fade out without practical result, in a week or two. I doubt whether, after the lapse of a month, any of them adverted to the incident at all, except, perhaps, in the way of relating, to incredulous listeners of a Winter evening, that very odd coincidence about three gold-headed pins and a maid and cook. A numerous class of men, illogical or indifferent, seem incapable of realizing the relative importance of new and unexpected things, as they come to light.

Was it a chance coincidence? As soon as I had satisfied myself, past all doubt, that everything had occurred in good faith, that query suggested itself. If the written answer had been "Elizabeth," such a solution might have been accepted; since, among a dozen of the most common female names, that of Elizabeth would probably be included; and if so, the chances against a correct answer were only twelve to one. But who or what was it that went out of its way to give such a roundabout answer to a simple question? How incredible, how difficult even to imagine, that any agency other than a thinking entity could have selected so unexpected a form of reply? And if there *was* an external intelligence involved, how intensely interesting the field of inquiry thus disclosed!

Excited, but unconvinced, I went to work in good earnest, devoting my entire leisure to the study that had opened before me. We had, of course, no professional mediums; nor, though I found among our acquaintances three ladies and two gentlemen who had more or less of the mediumistic gift—the lady who had written at the Russian Minister's having the most—were any of them of much force, not approaching in power others whom I have met since. And, all inexperienced, we had to grope our way.

However, in sixteen months I had held two hundred sittings, of which I kept a minute and scrupulous record, extending over more than a thousand foolscap pages. These I had bound up in three volumes, labeled "Personal Observations;" and, at the close of each, I entered a careful digest of the evidence obtained, and a summary of apparent results.

The first volume was devoted chiefly to experiments in automatic writing in reply to *mental* questions. The result, satisfactory in some respects, was a puzzle to me in others.

I verified the reality of the phenomenon so far as this, that out of seventy-three mental questions, one-half of the answers (thirty-seven) were strictly relevant; while of the remainder, one-third (twelve) were doubtful, and two-thirds (twenty-four) were irrelevant; irrelevant answers being most frequent in dull, wet weather.

The questions put usually referred to the phenomena themselves, and their character. The replies, many of them ingenious and some philosophical, were adverse to the spiritual hypothesis, as witness these extracts:

"The phenomena of table-moving, rapping, and the like, are not supernatural—not spiritual; they are electrical and magnetic. * * * Involuntary writing is a phenomenon growing out of magnetic [illegible], and similar in character to somnambulism: it exhibits the electrical action of mind on mind. * * * There is, in certain individuals, such a wonderful electric and magnetic force, and so peculiar a combination of elements, that, in their presence, inexplicable results occur. But we must not therefore suppose that we can hold communion with the spirits of the departed; for such power does not belong to man."

Soon after getting this reply, I learned through Mr. Kinney, formerly our Minister to Turin, and through Powers, the sculptor, that they had verified the phenomena of unmistakable spirit-hands, musical instruments when suspended in the air played on without visible agency, communications from deceased relatives, and the like. Reciting these allegations in one of my (mental) questions, and asking an explanation, I got nothing more satisfactory than this:

"It is not possible now to know whence come these phenomena. * * * But we cannot communicate with the spirit world. To push inquiries in that direction is unavailing, and productive of confusion without utility."

The question called up by this phenomenon was: "What intelligence gave these replies?" All the more important answers were obtained through a lady of an ordinary, practical turn of mind, to whose cast of thought philosophical inquiry was absolutely foreign. Yet through her there came to me such allegations as these:

Question, (mental.)—Is it of any consequence in what language I write out my questions, even if it be in a language which the person who answers does not understand?

Answer.—Coming to a knowledge of the distinction between the positive state and that which is partial only, in the one it is probable that the language is not material; in the other, unless the magnetizers's thought be in a language known, there may be only confused results.

Question, (mental.)—What is the difference between the positive state and that which is partial only?

Answer.—It is not the same influence. The concentration of magnetic force which is used for the one is not requisite for the other. The ordinary individuality is lost in one, while in the other both powers act at once.

When I conversed with the writer on such subjects as these, in her normal condition, I found that they were not only without interest, but quite unintelligible to her. But I knew it was claimed by writers on vital magnetism, that, under magnetic influence, the patient often obtains clearer perceptions and higher knowledge. I had read what one of the most modest and cautious of these writers has said, namely: "The *somnambule* acquires new perceptions, furnished by interior organs; and the succession of these perceptions constitutes a new life, differing from that we habitually enjoy; in that new life phases of knowledge other than those which our ordinary sensations convey to us."

I concluded that this might be the true explanation; and that the answers I received might be due to the action of the writer's mind in what Andrew Jackson Davis calls its "superior condition." Whether the writer's own ideas were occasionally mixed in I sought to ascertain, asking:

Question, (mental.)—Are the opinions which you have expressed in writing in part the opinions of your ordinary individuality?

Answer.—It is so to a certain extent.

As the lady who wrote was an utter skeptic in the spiritual theory, I set down the opinion expressed that communion with the spirits of the departed was impossible, as due to that state of unbelief.

Thus, after sixty sittings, running through three months and a half, I had made but little progress toward the solution of the great problem. I was the rather disposed to set down what I had witnessed so far as merely a mesmeric phenomenon, because an intimate and valued friend and colleague, the Viscount de St. Amaro, then Brazilian Minister at the Neapolitan Court, had brought to my notice many of the wonders of what had been called animal magnetism, together with cognate subjects of study.

As these opened on me I found it expedient to enlarge my sphere of research, and to consult the best professional works on physiology, especially in its connection with mental phenomena, on psychology in general, on sleep, on hallucination, on insanity, on the mental epidemics of Europe and America; together with treatises on the imponderables, including Reichenbach's curious observations, and the records of interesting researches then recently made in Prussia, in Italy, in England, and elsewhere, in connection with the influence of human electricity on the nervous system and the muscular tissues.

I collected, too, from London and Paris, the most noted works containing narratives of apparitions, hauntings, second sight, presentiments, and the like, and toiled through formidable piles of chaff to reach a few gleanings of sound grain.

Gradually I reached the conclusion that what had been regarded by many as new and unexampled phenomena are but modern phases of what has always existed. And I finally became convinced that for a proper understanding of much that had perplexed the public mind under the name of spiritual manifestations, historical research should precede every other inquiry; that we ought to look throughout the past for classes of phenomena, and seek to arrange these, each in its proper niche.

Nor meanwhile did I neglect my Personal Observations. In the second volume of these I find recorded the results of fifty sittings, running through five months. These were chiefly devoted to the obtaining of communications through table-tipping, and occasionally by means of raps. And here I came upon certain manifestations, often (as at the Russian Minister's) incidental and at first blush unimportant, yet when more closely scrutinized, of startling and suggestive character.

Take this one as example: Aug. 23, 1856, we had a sitting at the house of an English physician, resident in Naples; all present being English or American, yet familiar with the Italian language. The table was boisterous and unmanageable, tilting violently from side to side. At the word of command it waltzed, beat time to the polka, went into the next room, returned, and would hardly remain still. Unable to get any communication, we asked: "Is there any one in the circle who ought to go out?"

Answer.—Sophia Iggulden.

She left the table accordingly, and as she did so the manifestations were quiet.

Question.—Why did you object to Miss Iggulden?

Answer.—She is antipatic his simat—

Here I remarked that it was spelling nonsense. Soon after we suspended our sitting. Later in the evening a lady who was present for the first time at a spiritual *séance*, looking over my minutes said, "I understand that sentence; it means: 'She is *antipatichissima t*—' and the *t* is probably the beginning of another word."

When the table was then asked to complete the sentence, it did so, thus: "She is antipatichissima to-night."

It was quite accidentally that we discovered the meaning here; but, once discovered, it was unmistakable. The Italian word *antipatico*, of which the above is the superlative, feminine gender, is much in use, corresponding to "not sympathetic;" so that the meaning was, "She is very unsympathetic to-night."

It was evident that such an answer, thus obtained, could not be explained on the theory of the reflection of ideas, or that of expectant attention; to us all it was utterly unexpected.

Again, Oct. 19, 1856, at a sitting in my own parlor, present the medium, Mrs. Owens, and myself. The evening before an alleged spirit, purporting to be a deceased sister of the medium, named Maria, had announced herself, and had promised to return this evening. Her sister, (the medium) beginning to have faith in the spiritual theory, asked, when the table began to move, "What spirit is here to-night?"

Myself, (skeptical)—Oh, don't put it in that way. Ask what force moves the table.

Medium, (persisting)—Please tell us your name.

Of course we all expected the name Maria, instead of which we got *Do fo*, and when we asked if that was right, it answered, "Yes."

The medium was much disappointed, and I said, "That can't be right. There's no name beginning Dofo; but let us see what it *will* say."

It went on to spell *r c e s* and then the word *speak*. It had spelt as far as *s p e* before any of us had the least idea what was coming. Then suddenly it flashed on me, I had said, "Ask what force moves the table." And the table replies by another question: "*Do forces speak?*"

I stood self-convicted; forces do *not* speak; I had been properly rebuked for asking an absurd question. But who, thus tersely, thus logically, was showing up its absurdity? What intelligence had undertaken thus to reason the matter with me? reminding me that if a mere force moved the table, it was ridiculous to ask it a question or to expect an answer. I gave it up, for there was not a word to say in reply.

Yet again, Nov. 1, 1856; place and assistants the same as before; spelling steady and regular. The name Maria announced. The medium, taking it for granted that it was her sister, asked several questions, but got no reply. Then Mrs. Owen spoke, and obtained several answers. The medium was surprised and hurt at this apparent preference. Conjecturing that she might be misled, I asked, "Is it Maria N——?" (the sister's name.)

Answer.—No.

Myself.—What name, then?

Answer.—W——.

Myself.—Was that your married name?

Answer.—No; it was F——.

A lady intimately known to us, more than thirty years ago, at New-Harmony, but since deceased. As a test I asked her (mentally) what was her favorite song; thinking of "Fairy-like Music," which I had often heard her sing. But the reply was "Long, Long Ago;" and then Mrs. Owen and I both recalled the fact that that *was* her chief favorite. Then I put this mental question:

"But was there not another song that you used often to sing at our house?"

No reply for a time. In the interval occurred the following conversation:

Mrs. Owen.—Poor Maria! How much she suffered in life!

Medium.—Was she unhappily married?

Mrs. Owen.—Very unhappily. She was of a warm, frank, impulsive disposition, while he was cold and bitter. He treated her with great and persistent cruelty.

Medium.—How did she happen to marry such a man?

Mrs. Owen.—They had only known each other about a month; but Maria was to blame in that affair.

Shortly after came five raps, (the conventional call for the alphabet,) and there was spelled out:

"*Feeling drives pride away.*"

Mrs. Owen asked whether that was a reply to my mental question or to her remark, and got for answer, "Remark."

The reply itself (very unexpected, since I was looking for the name of a song) puzzled me, till Mrs. Owen recalled, what I had partially forgotten, the circumstances of Maria's marriage, as follows:

When Mr. F—— first came to New-Harmony, he lodged at the house of Maria's father, seemed much pleased with the daughter, asked her in marriage, and was accepted. A day or two, however, before that, set for the nuptials, he wished to break off the match, alleging that he did not love Maria as much as he ought to make her his wife. But she, doubtless much attached to him, (as she proved afterward by a life's devotion,) held him to his engagement, saying she was sure John would love her when she came to be his wife. So the marriage took place on the day appointed.

It was with reference to all this that Mrs. Owen had remarked: "Maria was to blame in that affair." Then how touching, at once, and appropriate the apology:

"Feeling drives pride away."

It would be difficult, in the same number of words, to reply more pertinently, or probably more truly, to the imputation in question.

I think that brief sentence converted Mrs. Owen—a woman of strong logical mind—to the spiritual theory. It staggered my life-long skepticism. I could not but think of poor Maria as actually making to us, from her home in another world, this excuse for a natural weakness; and I recalled those tender words, spoken of a far greater sinner than she: "To her shall much be forgiven, because she loved much."

I think I should have surrendered my unbelief, as my wife did, seeing that I was wholly unable, on the apneumatic theory, to explain the sudden and startling presentation of these four words, but for the fact that, shortly before, we had received, through the table and purporting to come from three several spirits, detailed information touching the death of two friends of the medium, every word of which proved false. And in that case we had tried the (alleged) communicating spirits by asking sundry test questions, which were correctly answered; the true answers, however, all being known to us. It had not then occurred to me that spirits from the other world might deceive, as so many men and women do here; and that while some communications, truly spiritual, might be a mere giving back to us of what had been read in our own minds, others might be strictly truthful and wholly independent of our thoughts or knowledge.

But there was something more to come, appealing to the heart as well as to the reason.

I have already, at the close of my last paper, spoken of Violet, and of my grief at her early death. When I first began to receive, through the table, communications, purporting to come from the spirits of the deceased, the thought did not cross my mind that if those who once took an interest in us were able still to commune with us from another world, Violet's spirit, of all others, might announce itself to me; but when month after month passed without sign, I had quite ceased to expect it, or even to dwell on such a possibility. Great was my surprise and my emotion when, at last, the silence was broken.

The place and persons were the same as in the last two examples. The name of Violet was suddenly spelled out. When my astonishment had somewhat subsided, I asked mentally with what intent a name so well remembered had been announced.

Answer.—Gave pro—

There the spelling stopped. Invitations to proceed were unavailing. At last it occurred to me to ask: "Are the letters *p r o* correct?"

Answer.—No.

Question.—Is the word "gave" correct?

Answer.—Yes.

"Then," said I, "please begin the word after 'gave' over again"; whereupon it spelled out, "*Gave a written promise to remember you even after death.*"

Few will be able to realize the feeling which came over me as these words slowly connected themselves. If there was one memento of my youth valued above all others, it was a letter written by Violet in the prospect of death, and containing, to the very words, the promise which now, after half a life-time, came back to me from beyond the bourn. I have the letter still, but it has never been seen by any one else.

Though many results similar to this have been obtained by others, few reach the public. It needs, as prompting motive to overcome a natural reluctance, the earnest wish by such disclosure to serve truth and benefit mankind.

The circumstances were peculiar. What came was utterly unforeseen. When long-slumbering associations were called up by the sudden appearance of a name, it was in response to no thought or will or hope of mine. And if not traceable to me, it was still less so to either of the others. They knew nothing of my question, for it was mentally propounded; nor of the letter; not even that it existed.

Let us take note of this, also. When, at the first attempt to reply to my question, the unlooked-for sentence had been partly spelled out—"Gave p r o"—it did occur to me that the unfinished word might be "promise;" and it did suggest itself that the reference might be to the pledge made to me, long years before, by Violet. Observe what happened. The letters *p r o* were declared to be incorrect; and I remember well my surprise and disappointment as I erased them. But how was that surprise increased when I found that the correction had been insisted so only to make way for a fuller and more definite wording. It is certain that my mind could have had nothing to do in working out this result. If a spirit hand had visibly appeared, had erased the three letters, had inserted the word "written," and had then completed the sentence, it would have been wonderful, certainly; but would the evidence have been more perfect that some occult will was at work to bring about all this?

The above incident impressed me deeply, yet it needed strong additional evidence, cumulative throughout after years and elsewhere recorded, (1,) thoroughly to assure me that it was Violet who had given me this proof of her identity. At the close of the minutes of the sitting, part of which I have here given, I find recorded this scruple:

"There is, however, in such results as the above, no proof of an occult intelligence which can distinguish and repeat to us *things not in our minds*; but further experiments may disclose a greater power than has yet shown itself." It was some years, however, before this occurred.

Leaving out a few sittings, as to which I had doubts whether the results were fairly obtained, the character of the sittings for communications through the table recorded in this volume was, as nearly as they could be classified, as follows:

Serious.	Frivolous.	False.	Boisterous.	Total.
30	3	3	2	38

One example of profanity—the only one throughout my experience of eighteen years—occurred Oct. 11, 1856, and for that I was prepared. For two months before, the Baroness Suckow, of Bavaria, then on a visit to Naples, and having brought a letter of introduction to me, related to me some of her spiritual experiences; this among the rest: On one occasion, while sitting in a circle with several young ladies of rank, cultivated and refined, the table gave some answer so evidently absurd that one of them said, "That's not true!" Whereupon the table, by the alphabet, spelled out such shocking oaths that the ladies, ashamed and terrified, broke up the sitting. The character and demeanor of the Baroness, stamped with German earnestness and with a touch of enthusiasm, was to me sufficient voucher for this narrative.

Our experience was similar. At our private circle an (alleged) spirit, assuming to be Mrs. Owen's mother, made several replies so irrelevant and inconsequent that Mrs. Owen said, "You have been deceiving us all the time. You are not my mother."

Whereupon there came this: "Mary lies, dam you," (thus spelled.)

I may add as to the sittings classified "frivolous" and "boisterous," that these occurred, as a rule, when the assistants were numerous and were chiefly young people, or others, who had come together for an evening's amusement.

In a summing up, at the close of this volume, I find my conclusions, so far, thus recorded:

"As to the great question touching the alleged agency of spirits in framing communications through involuntary writing, or through the table, I regard it, after eight months' patient experiments, as still undecided, either in the affirmative or negative. If the proofs for are numerous and striking, the difficulties against are serious and unexplained."

Of these difficulties the chief were: False intelligence given; occasional failure, by tests, to detect a spirit afterward discovered to have assumed a false name; occasional giving back of our own ideas, even when those proved afterward incorrect; promises to execute certain tests not fulfilled; but chiefly the failure to communicate anything not known to us at the time, and of which we afterward verified the truth.

But if, on the one hand, I withheld assent from the spiritual theory until further investigation; on the other, my reason rejected the speculations which were put forward, in those days, to disparage the phenomena, or to sustain the apneumatic hypothesis. Of these the most accredited were by two French authors of repute—the Marquis De Mirville and the Count De Gasparin. They attracted much attention, and obtained a wide circulation. Both writers admitted the reality of the phenomena, as I did; both traced them to the agency of a mysterious fluid; but at that point their conclusions diverged.

De Mirville, a Roman Catholic, admitted an ultramundane agency, but asserted that, except when under ecclesiastical sanction and within the limits of one privileged church, these "fluidic manifestations" (as he called them) were demoniac only. As I never believed in the doctrine of human depravity, so neither could my mind admit the idea that if, under cosmical law, there was influx or intervention from another world, such influence could be accursed in its nature, be controlled by a vagrant devil, seeking whom he might devour.

De Gasparin, on the contrary, rejected all intermundane agency as cause; assenting to a theory which had previously been set forth by M. de Mousseaux, and thus expressed: "That spirit which you have the generosity to attribute to the table is nothing more than your own spirit replying to your own questions. The act is accomplished by the operation of a fluid which escapes from you, which moves the table unconsciously to you, and which governs it in conformity with your sentiments."

I took pains to make clear to myself the objections to this opinion; and these I recorded at the close of the manuscript volume from which I have been extracting. As they have never been published, I here reproduce them:

"Let us look narrowly to this theory, and examine what it is that it takes for granted. First, a fluid escapes from our bodies and enters the table, and when we will or request the table to move, *that fluid moves it.*

I do not assert that, so far, the theory is necessarily incorrect. But yet this, of itself, would be wonderful, beyond any natural phenomenon with which I am acquainted. What other example have we, in the whole circle of physical experiments ever made by man, of the human will passing out of the living frame of which it determines so mysteriously the movements, and acting on an inert, inanimate mass which it causes to obey each varying command that may be given?

The advocates of this theory remind us, in explanation, (3,) that every day—each moment almost—we transmit motion to external inanimate matter by mechanical action; then why not in some other way? Mechanical action is not the only mode of action in the world; caloric expands bodies; the lodestone draws toward itself the distant iron.

But the analogy does not hold good. If the fluid, passing from our bodies into the table, uniformly caused it (let us suppose) to split into pieces; or if, in every case, it acted upon it so as to produce rotary or oscilatory motion; then, indeed, we might liken its action to that of heat or mineral magnetism, as being determinate and constant. But, on the contrary, its manifestations are as various as the commands which human caprice can issue. I bid the table lift the leg next to me, it lifts it; the opposite leg, it obeys. I request it to beat polka time or to dance a jig; it conforms, with efforts grotesque and ludicrous, to each requirement. Did the command of any mortal creature ever cause the thermometer to rise one degree beyond the point to which the temperature pervading the surrounding atmosphere had contracted or expanded it? Could the combined will of thousands determine the action of the magnet in a direction at right angles to a straight line drawn from the iron to itself?

But, secondly, supposing it possible to explain these phenomena or physical principles, we have but touched the threshold of the mystery, disposing but of the first and least difficulty. Others far greater are yet to be met.

A fluid (according to De Gasparin,) passing from our bodies into inert matter, not only moves that matter at our bidding, but, from its inanimate abode, it enters into intellectual correspondence with us; it answers, with pertinence, our various questions; it joins in the conversation, and replies, assentingly or dissentingly, to incidental remarks made (as I suppose we must express it) in its hearing. Sometimes, even, it comments on these remarks. Its conversation, though at times carried on with apparent hesitation, as if under the difficulty of a novel attempt, is, in a general way, reasonable and consistent, seldom exhibiting contradictions.

Let us consider what all this involves. Do we engage in conversation with a fluid? Does one portion of ourselves talk to another portion and receive an answer from it? Is the nervous fluid (if it be a nervous fluid) endowed with intelligence? And does that portion of this intelligent fluid which has passed out of our bodies, to lodge in the table, comment upon what the portion which remains within us thinks and says?

And yet, even this is not the entire case. A second installment of difficulties remains to be encountered still.

The fluid gives many indications of being an independent entity. Like any living thing, it shows personal preferences, and, still more strange! it exhibits changeful moods. Usually quiet and earnest, it is yet sometimes boisterous and rollicking; to-day frivolous or petulant, to-morrow mischievous or abusive. And these moods do not uniformly correspond to the state of mind of the assistants.

More extraordinary yet is the fact that the replies given by this fluid, and the comments and suggestions made by it, are frequently far from being echoes of the opinions or expectations of the questioners. It makes, unexpectedly to all present, original suggestions, and those of a rational character. It sometimes calls up, from the recesses where they have slumbered for half a lifetime, the secret images of the past, and presents these to us in a sudden and startling manner. Occasionally, even, the answers and allegations are contrary to the expectations or belief of the individuals from whose persons the fluid is alleged to have gone out.

It does more yet. The fluid within the table originates an argument with the fluid within us, objecting to a chance expression which the other has employed. On another occasion, instead of replying, as we expected, to a question asked, it goes out of its way to defend the individual whom it impersonates against an unfavorable opinion casually expressed by one of the assistants; thus, as it were, reproving for undue severity that bodily portion of the fluid of which, but an hour before, it had been a constituent part.

Then here is not only a quality of intelligence caused by the alleged division into two portions (the internal and the external) of the nervous fluid of the human system, but there is not even harmony between the two. Not only does the external portion, rummaging in the store-house of the mind, drag forth thence unlooked-for thoughts and recollections, but it still more evidently exhibits the attributes of a distinct, reflecting existence. It takes that portion of itself from which it had recently parted by surprise. It begins a controversy with it. It conveys a reproof to it. Finally one portion of this dualized fluid occasionally tells the other portion of it what that other portion knows to be a lie!

Where, in all human experience, within the entire range of natural science, have we hitherto encountered phenomena bearing any analogy to these?"

It seems to me, as I copy this argument, that I had already obtained what should have sufficed to convince me of the reality of an outside thinking entity, not mundane; a conviction which virtually involves the spiritual theory. The recollection of the fact that I still held back, awaiting further evidence, has taught me charity for persistent doubters who must have proof on proof ere they believe. I think my hesitation was chiefly induced by this, that I had not yet become reconciled to the idea that in the next phase of existence there are the same varieties of intelligence and of power as we find in this world; and that, there as here, success in a novel experiment is achieved only by practice and persevering effort.

But I had already abandoned one error; seeing clearly that, whatever else this phenomenon might be, it was not a reflex of one's own opinions.

It needs not, and might be tedious, to go through my third volume of *Observations*. They corroborate substantially former results, with a few further proofs, toward the spiritual theory, added. Of these last one or two may be worth citing; the first touching that difficult question, identification of spirits.

Jan. 21, 1857, at a private circle, my brother William, who died in 1842, unexpectedly announced himself. He had lived with us, being a widower, during the last few years of his life, and thus Mrs. Owen was intimately acquainted with his habitual feelings. She asked: "If this is really you, William, will you spell out something to assure us of it?"

Answer.—*I am cured; death cured me.*

Mrs. Owen.—I do believe it is William himself.

For five or six years before his death, William Owen was a perfect martyr to dyspepsia; he suffered cruelly, and the care of his health was his constant and absorbing thought. If spirits, when they return to earth, recur to what were their ruling passions and hopes ere they left the body, Mrs. Owen might well accept this congratulatory statement touching an escape from daily suffering to perfect health, as one of the strongest tests which her brother-in-law could have given in proof of his personal identity.

July 9, 1857, again our own circle. We had ascertained by repeated experiments, that while the table could spell out any word which I thought of, it never, in any instance, seemed able to read a word in Mrs. Owen's mind; and, if urged to persevere in the attempt, would reply: "All dark," or "No light," or employ some similar expression. On one occasion she had thought of the word *soap*; and it declared, as usual, that it could see nothing. Then Mrs. Owen said: "I'll go into my bed-chamber and touch what I thought of." She did so, the room being quite dark; then returned and asked: "What did I touch?"

Answer.—No—

Mrs. Owen.—It's going to spell "no light."

I said: "Let us make sure of it. Please go on:" and it spelled *s e*. I urged it, in vain to finish the word; I could get nothing more. "Is that all?" I asked. "Yes." "Does it mean that you cannot see?" "No." Then first it occurred to me that it had spelled the word *nose*.

When I suggested this, Mrs. Owen, after reflecting a little, burst into a hearty laugh and asked: "What did I touch it with?"

Answer.—Soap.

Thereupon she explained to us that when she entered the dark room, groping about, she had laid her hands on a cake of scented soap and smelled it; and that she distinctly recollected (but not until the table recalled the fact) that she *did* touch her nose with it. After telling us this, she relapsed into thoughtful gravity. "The THING," she exclaimed at last, "must have followed me in the dark, and seen everything I did."

Rev. Mr. Godfrey, an English clergyman experimenting in table-moving, recognized the *Thing* as we did; but he, somewhat hastily, concluded that it was Satan himself. The reason he assigns for this belief is that his table remained stationary as often as he laid the Bible upon it, but went on moving under any other book. The experiment may have been suggested to him by a perusal of St. Anthony's biography, in which we read that the devil appeared to him as "a spirit very tall, with a great show, who vanished at the Savior's name." As the reverend gentleman's work, then recently published, had obtained a notice from the *London Quarterly Review*, we decided to spend a few minutes in verifying or disproving his theory. Having put a volume of Tennyson's poems on the table, we asked for three tips, and got them. When we replaced this book by the Bible the tips came just as freely. A second time we placed Tennyson on the table and asked to have it shaken; the table obeyed. Again were placed it by the Bible, and the table was shaken as distinctly as before.

So our table, unlike Mr. Godfrey's, exhibited no inkling of the diabolical.

I find the sittings in this volume thus classified:

Serious, apparently truthful, and exhibiting good feeling	75
Frivolous	3
During which false intelligence was communicated	11
In which a spirit evinced revengeful sentiments.	1
Total sittings	90

Thus, five-sixths of our sittings were of a serious and satisfactory character, a considerable improvement on last volume.

Also I find recorded that out of more than two hundred mental questions (216) ninety-three per cent. (202) received strictly relevant answers: a very satisfactory proportion. These were important not only as experiments in thought-reading, but as enabling me to eliminate all expectation except my own, as influence in determining or modifying the replies.

The above may suffice as a sketch of my early studies in this field, then little explored. The point of progress which I had reached is indicated by a document recorded at the close of my third volume, and which I here reproduce.

SUGGESTED THEORY.

"A theory for which I have not yet found sufficient proof, but which harmonizes with the phenomena, so far as observed, is the following:

1. There is a phase of life after the death-change, in which identity is retained; the same diversity of character being exhibited among spirits, as here on earth, among men.

2. Under certain conditions the spirits of the dead have the power to communicate with the living.

3. Spirits, when in communication with earth, have the power of moving considerable weights, and of producing certain sounds; also the power of reading in the minds of some men and women, but perhaps not of all. They experience many difficulties in communicating; and partly because of this, but partly also for other reasons, their communications are often uncertain and unreliable.

4. Spirits communicate more readily when the communications happen to coincide with the thoughts or expectations of the questioner; yet they do, in many instances, declare what is unthought of and unexpected by those to whom the communications are made.

5. One of the conditions of spiritual communion is the presence of one or more of a class of persons peculiarly gifted, and who are usually called mediums.

6. This communion occurs, not through any suspension of the laws of nature, but in accordance with certain constant laws, with the operation of which we are very imperfectly acquainted."

To this document I find appended the following:

"NOTE.—Under the above theory all the chief phenomena we have observed find ready explanation. I have heard of no anti-spiritual hypothesis of which the same can be said. It remains to be seen whether further experiments will confirm or disprove this theory; or whether any other theory can be suggested, involving less of marvel than the above, yet adequate to the explanation of the phenomena in question."

No further than this, and with hesitation, had I made my way, after two hundred sittings, running through sixteen months! Yet I have heard certain persons—cautious and sensible in other things—unscrupulously assume, as the result of a few weeks' experience, that they had probed this matter to the bottom, and ascertained, beyond possible doubt, that it was all mere imposture or delusion!—*Atlantic Monthly.*

A CURIOUS OLD CUSTOM.—Down to the beginning of the present century, in some parts of Cumberland, a custom called "letting a woman" was adopted—queer enough in its way, but not so queer as it sounds; it was a mode of transferring to some family, to board and lodge, any young unmarried woman who had become a burden to the parish; an advertisement announcing "a woman to let" was inserted in the papers, and preference was given to the family which offered the best terms. In 1788 a manufacturer, in the Midland Counties, took a lease of his deceased wife's sister; whether there was any legal bar at that time, or whether he had any conscientious scruples in regard to marrying her, we are not told; but the leasehold property lived with him, and assumed the rank and position of wife. In 1815 a Birmingham carpenter, after ill-treating his wife, leased himself to another woman by a document which an unscrupulous attorney had the hardihood to draw up, and for which he charged thirty-five shillings; this precious document bound the man and the woman to live together permanently, and to support and succor each other to the utmost of their power. The poor wife was, of course, no consenting party to this; she appealed to the law; the appeal brought the "lease" before the eyes of the judiciary; the man was brought to his senses, (though probably remaining a bad husband,) and the attorney received a severe rebuke. Maidens and widows of good repute are not averse to a little pleasant banter about being "leased for life," as another name for matrimony; but in bygone times this pleasantry was sometimes elaborated to a remarkable degree.—*All the Year Round.*

NOCTURNE.

Maiden! while thy fairy fingers
  Free those prisoned harmonies,
While thy left hand gravely lingers,
  And thy right skims o'er the keys,
Darting as hussars manœuvre,
  Skirmishing in mazy drill,
Swift to scatter and recover
  Order, at their leader's will,

Dreamily I hear two voices:
  One in fervent tones of prayer;
One that sparkles and rejoices
  As a skylark in the air,
With so wild a jubilation
  That its carol seems a taunt,
Till a sterner modulation
  Drops it to the dominant.

Then a dialogue more tender,
  'Twixt the wooer and the wooed,
Where the latter vows to mend her
  Wayward petulence of mood;
And the manly voice responding
  Breathes a rapture of content,
As, through chords with joy resounding,
  Both in unison are blent.

Through the moonlit fir-trees, playing
  Murmurously, the roving breeze
Kisses the white fingers swaying
  Pensively the ivory keys;
Cools my brow and soothes the beating
  Of this scarred and crippled heart,
Still, despite experience, cheating
  Me with fond delusion's art.

Me it cheats with phantoms thronging
  Dimly up from days of yore,
Shapes of loveliness and longing,
  Dead and gone forever more;
And as wizards, from the ashes
  Of the rose, evoke its grace,
I recall the spectral flashes
  Of a once all radiant face!

S. W. in Atlantic Monthly.

ROSSIE, August, 1874.

DONNYBROOK FAIR.—All those who were ever present will bear witness that an Irishman "all in his glory was there"—but not exactly for the reasons generally supposed. In the first place, the song, which makes the "shillelah" the all-in-all, refers to a traditionary period. A few fights and broken heads, inseparable from all English as well as Irish fairs, of course always took place, but the crowd was too dense to allow of much damage being done. There was not only no room for "science," but no room to strike a blow of a real kind—from the shoulder, and "using the toes." We saw no blood flow. Something else in abundance we did see flow—whisky. As for the interior, or main body of the fair, it presented no features materially differing from others previously mentioned; but the outskirts certainly presented something very different—indeed unique The fair, as to its great shows and booths, was held in a large hollow, or basin of green ground, on descending into which you found the immediate skirtings occupied by a set of very little, very low-roofed, hut-like booths, where a busy trade was carried on in fried potatoes, fried sausages, and oysters, cold or scolloped. Not a bad mixture; but the cooking, in some cases, seemed to be performed by individuals who had never before seen a sausage or an oyster, and who fancied that smoke and peat-ashes improved the one, and sand and saw-dust the other. But cookery is by no means the special characteristic alluded to. It is this; and I will defy the world to produce anything like it. Donnybrook is a village a few miles only from Dublin. The houses are all very small, the largest generally rising no higher than a floor above the ground-floor rooms, and every house being entirely appropriated to the use of the fair-coming people. The rooms below were devoted to whisky-drinking, songs, jokes, politeness, and courtship, with a jig in the middle; and the very same, but with more elaborate and constant dancing, in the rooms above. Every house presented the same scene—yes, every house along the whole village; and when you came to the narrowest streets the effect was peculiar and ludicrous in the extreme. For observe, the rooms being all crowded to the last man and woman and child they could hold, and the "dancing"—especially above stairs—being an absolute condition, there was no room left for the fiddler. We say there was no room left for him—and yet he must be among them. There was room for him, as a man, be it understood—but not as a fiddler. His elbow required space enough for another man, and this could not be afforded. The problem was, therefore, solved by opening the window upstairs; the fiddler sat on the window-sill, and his elbow worked outside. The effect of this "elbow" playing outside the window of every upper floor, and sometimes out of both upper floor and ground floor of every house in a whole street, and on both sides of the way—and playing a similar kind of jig—surpassed anything of that kind of humor in action it has ever been my fortune to witness. If that is not merry fun, show me what is. The elbows all played so true to time that if you had not heard a note you would have known that it was an Irish jig by the motion of all those jaunty and "knowing" elbows! A last word on Donnybrook shall be devoted to one other custom, characteristic of the kindliness as well as the humor of the nation, which was manifested in a way never seen elsewhere. Once every hour or so, a larg Police van was driven through the fair to pick up all the very drunken men who were rolling about, unable to govern their motions. They were at once lifted into the van, and here many of them again found their legs, and you heard the muffled singing and the dull thunder of their dancing inside as the philanthropic van passed along. As they got sober they were set free.—*The Saturday Journal.*

BUYING AND SELLING WIVES.—In 1750, "a man and his wife, falling into discourse with a grazier at Parham, in Norfolk, the husband offered him his wife in exchange for an ox, provided he would let him choose one out of his drove. The grazier accepted the proposal, and the wife readily agreed to it. Accordingly they met the next day, when she was delivered to the grazier with a new halter round her neck, and the husband received the bullock, which he afterward sold for six guineas." Decidedly the bullock was the least immoral member of the party. In 1766 one Huggins, a carpenter of Southwark, sold his wife to a brother chip, at an ale-house. The bargain ended strangely and tragically; for the carpenter, repenting of his sale, wanted his wife back again; she refused to return, and so he went and hanged himself! In the year next following, a man sold that in which he certainly had no legal property whatever, namely, a woman who was not his wife; the purchase price was a quarter-guinea and a gallon of rum. To sum up the queer story, the woman came into the possession of a legacy; whereupon the second man married her. In 1773, a proof was afforded how firm was the belief, among some portions of the working class, that such sales were legal, especially if any formalities were observed. Three men and three women went to the Bell Inn at Birmingham, and made the following entry in a toll-book which was kept there: "Samuel Whitehouse, of the parish of Willenhall, in the County of Stafford, this day sold his wife, Mary Whitehouse, in open market, to Thomas Griffiths, of Birmingham. Value one shilling. To take her with all faults." This was signed by the husband and wife on their own parts, and by Thomas Buckley as a witness. The parties, we are assured, were all exceedingly well pleased, and the money was paid down, as well for the market-toll as for the purchase. So far as we might venture to offer a judgment, one shilling were quite as much as the lady was worth. The first twenty years of the present century was not without illustrative examples. A man at Tuxford market place, in 1805, sold not only his wife, but his child; he was well satisfied with five shillings, as the purchase price of the two. No doubt he would have been greatly astonished to learn that each of them had a legal claim on him for support. In the next following year, John Gawthorpe brought his wife, with a halter round her neck, to Hull Market; the crowd was so much more eager at staring than bidding, that the couple went away, and came again at a later hour, when a purchaser for the lady appeared at the handsome price of twenty guineas. In 1807 Mr. John Lupton, of Linton, purchased the wife of Mr. Waddilove, innkeeper of Grassington, for one hundred guineas, and gave one guinea as earnest. The following day he took the remaining ninety-nine guineas and proposed to complete the purchase; but there was a hitch. Mr. Waddilove was willing, but Mrs. Waddilove was not; the former kept the guinea, and Mr. Lupton departed—perhaps to become a wiser man. In 1810 a Cumberland couple were not on good terms, and a sale was determined on; but the wife was too sharp for the husband, in a direction he little expected. Finding the market for this kind of chattel dull near home, she persuaded him to take her to Newcastle, where, by a ruse to which she was party, he was seized by a press-gang and carried off to sea.—*All the Year Round.*

MARKSMEN IN THE ARMY.

SOME NOTES OF A VOLUNTEER OFFICER.

The very remarkable sharp-shooting of the Irish and American marksmen at Creedmoor lately has recalled to mind some notable instances of practice with small-arms by our volunteers during the rebellion. They are narrated, not as illustrating any large degree of skill in the use of the rifle by our soldiers in time of war, but as indicating the average effect of the rifled musket in the hands of the volunteer soldier.

One of the Captains of my regiment (One Hundred and Fourteenth New-York) was fond of telling a strange experience of one of the privates of his company when he served in the Ellsworth Regiment—the Forty-fourth New-York. The man was a soldier, who was as green as a soldier well can be; he had never before been in action, nor even heard a shot fired in enmity. The occasion was during the Peninsular campaign—at Williamsburg, I think—when this soldier was suddenly precipitated into action. While loading and firing in the most determined and nonchalant way, he met with an experience which is not at all uncommon to new soldiers—*he fired off his ramrod.* Advancing with his detachment at the close of the contest, and passing over the ground which had been occupied by the Confederates, he found one of the latter literally pinned to a tree with a ramrod, stone dead. He always thought, and with good reason, that this casualty was caused by his own inadvertence in making ammunition of his ramrod.

The situation at Port Hudson for a month or five weeks following the 1st day of June, 1863, was peculiar and exciting. Each of the armies lay perfectly sheltered in its rifle-pits, or behind the slopes of the hills, and on either side, along the eccentric course of the ravine which separated the hills behind which the combatants were intrenched, they lay in the rifle-pits, rifle in hand, ready to fire at the least indication of life or motion opposite. In places these rifle pits were separated from each other on different sides by, perhaps, a width of three hundred yards, and although it would not be thought much of at Creedmoor, yet we used to think it fair shooting when one of our men was killed or wounded by a bullet entering the little aperture, not more than an inch and a half square, in the log which capped the earth-works, and which was cut for the purpose of protruding our muskets and taking sight. I recall one most curious instance of the effect of the Confederate sharp-shooting at Port Hudson at this time. On one moonlight night a detail from my company was manning the rifle-pit in our front. Shots had been exchanged during the evening between this detachment and that of the Confederates opposite, so that the general position of each party was known. One of the soldiers of my company had just advanced his musket through the loophole, and with his eye on the sights, was waiting for some auspicious appearance, or some movement on the other side, to fire at. It must have been that some Confederate, just opposite, similarly engaged, caught the gleam of the moonlight on the well-polished barrel of Chappell's musket, and fired at it. Certain it was that a bullet from the enemy's rifle-pits entered the loophole behind which Chappell was watching, coursed along down his gun-barrel, severing both bands, and passed through the palm of his hand. This was, of course, no chance shot; and the stories of remarkable rifle-shot wounds which we heard from the Confederates after they had yielded Port Hudson to us, inclined me to think that our fire was not less accurate than that of the enemy. Indeed, two armies practicing at each other for a series of days or weeks from covered rifle-pits gain an accuracy at a range something less than a thousand yards which our accomplished marksmen of Creedmoor might not be ashamed of. The casualties on either side at Vicksburg or Port Hudson, if collected and reduced to an average, would show an astonishing proficiency in accuracy of rifle practice, especially when it is remembered that both sides were generally armed with no better weapon than the Springfield or Enfield rifled musket—either one a very good arm, to be sure, but not capable of fine shooting at long range.

And yet it is wonderful to recall what was accomplished by the soldiers on both sides with these arms during the rebellion. Perhaps the best illustration of the possibility of terrible execution with them, at a range of hardly two hundred yards, is afforded in Sheridan's battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864—which, it will be remembered, resulted in the breaking-up and flight of Early's army up the Shenandoah Valley. Speaking now of the contest on the right of our line, where the One Hundred and Fourteenth, the One Hundred and Sixteenth, and the One Hundred and Fifty-third New-York "went in" and stubbornly held their position against the enemy during the long hours of that beautiful Autumn afternoon—so beautiful that not all the smoke from cannon and musketry could obscure the brightness of the sun—I may describe it as a battle waged with the rifled musket, at the distance mentioned, and waged with a stubbornness and persistency that made the result sanguinary in the extreme. These and other regiments, coming upon the line at double-quick, opened a rapid file-fire, the men standing upright as they loaded and fired. But at short range no troops will long stand upright before a hostile fire, and the casualties in our ranks soon compelled our men to prostrate themselves on the ground; and the battle was fought out by both armies hugging the ground as closely as possible. Good people who affect to smile at the "ridiculous" postures of the riflemen at Creedmoor, lying on their backs, their bellies and their sides, may be assured that these gentlemen only follow the practice of skirmishers and soldiers on line of battle at short range, in time of war. I am speaking now of the battle of Winchester, because it affords the best illustration within my experience of deadly and effective fire of small arms during the war. No doubt a dozen other like instances could be named. As the fire of the enemy grew intolerably fatal, our line dropped to the ground, and there loaded and fired. Some loaded on their backs, and turned over to fire; some loaded on the side, and fired lying on the belly; some fired from the knee; but very few stood upright, even to fire. Yet it is almost incredible to believe the havoc that was made upon this line during that afternoon. Out of three hundred and fifty present, rank and file, the One Hundred and Fourteenth New-York lost one hundred and eighty-eight, or more than one-half. We had in front of us Kershaw's Division, all veterans of three years' standing, and we, on our side, were almost as well seasoned in point of time. The bullets of the enemy did not pass over head; they hissed through the long grass, searching out their victims with deadly accuracy. Men were killed by my side as they lay prone on their faces, the ball striking them in the head or breast, and so persistent was the low range of the fire that the dry grass in front of us was set on fire by the enemy's cartridges, and burned during a good part of the afternoon.

I was anxious to discover whether the fire of our line, delivered by the men on their backs, on their faces, and, as I actually saw in one instance, from behind the body of a fallen comrade, had produced a like deadly effect to that of the Confederates. The appearance of the ground in our immediate front, as we passed over it about 5 o'clock, strewn with gray-coated bodies, might have answered in the affirmative; but I had direct evidence on the subject a few days afterward from a wounded soldier of Kershaw's Division, at Strasburg.

"We were opposite the Nineteenth Corps at Winchester," he said, "and though I have been in the Confederate service for three years, I never saw such slaughter before. The men fell right and left; they were struck down so fast that I could hardly believe they were really knocked over, but thought, very wrongly, that they were shamming."

I am not, of course, suggesting the difference between shooting at targets at Creedmoor, and at men on the battle-field. But I cannot help remarking about the positions for firing assumed by the marksmen at Creedmoor, that it would be no easy task for any of them to invent a position that was not used either in skirmish or battle by our volunteers during the war. And while I say this, I yield profound admiration for the marksmanship displayed at Creedmoor by both natives and foreigners.

J. F. H.

TWO ACTORS FOR ONE PART.

A LEGEND OF VIENNA.

BY THEOPHILE GAUTIER.

Translated from the French for The New-York Times.

I.

The Imperial Garden of Vienna was deserted; a sharp wind whirled about the saffron-colored leaves, withered already by the first frost; the branches of the rose-bushes, twisted and broken, trailed in the mud. Still the main path, thanks to the sand with which it was covered, was dry and fit for walking. Though devastated by the approach of Winter, the Imperial Garden was not wanting in a certain melancholy charm. The long path, with its red arcades, gave at its extremity a confused idea of a hilly horizon, now shrouded in bluish vapors and the evening fog; beyond, the eye wandered over the Prater and the Danube. It was a picture which would have satisfied a poet.

A young man was pacing up and down the path with visible signs of impatience. His costume, which was marked by a theatrical elegance, consisted of a black velvet frock coat, with gold brandebourgs trimmed with fur, knitted gray trousers, and soft boots, with tassels reaching to the knee. He was perhaps twenty-seven to twenty-eight years of age; his pale and regular features were full of finesse, and irony was discernible in his glance and in the corners of his mouth. At the university, whence he seemed recently to have come, for he still wore the student's cap and oak-leaves, he must have given the "Philistines" considerable work, and have shone in the foremost rank of *burschens* and "foxes."

The very limited space to which he restricted himself showed that he awaited some one, doubtless a woman, for during the month of November the Imperial Garden of Vienna is not propitious to business appointments.

As supposed, it was not long before a young girl appeared at the end of the path; a black silk head-dress covered her rich blonde hair, out of the long ringlets of which the dampness of the evening air had slightly taken the curl; her complexion, usually white as wax, had, from the effects of the cold, assumed the hue of a tea-rose. Bundled as she was in her sable-trimmed mantle, she bore a perfect resemblance to the statuette of "La Frileuse." A black spaniel, a convenient chaperone, on whose indulgence and secrecy one could depend with safety, accompanied her.

"Would you believe, Henri," said the pretty Viennese girl, as she took the young man's arm, "that I have been dressed and ready to go out for the past hour, but there was no end to my aunt's sermons on the dangers of waltzing, and to her recipes for Christmas cakes. I at length escaped under the pretext of purchasing a pair of gray slippers, of which I am not at all in need. It is for your sake, Henri, I tell all these little fibs, which I heartily regret, but always repeat. What possessed you to devote yourself to the stage? It was well worth while for you to study theology at Heidelberg so long! My parents liked you, and by this time we should have been married. Instead of seeing each other by stealth, under the leafless trees of the Imperial Garden, we should be sitting side by side by a good china stove, in a well-closed parlor, and talking over the future of our children. Would that not be a happy lot, Henri?"

"Yes, Katy, a very happy lot," replied the young man, pressing the dimpled arm, under its wrapping of satin and fur; "but what can I do? It is an irresistible fascination; the stage attracts me; I dream of it at night and think of it by day; I feel a desire to live in the poet's creation; it seems to me as though I had twenty lives. Each rôle I assume forms a new existence; all the passions I express I feel; I am Hamlet, Othello, Charles De Moor. When a man is all these heroes, it is difficult to resign himself to the humble condition of a village pastor."

"This is very fine; but you know right well that my parents will never consent to have an actor for a son-in-law."

"Certainly not an obscure actor, a poor wanderer, the jest of managers and the public; but an artist crowned with glory and greeted with applause, better paid than a minister, however exacting they may be, they will be very happy to accept. When I come to ask your hand in a handsome yellow coach, the varnish of which makes it a looking-glass for the staring neighbors, and when a big lacquey in livery lets down the steps, do you think, then, Katy, they will refuse my offer?"

"I do not think so. But who can say, Henri, that you will ever reach this point? You have talent, but talent does not suffice; you must also have luck. And when you shall have become the great actor you speak of the best part of our youth will have passed; and then will you still be ready to marry old Katy, having at your command the love of all the princesses of the stage, so merry, and so richly attired?"

"The future I allude to," replied Henri, "is nearer at hand than you suppose; I have a profitable engagement at the Karn Theatre, and the manager was so much pleased with the manner in which I filled my latest rôle, that he made me a present of two thousand thalers."

"Yes," retorted the young girl, with a serious air, "the part of the devil in the new piece; but I acknowledge, Henri, that I do not like to have a Christian wear the mask of the enemy of mankind and utter blasphemous words. The other evening I went to see you at the theatre, and every minute I feared that real fire from the infernal regions would burst from the trap when you disappeared in a whirlwind of alcoholic flame. I returned home very much disturbed in mind, and had terrible dreams."

"This is but imagination, my good Katy; in any event, to-morrow the last representation of the piece will occur, and I shall don no more thereafter the black and red costume, which causes you so much displeasure."

"So much the better! for I know not what vague uneasiness agitates my mind, and I am afraid that the rôle which adds so much to your reputation will not increase your chances of salvation. I also fear that you will contract bad habits amid these heaven-forsaken players. I am sure you no longer pray, and will wager you have lost the little cross I gave you."

Henri cleared himself of this charge by opening his coat. The little cross still glittered on his breast.

While conversing thus the two lovers had reached the Thabor Strasse in the Leopoldstadt, and stood before the shop of a shoemaker celebrated for the perfection of his gray slippers. After conversing for a few minutes at the door, Katy entered, followed by her spaniel, but not without first confiding her pretty tapering fingers to Henri's hand.

Henri tried to catch another glimpse of his sweetheart through the pretty slippers and shoes symmetrically arranged on a brass triangle in the window; but the mist had coated the glass with its moist breath, and he could only distinguish a vague shadow. Then taking a bold resolution, he turned on his heels, and walked deliberately toward the *gasthof* of the Double-headed Eagle.

II.

THE GASTHOF OF THE DOUBLE-HEADED EAGLE.

That evening there was a numerous company at the Eagle; it was a most miscellaneous gathering, and the capriciousness of Callot and of Goya combined could not have formed a stranger amalgamation of characteristic types.

The Eagle was one of those happy cellars made famous by Hoffmann, of which the steps are so worn, so oily, and so slippery that one cannot place his foot on the first without finding himself immediately at the bottom, with elbows on the table and a pipe in his mouth, between a pot of beer on one side and a measure of new wine on the other.

Through the thick cloud of smoke, which at once filled the eyes and throat, were visible, after a few minutes, all sorts of strange figures.

There were Wallachians, with their caftans and Astrachan caps; Servians and Hungarians, with long black mustaches, and caparisoned in dolmans and *passementeries*; Bohemians, with bronzed complexions, narrow foreheads and Roman profiles; honest Germans, in great coats, with *brandebourgs*; Tartars, with eyes like those of Chinamen; in brief, representatives of every imaginable nation. The East was typified by a fat Turk, who crouched in a corner and quietly smoked Lataka tobacco in a pipe with a stem made of the wood of the Moldavian cherry tree, with a red earthen bowl and a yellow amber mouthpiece.

All these men, leaning on the tables of the place, were eating and drinking. The beverage was strong beer and a mixture of new red wine and rather older white wine. The food consisted of slices of cold veal and ham, and of pastry.

Around the tables whirled unceasingly one of those long German waltzes, which produce the same effect on the Northern imagination as hasheesh and opium on the Oriental. Couples passed to and fro rapidly, the women almost unconscious with pleasure, in the arms of their partners. Waltzers swept about with their skirts, to the sound of one of Lanner's waltzes, the clouds of smoke, and fanned the brows of the drinkers. At the counter some Morlachian *improvisateurs*, accompanied by a guzla player, recited a sort of dramatico-descriptive song, which seemed to afford great pleasure to a dozen strange individuals with heads decked with tarbouchs, and dressed in lambskin.

Henri directed his steps toward the rear of the cellar, and seated himself at a table already occupied by three or four jolly persons in high spirits.

"Why, here is Henri," exclaimed the oldest of the party; take care of yourselves, friends: *Fœnum habet in cornu.* Do you know that you really had a diabolical air the other evening? You almost frightened me. Who would ever have thought that Henri, who drinks beer as we all do, and does not refuse a slice of cold ham, could assume so fearful, wicked and sardonic an appearance, and that one gesture from him sufficed to chill the whole audience?"

"Why! that is exactly the reason why Henri is a great artist, a sublime comedian! There is no glory in portraying a character which comes perfectly natural to the actor; the triumph of a coquette is to play admirably the part of a maiden."

Henri took a seat modestly, ordered a large glass of mixed wine, and the conversation continued in the same strain. From all sides came compliments.

"Ah! if only the great Wolfgang Goethe could have seen you!" said one.

"Show us your feet," said the other; "I am sure they are cloven."

The remainder of the spectators, startled by these exclamations, looked earnestly at Henri, only too happy to be able to scan closely such a remarkable man. The young fellows who had formerly met Henri at the University, and whose names were scarcely known to him, came and shook hands cordially, as though they were his most intimate friends. The prettiest waltzers directed toward him as they rushed past the softest glances of their blue and velvety eyes.

One man alone, seated at a table near by, did not apparently share the general enthusiasm; with his head thrown back, he kept drumming on the crown of his hat in an absent-minded manner a military march, and from time to time gave vent to an ejaculation implying decided doubt.

He was a most extraordinary looking person, though he was, dressed like a respectable burgher of Vienna, possessed of moderate means. His gray eyes were shaded with green, and threw out phosphorescent gleams like the eyes of a cat. When his pale and flat lips parted they disclosed two rows of very white teeth, very sharp, set very widely apart, and having a most savage and ferocious look; his nails, long, glistening, and curved, bore a vague resemblance to claws. This expression of the man, however, was only visible by flashes; to the attentive eye the countenance would resume promptly the burgher-like and good-natured cast of that of a retired merchant, and one felt surprised at having suspected for a moment so common and unmeaning a face of rascality and diabolical propensities.

Inwardly Henri was shocked at the unceremonious manner of this man. His disdainful silence detracted from the value of the enthusiastic praise with which his friends overwhelmed him. It was the silence indicative of an aged connoisseur not to be deceived by appearances, and who had seen better things in his day.

Atmayer, the youngest of the party, and Henri's most ardent admirer, could not tolerate this icy manner, and, addressing the stranger as appealing to him in confirmation of the assertion made, said:

"Is it not true, Sir, that the part of ***Mephistopheles*** has never been better acted than by my friend?"

"Humph!" said the stranger, making his pupils gleam and bringing his sharp teeth together with a clashing sound: "Herr Henri is a young man of ability, whom I highly esteem, but he still lacks many qualifications to play the devil."

And, suddenly drawing himself up, he asked: "Have you ever seen the devil, Herr Henri?"

He put the question in such a strange and mocking tone that all present shuddered.

"This is very necessary for the truthfulness of your portrayal of the character. The other evening I was present at your performance at the Karn Theatre, and I was not satisfied with your laugh—it was a mischievous laugh, at the very worst. This is the way in which you should laugh, my dear Herr Henri."

And as if to give him an idea of his views, he burst into such a shrill, piercing, and sardonic laugh that the orchestra and dancers stopped short in an instant, and the windows of the *gasthof* shook. The stranger prolonged for some seconds his pitiless and convulsive laughter, which Henri and his companions, notwithstanding their fright, could not refrain from imitating.

When Henri and the party recovered their breath the walls of the *gasthof* were repeating as an indistinct echo, the last notes of the weird merriment, and the stranger had vanished.

III.

THE KARN THEATRE.

Some days after this strange incident, which Henri only remembered as the jest of a frolicsome burgher, he was performing his rôle of the devil in the new play.

In the first row of the orchestra seats was the stranger of the *gasthof*, and at each word uttered by Henri he shook his head, winked his eyes, smacked his tongue against his palate, and gave tokens of impatience generally. "Bad! bad!" he muttered in an undertone.

His neighbors, astonished and shocked by his manner, applauded and said:

"This gentleman is very hard to please!"

At the end of the first act the stranger rose, as if possessed of a sudden resolution, walked over the big drum and the cymbals, and disappeared through the small door leading from the orchestra on the stage.

Henri, waiting for the curtain to rise, was pacing up and down behind the scenes, and when he reached the end of his short walk great was his terror when, turning, he perceived before him in the middle of the narrow passageway a mysterious personage, dressed exactly like himself, who gazed on him with eyes the greenish transparency of which appeared in the darkness to be of marvelous depth. Two rows of sharp, white, wide-set teeth imparted a ferocious tinge to his satirical smile.

It was impossible for Henri not to recognize the stranger of the *gasthof* of the Double-headed Eagle, or, in other words, the devil himself, for it was none other. "Ah! ah! my little gentleman; so you want to play the devil! You were only passable in the first act, and if you continued you would really convey too bad an impression of me to those good Viennese people. You will allow me to take your place this evening, and, as you might interfere with my movements, I shall send you below."

Henri had recognized the Angel of Darkness, and felt that he was lost; laying his hand mechanically on Katy's little cross, which he always had about him, he endeavored to call for help, and to murmur a formula of exorcism; but terror rendered him helpless; he could only utter a faint cry. The devil touched Henri's shoulders with his claw-like hands and forced him through the stage; then, his cue being spoken, he walked on like a consummate artist.

The decisive, sharp, venomous, and truly diabolical performance first surprised the audience.

"With what life Henri enters into his rôle this evening," was heard in every direction.

The most effective incident was the bitter laugh, which sounded like the filing of a saw—the laugh of the damned blaspheming against the delights of Paradise. No actor had ever attained an equal power of sarcasm, a like depth of rascality. Men laughed and trembled. The assemblage was breathless; phosphorescent sparks shot from the fingers of the terrible performer; lines of fire shone under his feet; the lights of the chandelier grew pale; the footlights burned red and green; a peculiarly sulphurous odor pervaded the house; the audience was almost delirious, and thunders of frantic applause followed each phrase of the wonderful *Mephistopheles*, who often substituted verses of his own framing for those of the poet, a substitution ever felicitous and ever accepted with delight.

Katy, to whom Henri had sent a box, was in a state of great anxiety; she failed to recognize her dear Henri, and had the vague presentiment of a misfortune, with that spirit of divination which love, the second-sight of the soul, bestows.

The representation ended amid indescribable enthusiasm. After the fall of the curtain *Mephistopheles* was loudly called for. They sought him in vain; but a stage-hand told the manager that Henri had been found under the stage, where he had no doubt fallen through a trap. Henri was unconscious. They took him home, and when they undressed him they discovered with surprise that there were deep scratches on his shoulders, as though a tiger had clasped him in his claws. Katy's little silver cross had preserved him, however, from death, and the devil, overcome by its influence, had been content to throw him into the cellar of the theatre.

Henri's recovery was slow. As soon as he was convalescent he was offered a very lucrative engagement, but he did not accept it, for he was not inclined to risk, a second time, his salvation, and was, besides, aware that he could not compete with the recollections of his formidable rival.

Two or three years later, having come into possession of a small inheritance, he married the fair Katy, and, sitting together near a china stove in a small and well-closed parlor, they talked over the future of their children, as they once had planned.

Theatre-goers still speak with admiration of that marvelous evening, and were vastly surprised at Henri's caprice in abandoning the stage just after achieving so great a triumph.

SPEECES BY SHERMAN.

Gen. Sherman made two or three little speeches at the gathering of soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee in Springfield, Ill., last week, in his usual crisp and interesting manner. At the business meeting Wednesday morning he said:

"I have been trying to make a speech all the morning and thought I had succeeded. But I assure you, gentlemen, it does surprise me more and more every day, and year after year—and we are getting to be old men—to see the interest you have taken in the associations of the army—not you alone, but men of the Army of the Potomac and of the Cumberland and others, wherever you go—not only to see your interest in the subject before you, but the depth of it—something that is moving, and the society seems to have as much vitality to-day as it had in 1865. I do not see why, by making some changes, we do not adopt some fair rules of transmitting our titles to our children; not our privilege of rank, or pay, or anything of that kind, but simply the honor due to honorable deeds. Our forefathers, you may remember, laid their hands upon titles, as well as anything else that might prove a burden to the country, and rightfully, too. Yet Washington himself ordained the Society of the Cincinnati, which gave to the first-born of every member the rights of the father; and the Society of the Cincinnati lives to-day, and its inheritors to-day show their patents with as much pride as our children and grandchildren may claim their direct descent from the people who fought in the late war as we did. We, of course, are mortal, and I therefore favor that proposition which was thus foreshadowed by letting our rights go on down to our grandchildren, so that they may meet years hence and keep alive the pride which animates you here to-day. I don't want to be drawn into a speech, but we have come here to be entertained, and as I looked back of me here I saw several gentlemen who I thought wanted to make a speech. No doubt they are nursing their interest for the supper, and I am glad they are doing it. When the time comes I know they will make well-digested speeches, which I know you will listen to with pleasure; and I must also keep clear for the coming occasion, for I know I will have to say something again, and I must not show all I have at once. You gentlemen here are in the prime of life. In 1861 nobody expected we were going to have war. Some people did. Of course some feared we were going to have war, but not many. So now if anybody should say we are to have another war ten years hence you would not believe it, because you don't see any cause. There is no cause in the next fifty years for war. But there may be war. Every people in the world have bad men among them; there are devils running loose everywhere, in Illinois as well as in Austria. And sometimes the bad will equal or outnumber the good, when, in our form of government, they will have the reins in their hands. Therefore the military spirit which was developed in our country in the late four years of civil war was a godsend to us as a people, and you, gentlemen, are now charged not only by ourselves, but by Almighty God to preserve that spirit fresh and pure and transmit it to your children, so that if an occasion should arise the true men of the country would rise up, organize, submit to the stern necessity of military authority, and, if required, will be ready to march through swamps and rain and mud, and endure privations and brave danger to preserve the Government we have inherited, and with the safety of which we are charged. It is now perfectly established among the nations of the earth, and we claim the honor of having helped to secure to it that homage, and to preserve it in its purity and grandeur, [Applause.] Therefore the life of a society with a noble past and a noble future, gentlemen, you cannot tell how much good it may do. And since I have been speaking some time, I see one of our most venerable and most beloved statesmen, who has come right into our presence—sent here—and I am going to have him up here now to say something strong to you. I mean Vice President Wilson.

At the Opera-house, on the evening of the same day, after the welcoming speech by Gen. Cullom, he said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: By the published programme I see that Sherman is to make an address here to-night. In putting this on the programme the Local Committee overstepped the powers intrusted to them. But I have no trouble in making speeches to the Army of the Tennessee. When we come to talk of that our hearts speak and our thoughts flow out spontaneously. It is no trouble and no task to do this, for the old memories come back to us as if the events had happened yesterday. But Gen. Hurlbut is here to speak at length to you, and I know he will speak eloquently and well. I only want to remind you fellows who marched through Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia, of that campaign once more, and in order to do it the more vividly I will say there is a quartet of gentlemen here from Chicago called the "Lumbards," and I call upon them to give us not one of their new-fangled songs, but one of the old familiar ones that you all love to hear. [Great laughter and cheering.]

DISAPPOINTED DEMOCRATS.

THEY NOMINATE A STRAIGHT REPUBLICAN FOR CONGRESS—HE REFUSES TO RUN.

The Democrats of the Twenty-seventh District lately formally nominated for Congress Hon. Edward P. Esty, of Ithaca, one of the most prominent and pronounced Republicans in Tompkins County. This astonishing action on their part has brought out the following letter from him, declining the nomination:

ITHACA, Oct. 9, 1874.

Messrs. H. A. Dowe, M. D. Goodyear, J. P. Merrill, Delegates:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your favor of this day I will say, had a bomb exploded at my side, I could not have been more astonished than when the announcement reached me that I had received the nomination for member of Congress at the hands of the Democratic and Liberal Convention.

While I am grateful to the gentlemen comprising that convention, that they should have thought me worthy of so high and honorable a position, yet there are reasons which, to my mind, utterly preclude the possibility of my acceptance of the proposed honor.

While I regard the quality of the men who are running for official position as of far more consequence than mere differences of platform or opinions of the great political parties at this time, and have no hesitation in saying that I would far sooner vote for an honest Democrat than for a dishonest Republican, yet it is well known that, all things being equal, my sympathies have always been with the Republican Party, and I could not take the proffered nomination without being charged with changing my political opinions for the chances of an election to Congress.

I am at a loss to account for the situation, unless it be that my open and unqualified denunciation of tainted and dishonorable men holding official positions, whether false Republicans or false Democrats, may have led many to think that in condemning some of those who hold office under Republican auspices, I intended to condemn the Republican Party and its principles; such, I assure you, has not been my intention. I regret exceedingly that your convention should be put to inconvenience by reason of my action. I recognize among its members many whom I am glad to call my personal friends, and can only say had these gentlemen, even in the most remote manner, intimated to me that anything of the kind was in contemplation, I would have instantly "Stepped down and out."

Although I cannot accept, I shall always feel proud of this mark of the favor and confidence of so large and powerful an organizatiyn of my fellow-citizens, and when you report my declination, I beg you will tender the convention you represent my sincere thanks for the honor intended. I am, gentlemen, very truly yours. EDWARD S. ESTY.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Englert's Sharpshooters Battalion, Major George Aery, commander, held their first target practice at John Bender's Schutzen Park on Wednesday, 14th inst.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, assembled at its armory, on Tuesday evening, and held a formal drill in the tactics provided for inspection.

Capt. F. J. Karcher, of Company A, Thirty-second Regiment, has tendered his resignation. Lieut. John M. Otto will assume command pending the election of a new commandant.

The several regiments in the First Brigade will parade for inspection and muster, in Tompkins square during the coming week as follows: Twenty-second Infantry, to-morrow; Sixty-ninth Infantry, on Tuesday; Seventy-first, Wednesday; Twelfth, Thursday; Seventy-ninth, Friday.

At an election in Company C, Twenty-third Regiment, on Monday evening, the following officers were elected: R. H. Haviland, First Sergeant; Corporals A. O. Webber and J. J. Norris, Sergeants; Privates W. H. Wardwell, F. J. Faulkner, and F. Morgan, Corporals. Drills in this company will be resumed to-morrow night.

Battery B, Artillery, Capt. John Keim commanding, paraded in Tompkins square on Tuesday last for inspection and muster. The general appearance of the command was good and the orders well executed. Col. Carl Jussen, accompanied by Col. Porter, made the inspection, and found but little to censure. The following is a list of the number present: Officers, 5; non-commissioned officers, 19; musicians, 4; privates, 63; total, 91.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment has adopted a new full-dress uniform. It will consist of a dark-blue swallow-tail coat, trimmed with red and slashed with gold lace, mazarine blue pants, the same shako in use at present, and epaulettes and equipments as worn on the former uniform. The cost of this new dress will be $25, but will be issued to the members on the payment of $10, the State allowance for clothing, and the proceeds of the regimental picnic held last July being used to cover the deficiency.

An adjourned meeting was held on Monday evening in reference to the "grand moonlight parade," Major Frederick J. Karcher, of the Thirty-second Regiment, in the chair. Committees were appointed to carry out the programme for the 28th inst. The Forty-seventh Regiment will be invited to participate, and Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, Capt. Cochen, will be the guests of the evening. A large reviewing stand will be erected in front of Capt. Reitzner's Boulevard Garden, Williamsburg.

The Sixth Regiment paraded for review, inspection, and muster on Tuesday last, presenting eight companies of twelve files. In the absence of Col. Conkling Col. Sterry acted as reviewing officer. After the review, which was very poorly executed, formation was made in open column for inspection by Major Dickel. The following table indicates the result of the inspection:

F. & S.	Band.	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	K	T'l.
11	29	31	25	19	34	23	35	59	22	288

The number inspected last year was 312, showing a falling off twenty-four.

Battery K, Capt. Heubner commanding, paraded in Tompkins square, on Tuesday last, at 11 A. M., for inspection and muster. The battery was composed of six six-pounders, with caissons. While awaiting the arrival of the reviewing officer, the opportunity for drill was improved, and some very interesting evolutions were performed in a creditable manner. At 1:15 P. M. Col. Carl Jussen, the inspector, accompanied by Col. Porter, of the Twenty-second Infantry, Acting Chief of Artillery, arrived on the ground, and proceeded to make an inspection of the battery. The following is a list of the members present: Officers, 4; non-commissioned officers, 14; musicians, 4; privates, 57; total, 79.

The leave of absence granted to Col. Porter, of the Twenty-second Infantry, has been extended by Brig. Gen. Ward to Nov. 1. The regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Camp, will parade for inspection, in fatigue uniform, knapsacks, and overcoats rolled, in Tompkins' square, to-morrow at 4 P. M., assembling in the armory an hour earlier. The seventh annual reception of this command will take place at the Academy of Music on Monday, Jan. 11, 1875. At an election held in Company E, on Wednesday evening, First Lieut. W. M. Dunning was chosen to be Captain; Second Lieut. Thomas L. Miller, First Lieutenant, and Thomas Van Loan, Second Lieutenant. Sergt. O. S. Bogart was elected Second Lieutenant of Company D, on Friday evening.

The Fifth Regiment, Col. Charles S. Spencer commanding, paraded for inspection and muster at Tompkins square on Monday last. The command was equalized into nine companies of sixteen front. At 2 P. M. formation was made in line of battle, on the east side of the square, and on the arrival of Acting-Gen. Conkling, the regiment reformed for review. At its conclusion, Col. Spencer drilled his command in a few battalion movements, and closed by forming it in open columns for inspection and muster by Major Dickel. The following table indicates the number present by companies:

F.& S.	Band.	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	K	T'l.
14	24	65	48	43	50	42	50	71	41	43	491

Last year this command inspected 572 officers, rank and file, showing a loss of eighty-one.

The Eighty-fourth Infantry, Lieut. Col. Lawrence Beattie commanding, assembled for inspection at Tompkins square on Thursday, parading eight companies of twelve files front. In the absence of the acting Brigadier-General, Col. Sterry of the Sixth Infantry, acted as reviewing officer. The review was only passable, and the new tactics were not in every instance complied with, and the confusion of the old and new systems was not an interesting feature. The officers are apparently in need of instruction as well as the rank and file. The formation in open column for inspection was performed very badly, and not in keeping with the reputation of this command. The following table shows the number present by companies:

T. & S.	Band	A	B	C	E	F	H	I	K	T'l.
12	25	28	30	27	34	25	34	36	37	280

The number present at inspection last year was 308, a decrease of 20.

The Eleventh Infantry, Col. Frederick Vilmar commanding, paraded for inspection and muster in Tompkins square, on Wednesday last. The command was composed of ten companies of eight files front. Col. Vilmar, in the absence of the Acting Brigadier General, accompanied Maj. Dickel as reviewing officer. The discipline and general deportment of the regiment showed a decided improvement since the last inspection. The uniforms were all in good order, and the orders were obeyed with a promptitude rather surprising to those of the spectators, who remembered the scenes in Prospect Park last year. The following table indicates the number present, by companies:

F.&S.	Band	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	T'l
11	30	24	38	32	37	32	25	17	27	40	24	337

The number present at last year's inspection was, 378; a decrease of 41.

The books and records of the Seventh Regiment, Col. Clark, commanding, were submitted for inspection on Friday evening. The Board of Examination will meet at the armory on Saturday, Nov. 21, at 8 P. M., for the examination of all non-commissioned officers of this regiment who have not received their warrants. *Upton's United States Infantry Tactics*, (revised edition, 1874,) will be the text-book for this examination, and non-commissioned officers will be examined in the school of the soldier, the school of the company, and the duties of guides in the school of the battalion. First Lieut. Frederick A. Goodwin and Quartermaster Sergt. William G. Wheelwright have resigned and been honorably discharged. Second Lieut. Henry B. Turner has been elected First Lieutenant of Company F, vice Goodwin resigned; and First Sergt. George W. Rand Second Lieutenant Company F, vice Turner, promoted. Sergt. James P. Burrell has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant, vice Wheelwright resigned, and Sergt. Charles S. Livingston, Sergeant of the Guard, vice Burrell, promoted. Private Henry M. Wynkoop having been expelled by C Company, the action of said company is hereby confirmed.

The resignations of the following officers have been accepted during the month of September:

Separate Troop Cavalry, Twenty-fourth Brigade—Orlando W. Clarey, First Lieutenant, Sept. 2.

Separate Troop Cavalry, Eleventh Brigade—Gootfried Meltzer, Second Lieutenant, Sept. 24.

Battery A, Twenty-eighth Brigade—William M. Crosby, Captain, Sept. 30.

Sixteenth Battalion—George W. Robertson, Lieutenant Colonel, Sept. 21.

Twentieth Battalion—Willet S. Hasbrouck, Captain, Sept. 2.

Thirty-fifth Battalion—Charles B. Fowler, Lieutenant Colonel, Sept. 22.

Forty-fourth Battalion—James M. Bullis, Captain, Sept. 30.

Fifth Regiment—Frederick Raduns, Second Lieutenant, Sept. 22.

Tenth Regiment—James F. Farrell, Captain, Sept. 30.

Eleventh Regiment—Herman Schmidt, Captain, Sept. 22.

Thirty-second Regiment—George Muller, First Lieutenant, Sept. 24.

Fifty-first Regiment—Jacob Goettel, Jr., Captain, Sept. 30.

Fifty-fourth Regiment—F. C. Lauren, Sr., Captain, Sept. 9.

Sixteenth Brigade—C. H. Van Brakle, Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, Sept. 14.

The Fifty-fifth regiment, Col. Edward Gilon commanding, will parade, fully uniformed and equipped, (white gloves and cross belts,) for annual inspection and review, on Wednesday, Oct. 28. Assembly at the armory at 1:45 P. M. Field and staff dismounted. Company drills are ordered to be resumed on the evenings of each month as below. Assembly to be at 8 o'clock P. M., and the drill to be continued for at at least one and a half hours, to wit: In the large drill-room—Company A, first and third Monday; Company B, every Friday; Company C, first and third Tuesday; Company D, second and fourth Tuesday; Company E, first and third Thursday; Company F, first and third Wednesday; Company G, second and fourth Monday; Company H, second and fourth Thursday; Company I, second and fourth Wednesday. In the small drill-room—Company A, second and fourth Monday; Company C, second and fourth Tuesday; Company D, first and third Tuesday; Company E, second and fourth Thursday; Company F, second and fourth Wednesday; Company G, first and third Monday; Company H, first and third Thursday; Company I, first and third Wednesday.

Officers and non-commissioned officers are directed to report in undress uniform to the commandant at the armory on Wednesday evening, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, for theoretical and practical instruction. The following elections are announced: John H. Klatthaar, Captain Company C, vice Zuschlag, promoted; John Bayer, Second Lieutenant Company I, vice Rose, promoted. Warrants have been issued to the following-named non-commissioned officers: Sergts. Jacob Fikerle, Joseph Habrik, and John Drobny, Company B; George Paider, Maurice Marks, and Watisek Cenek, Company A, and William Roll, Company E, and Corps. John Murka, Company A, and Louis Achtman, Company C. The following discharges have been granted by reason of expiration of term of service: Corps. Cornelius Kaiser and John Saul, and Private Charles Kopf, Company G.

The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the month of September, 1874:

Sixth Division—Daniel P. Wood, Major General.

Seventh Division—Lieut. Col. James R. Campbell, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Major John W. Kelly, Aid de Camp.

Twenty-fifth Brigade—Major Nathaniel Thompson, Inspector.

Separate Troop Cavalry, Ninth Brigade—George W. Dorn, First Lieutenant.

Battalion of Artillery, Twenty-fifth Brigade—George Engert, Captain.

Battery B, Second Division—Nicholas Wahl, First Lieutenant.

First Battalion—Thomas F. Bourke, Lieutenant Colonel; George G. Mackenzie, First Lieutenant.

Seventh Regiment—Henry B. Turner, First Lieutenant; George W. Rand, Second Lieutenant.

Fourteenth Regiment—William Foskett, First Lieutenant; Edward Riker, Second Lieutenant; Thomas Gloster, First Lieutenant; William F. Allen, Second Lieutenant; John F. Young, First Lieutenant; Hassell Nut, Second Lieutenant.

Fifteenth Battalion—First Lieut. John M. Alsgood, Quartermaster.

Twentieth Battalion—First Lieut. David S. Hasbrouck, Adjutant; First Lieut. Willett S. Hasbrouck, Quartermaster; Major George C. Smith, Surgeon; Capt. James Byron Murray, Chaplain; Peter Gill, Captain; Urben Hamburger, First Lieutenant; Patrick Casey, Second Lieutenant; Marius Turck, Captain; Stephen O. Folant, First Lieutenant; Lodewick Hombeck, Second Lieutenant; Alfred Tanner, Captain; M. Peter Schoonmaker, First Lieutenant; Jacob Burhans, Second Lieutenant; Louis P. Van Wagner, Captain; Stephen Conwell, Captain.

Twenty-seventh Regiment—Anthony McOwen, Captain; John J. Clark, First Lieutenant; Hugh J. Campbell, Second Lieutenant; George T. Davis, Second Lieutenant; Joseph M. Carville, Captain.

Twenty-eighth Battalion—Charles Trevort, Second Lieutenant.

Forty-fourth Battalion—Almesron Eichenburg, First Lieutenant; Abram Young, Second Lieutenant.

Forty-seventh Regiment—George B. Squires, First Lieutenant; Ernest H. Mosely, Second Lieutenant; Jacob Snyder, Second Lieutenant.

Forty-ninth Regiment—George E. Ashby, Captain.

Fifty-first Regiment—Franz A. Troendle, First Lieutenant; Rhesa Griffen, Jr., Major.

Fifty-fourth Regiment—Jacob Schalber, First Lieutenant.

Sixty-fifth Regiment—John G. Hirsch, First Lieutenant; Frank L. Eberhardt, Second Lieutenant.

Sixty-ninth Regiment—James Moore, Second Lieutenant; First. Lieut. William Walsh, Quartermaster.

Seventy-first Regiment—John W. Wilson, First Lieutenant.

The First Brigade, comprising the Twelfth, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, and Seventy-ninth Regiments, Brig. Gen. Ward commanding, paraded for inspection and review, by Major Gen. Shaler, at Tompkin's square, on Thursday afternoon. The review had previously been announced to take place on the 8th inst., and the fact of its postponement lessened the attendance to a considerable extent. The hour of formation was 3:30 P. M., and as the several regiments made their appearance they were assigned to positions by Lieut. Col. Denny, Assistant Adjutant General of the brigade. Formation was made in line of masses, the Twelfth occupying the right and the Seventy-ninth the left of the line. The band of the Seventy-first had been selected for the use of the brigade the music provided was of superior order. Inspection followed, after which the direction was changed by the left flank, and the several regiments passed in review before Gen. Ward and staff, accompanied by five mounted orderlies from the Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karlklein commanding. The latter were mounted on coal-black horses, and presented a handsome appearance. The Twelfth Regiment, under command of Col. John Ward, paraded four divisions of sixteen front, and kept the ranks well closed; distances and allignments perfect. The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Cavanaugh commanding, comprised three divisions of sixteen front. The only commendable feature in this command was the marching of the rank and file. No attention was paid to the proper allignments and distances. The Twenty-second was under command of Lieut. Col. Camp, and was the only command in the brigade in fatigue uniform, which detracted from its usually fine appearance. The regiment paraded five divisions of twenty front, and kept perfect alignments and distances. The Seventy-first Regiment, under command of Col. Richard Vose, comprised five divisions of sixteen front. The alignments were perfect, distances well preserved, and salutes excellent. The Seventy-ninth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Joseph Laing commanding, brought up the rear, with three divisions of sixteen front. The distances and alignments were very poor, and the marching wretched, and the new commander will evidently have considerable labor to perform in bringing the regiment to its former status. After the review the brigade was exercised in several movements, and subsequently dismissed. The commanding officers of the several regiments were the guests of Brig. Gen. Ward at the Union League Club in the evening.

AN ELOPEMENT PREVENTED.

A YOUNG VIRGINIA WIDOWER ATTEMPTS TO RUN AWAY WITH A SCHOOL-GIRL AT DEAD OF NIGHT.

From the Winchester, (Va.,) Times, Oct. 14.

An affair, which has created more interest in our community than anything we remember for several years, was the attempted elopement, at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, of the step-daughter of a well-known Main street merchant, with a young gentleman who does a manufacturing business on Piccadilly street. The young lady is said to be under fourteen years of age, but is well grown, and exceedingly handsome and accomplished for her age. The gentleman, although still quite young, is a widower. The acquaintance commenced during the Catholic Fair in Septembe, but being distasteful to the lady's parents, a clandestine correspondence was carried on. The letters, however, fell into the hands of the parents, who thus became acquainted with the plans of the parties, and took means to frustrate their intentions. Accordingly, as the bell at the Court-house struck 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, the lady emerged from her residence through a private door, prepared for flight, and was promptly met by her lover and a number of chosen friends, who were prepared to resist any attempt to detain them. No sooner had they reached the street than the friends of the opposite party suddenly appeared in strong force from various hiding-places in the neighborhood, where they had been concealed in anticipation of the event. The eloping party was quickly overtaken, a brief conflict occurred, in which several pistol-shots were exchanged, the gentleman and two of his friends were captured by the Police and lodged in jail, and the lady was conducted to her home.

On Monday morning the street in front of Justice Crebs' office, who, with Alderman Barr, heard the case, was filled with a curious crowd, who were anxious to learn how the affair would terminate. The parties being all well known and having large family connections, and the fact that the gentleman obtained his first wife in a similar manner only a few years ago, increased the interest felt. Various opinions were expressed, youth and hot blood generally taking the lovers' side, while cooler heads deprecated the affair.

The Police and others concerned in executing the warrant for the arrest of the parties were themselves placed under arrest on Monday, but were subsequently dismissed without trial. The Justices determined to bail the parties, and the case will now come before the Grand Jury, when interesting developments are promised, which we will then feel at liberty to publish. Eminent counsel have been engaged on both sides.

MARK TWAIN ON ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Mr. Samuel L. Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, made a little speech at a dinner enjoyed by some insurance men in Hartford on Thursday night. The *Courant* thus reports him:

GENTLEMEN: I am glad indeed to assist in welcoming the distinguished guest of this occasion to a city whose fame as an insurance centre has extended to all lands and given us the name of being a quadruple band of brothers working sweetly hand in hand, the Colt's Arms Company making the destruction of our race easy and convenient, our life insurance citizens paying for the victims when they pass away, Mr. Batterson perpetuating their memory with his stately monuments, and our fire insurance comrades taking care of their hereafter. I am glad to assist in welcoming our guest—first, because he is an Englishman, and I owe a heavy debt of hospitality to certain of his fellow-countrymen; and secondly, because he is in sympathy with insurance, and has been the means of making many other men cast their sympathies in the same direction. Certainly there is no nobler field for human effort than the insurance line of business—especially accident insurance. Ever since I have been a director in an accident insurance company I have felt that I am a better man. Life has seemed more precious. Accidents have assumed a kindlier aspect. Distressing special providences have lost half their horror. I look upon a cripple, now, with affectionate interest—as an advertisement. I do not seem to care for poetry any more. I do not care for politics, even agriculture does not excite me. But to me, now, there is a charm about a railway collision that is unspeakable. There is nothing more beneficent than accident insurance. I have seen an entire family lifted out of poverty and into affluence by the simple boon of a broken leg. I have had people come to me on crutches, with tears in their eyes, to bless this beneficent institution. In all my experience of life I have seen nothing so seraphic as the look that comes into a freshly-mutilated man's face when he feels in his vest pocket with his remaining hand and finds his accident ticket all right. And I have seen nothing so sad as the look that came into another splintered customer's face when he found he couldn't collect on a wooden leg. I will remark here, by way of an advertisement, that that noble charity is an institution which is peculiarly to be depended upon. A man is bound to prosper who gives it his custom. No man can take out a policy in it and not get crippled before the year is out. Now there was one indigent man who had been disappointed so often with other companies that he had grown disheartened, his appetite left him, he ceased, to smile—said life was but a weariness. Three weeks ago I got him to insure with us, and now he is the brightest, happiest spirit in this land—has a good steady income and a stylish suit of new bandages every day, and travels around on a shutter.

PRACTICAL REFORM.

HOW THE WORK IS APT TO BE IMPEDED.

From the Portland (Me.) Press.

Here is the same old story. The new Postmaster-General, Mr. Jewell, is trying to be very good, honest, and efficient; to make the income of his department balance the expenditure so far as may be, to cut off irregular pensioners on its funds, to eradicate ancient abuses, to educate his subordinates in the almost forgotten art of substantial compliance with the law—such are the purposes he appears to have in view. He means to give sinecurists, thieves, and incompetents a strong rope and a short shrift. That he will do all this as conscientiously and thoroughly as any man living could will be certain to all who know his sturdy integrity, his firmness of character, and his eminent practical business capacity. In this action he might reasonably expect universal commendation. The public has said to him, and to all his associates over and over again, "Be good and honest." From all sides comes the exhortation, "Save the public money." On all hands their fellow-citizens beseeching them to "practice economy" and keep a sharp look-out to see that no one steals from the Treasury. The newspapers add their exhortations. "Be honest" resounds from one end of the country to the other. Meanwhile the other side of the case is wholly unrepresented. Not a man in all America says to Mr. Jewell and other office-holders, "Be dishonest." No newspaper advises them to "look out for their friends and their friends' friends," to "make a little money," to "make a generous use of their official patronage," and not to be narrow-minded and penurious in the use of the funds which they control.

But as Gil Blas was astonished when, following the commands of his master, the Archbishop, he informed that worthy that he was falling into his dotage, and thereupon found himself turned into the street, with every expression of contempt and hatred, so is the credulous Cabinet Minister or other officer when he finds obedience to the express and oft reiterated commands of the public received with a howl of execration. Mr. Jewell must be the most astonished man in America, unless his former experince in public life has prepared him for this extraordinary capriciousness. For no sooner does he begin to economize and retrench, to ferret out those "special agencies" of the Post Office Department which generally have no other reason for existence than the need of Congressmen for peripatetic advocates and managers, and to enforce the laws with a view to saving money, than Congressmen from East, West, North, and South begin to send in their remonstrances, and, if these are not heeded, will make war on the Secretary and worry and badger him into suicide or resignation. The Congressmen are supported in their unreasonable demands by multitudes of constituents whose personal interests are affected by the attempt at economy. Of course many people get pinched in any general cleaning out of a great executive department, and the most of them have a large number of friends, whose united voices make a prodigious clamor. All of them are theoretically in favor of "economy in the Government," yet their severity is carried no further than to wish all superfluities cut off except those in which they have a personal interest. Everybody favors economy and retrenchment in the abstract, but a "special agency" is so delightful a means of drawing pay without much work that poor, selfish human nature relinquishes it with great reluctance.

So we have presented once more the problem heretofore stated in these columns, namely, how to retrench without retrenchment, to economize without economy, to be perfectly honest and faithful in public office without cutting off thieves and parasites who are plundering the Treasury, and to take care of the general welfare without interfering with the special welfare of personal friends and influential supporters. Whoever shall solve this problem shall live long and happily in office and die peacefully in his bed. Finding it difficult to untie this Gordian knot, Postmaster-General Jewell simply cuts it and retrenches practically and directly despite the outcry of his victims. The fervent aspiration of the country is that he may have the nerve to carry the good work steadily along until he manages the department as closely as he would his own business.

LOUIS RIEL OUTLAWED.

A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT PRESENTATION OF THE CASE.

From the Tronto Globe, Oct. 16.

The telegraph from Fort Garry announces that a declaration of outlawry has been issued by the Court of Queen's Bench in Manitoba against Louis Riel. This proceeding naturally followed upon the continued refusal of Riel to surrender to the warrants issued for his apprehension. This action of the Manitoba court disposes of the question whether Riel is or is not a fugitive from justice, and of any claim he might make to sit unmolested in the House of Commons. He was expelled as a fugitive last April, he is a fugitive still, with the brand of outlawry upon him, and he must surrender to the law and purge himself of his offense before he can demand a place in an assembly of legislators or the rights of a British subject.

Two of his accomplices are, meantime, undergoing their trial for the crime in which he was the principal, and it detracts not a little from the heroic attributes some of his admirers have credited him with, that Riel should have left his subordinates to bear the brunt of a prosecution for murder while he is still in hiding. The acquittal of Lepine and his companion would not necessarily exonerate Riel; nay, it might happen that their defense only fixed upon him a more direct measure of responsibility; but their conviction would, once for all, settle any possible doubts as to Riel's own liability to punishment.

Without anticipating the issue of the prosecution, it is satisfactory to find, first, that after a long delay the authority of the law is being effectually exercised in regard to the terrible tragedy of March, 1870; and, secondly, that a broad distinction is thus made between those concerned in the murder of Thomas Scott, and other persons implicated in the North-west disturbances. With the former the courts are found perfectly competent to deal; with the latter there has been not the least disposition to interfere by way of punishment. Between them and the issue of a general amnesty, if it be required at all, nothing whatever interposes. Men who took a most active part in initiating the movement to exclude Hon. William McDougall, and throughout the insurrection were prepared to resort if necessary to force in order to resist Canadian authority, are as free to-day to share in all the rights and privileges of citizenship as those who were incarcerated in Fort Garry on account of their unshaken loyalty. There has not been, therefore, a trace of vindictiveness in the course pursued by the Government of the Dominion, either past or present, in their mode of dealing with the men who rose against their authority in 1869-70.

Nor is it in a vindictive spirit the proceedings against Lepine, Riel, and others have been instituted. They took, or are accused of taking, the life of a British subject, not in the heat of battle, not under the pressure of some sudden emergency, but deliberately and in cold blood. It is for the courts to elicit any palliatory circumstances if they can. Until the law has vindicated itself, any intervention on the part of the Crown would be a high-handed and extraordinary measure, and would be regarded with just as much disfavor as the exercise of its right to overlook offenses of a political nature would be most cheerfully recognized.

TURKISH INDUSTRY AND TRADE.

Some interesting details of the industry and trade of Turkey are given in a work recently published in Paris on the agriculture, manufacture, and commerce of Turkey, which also institutes a curious comparison between the financial position of France and Turkey. With regard to the budget of the Turkish Empire, the writer observes that a budget of 572,000,000 francs is much less onerous for a population of 27,000,000 than one of three milliards for one of 35,000,000, as in the case of France. The Turks pay twenty francs per head per annum, while the Frenchman pays eighty-five francs. The national debt of Turkey, it is added, is also small, barely reaching four milliards, or 174 francs, per head, while the French debt amounts to 570 francs per unit of the population. The total annual interest payable on this debt of four milliards is 250,000,000 francs, or less than half the whole income of the Empire, while the interest on the French debt exceeds this proportion, and part of the Turkish debt is annually wiped out by a sinking fund, while French debt is permanent. Furthermore, the author points out that Turkey has entered upon a path of progress, among the evidences of which he quotes the sum for which railways figure in the budget, amounting to 13,322,750 francs.

WHAT FRIGHTENED THE PASSENGERS.

A Mississippi paper relates that when the result of the local election in Corinth, that State, was made known, the Democrats were almost wild with joy over their victory; bonfires were lighted in the streets, and the boom of cannon made the hills reverberate for miles around. When the revelry was at its height, the west-bound train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad approached, and the glare from bonfires and sound of the guns, inspired all on the train with the idea that a terrible fight and conflagration were progressing. The train was slackened to a snail pace while the conductor with his lantern walked on ahead, and when the cars reached the depot it was found that every passenger who had the temerity to approach the town, had sprawled himself upon the floor of the cars, in the hope of thus escaping the bullets and grape shot of the supposed belligerents.

A BOAT RACE.

WHY SHOULD NOT WOMEN SWIM?—A REMINISCENCE OF LAKE GEORGE.

Is there any reason why women should not swim? Miss Bennett, the instructress of the free swimming baths, seems this year to have had no end of promising pupils, and at Newport and Long Branch the number of ladies able to buffet with the waves was notably on the increase. Boston is prominent in producing ladies who are admirable swimmers. Many of these ladies, in case of an accident, could not only take the best care of themselves, but they have gone as far to instruct themselves how to save those ignorant of swimming. This Spring a notable case occurred where a young woman from an interior town in Massachusetts saved a lad of seventeen from drowning, plunging into a swift-running river, "accoutred as she was," and diving twice under water before accomplishing the rescue. It is worth recording that, the fact having been reported to the officials of the town where the incident happened, it was proposed to have a medal presented to her. Taking the whole thing in a matter-of-fact way, the young lady refused, not wishing to attract any notoriety to herself; but the ladies of the village—her weaker sisters, in a physical sense—in lieu of a modest toilet, somewhat damaged by the immersion, gave the brave girl a handsome dress and an entire new wardrobe.

We are inclined to think that we could dispense with a trifle of botany, or physics, or chemistry, providing our daughters could better breast the waves. One pleasant day this summer, standing among a group of ladies on the boat-slip at Lake George, the wind was blowing freshly, when suddenly a lace shawl was whisked off a pretty girl's shoulders, and carried by the breeze into the lake. Now, had it been a lily much desired by our lady-love, we might have, twenty-five years ago, waded into the water, (first having assured ourselves of its depth,) or, by means of a long pole, obtained the coveted flower. There was not a boat on the slip, and feeling provoked at the accident and our want of gallantry, we watched that drowning scarf, now drifting fully fifty yards away from us. "It's really dreadful," said the fair owner of the lace, "there goes the horrid thing. It is sadly out of taste to mention what it cost, but that stupid scarf cost—dear me! all my savings of six months—to purchase at Stewart's. Provoking thing! I am going to have a good cry over it. There now," and the speaker did indulge in a few genuine tears. "It was $75," she added, between her sobs.

"Was that all?" said another lady in a most unsympathetic way, "I declare, I thought it was cotton lace."

"That is a remark quite uncalled for," replied the loser of the shawl, "and is adding insult to injury. There."

"I only did it, dear, to teach you to use a pin or something to hold the scarf with, and not to wear expensive lace just after breakfast. But it's all right."

"What is all right, Madam?" rather sharply retorted the agrieved one, considerably nettled.

"It is all right, for I am going to get your shawl for you, since nobody else will," and here the speaker looked at us. "Oh, you are excused; men of a certain age are not expected to be heroic," and saying this, before we could stop her, she had gone down the slippery boat steps, had waded up to her waist, and now was out of her depth, and was swimming as lustily as a Sandwich Island girl toward the shawl. Presently she was up to it, when she caught it, and with a woman's coquetry, swimming with one hand, with the other had converted the lace into a turban, which she wound round her head. "Here is a practical nineteenth century nereid for you," she cried out laughing, as she came in hand over hand. In a moment she stood dripping on the slip. "Now, Sir, will you be good enough to go to the hotel and send me my maid? and here is your scarf, my dear young lady; it is not much hurt; you will spread it out evenly and put it between folds of blotting paper, with a weight on it; and of course you will kiss me—if you don't mind being wet—for having been your Newfoundland, you know. It was a real frolic! Catch cold? not a bit of it. Learned the noble art of natation when I was eight years old. It is a pretty shawl, and such a rich, flowing pattern, and real lace; of course I knew that all the time, for if it had been cotton or imitation I give you my word I shouldn't have tried to rescue it. You see"—this was addressed to me—"a woman swims at first, with all her clothes on, lighter than a man, but after awhile it's rather heavy work. But I really think had I married a Turk, and my jealous lord had put me in a sack into the Bosphorus, he could not have drowned me. By the way, ladies—I should not like you to mention it—I am very unhappy. I am married to a man, fate has so ordained it, who can't run or swim, or play cricket or shoot, except in a most languid way. I am, then, his natural protector, and he knows it. But I am chattering here. Pray now run to the house and send my servant." On that we hurried up to the hotel, and that important functionary, the lady's maid, soon sped on her errand.

"My mission on this earth," said the lady to us that evening, "is to induce women to improve themselves by means of physical culture. Why did not Canon Kingsley lecture on it when he was here, for no one has written so sensibly on the subject? Women's rights movements fail signally in this particular. How are women who are always whining and ailing to take any higher position in the human family? I tell you, much as we may despise materialistic ideas, and hold aloft the immaterial—brain over body—fists are too often trumps. Now to the case in point; I should by no means have gone overboard after that young lady's shawl if I had not been in my morning dress. That, you say, is a *non sequitur*, but our actions are mostly relative. A precious scolding I received in lieu of a reward from my lord and master, and perhaps I deserved it. But don't you think if more of young women could swim, or even walk decently, or shoot bows and arrows, or skate more, they would be better off? Don't you read now a great many books written by intelligent women which have sick-headache and dyspepsia sticking out in every line? Of course, now it is too late to cure them. But suppose in early life, if only two energetic male friends, her brothers, had tucked that intellectual girl under their arms, and clapped on her feet a pair of thick-soled shoes, and taken her a spin of three or four miles a day over the fields—don't you fancy that young person would have been wonderfully improvep physically and mentally?"

"Of course we do," we replied.

"Are you not rather stronger in the theory than in the practice?" the lady rather maliciously inquired. "You write about these matters occasionally, I suppose; but do you carry them out in regard to your daughters?"

"We can criticise a three-legged stool," we replied, "but, if our life depended on it, could not make one."

"I will tell you what I will do. To-morrow morning I will wager you just a pair of gloves that I can take my husband in a boat, and you may take any lady you please, not under 110 pounds, and I will row you half a mile into the lake."

How could we decline the wager. That evening, however, we telegraphed to New-York for a pair of 6¼ gloves. We came in a glorious second. We might have won had our young lady coxswain trimmed boat, but she insisted on seeing the reflection of the clouds in the lake, assuring us it was a *nuance* she was anxious to fix in her mind, in case a dress pattern of similar hue was ever put before her. We were beaten a good many boat's lengths. Our competitor had every advantage. The lady's dead weight—her husband—sat motionless in the stern reading a book. He had certainly been well trained.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort makes the following statement of public moneys received by the Department of Public Works during the week ending yesterday, (Saturday:) For Croton water rent and penalties, $[illegible],514 65; for tapping croton pipes, $[illegible] 50; for vault permits, $748 02; for sewer permits, $[illegible]; for sewer pipe sold to contractors, $[illegible]; total, $[illegible]962 77.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 18, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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New-York City.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

As we now understand the *Evening Post*, it objects to our recommending Gov. DIX to express his opinion on the third-term question, because such a declaration would not go far enough. The repudiation of the third-term project, it thinks should come from the President, and it says that our advice "had better be bestowed upon President GRANT." But perhaps the *Post* knows that in this world advice, even good advice, is not *always* taken. The President is a very shrewd man, and when he sees what is going on he may, perhaps, be tempted to put an end to gossip which at first was simply malicious and absurd, but which becomes mischievous the moment the people attach any importance to it. But as for our venturing to offer advice on the subject, we must respectfully decline. Let the *Post* read up the back numbers of the official organ at Washington and it will see why.

The election in the Department of Seine-et-Oise to-day will furnish another of those tests by which the direction of political feeling in France is being ascertained. At the last election held in this department it surprised and disgusted the Monarchists by choosing a Moderate Republican, a personal friend and close adherent of M. THIERS. As Versailles itself is in the Department of Seine-et-Oise, and as the voters are largely composed of well-to-do Parisians who have villas there, the department has always been regarded as a stronghold of Conservatism. Immense efforts will be made by Bonapartists and Septennalists to defeat the Republican nominee, M. SENARD. It does not appear by the latest accounts whether three candidates are running, as was the case in the first election in Maine-et-Loire, or whether the Conservatives have united their forces on one man, as was the case in the second election in that department. As both devices failed in Maine-et-Loire, there seems to be a very excellent prospect of scoring another victory for the Republic around the very walls of the old palace where a reactionary Government, sustained by the majority of an Assembly which does not represent France, proscribes free discussion and threatens to stifle liberty.

Our readers will find in THE TIMES this morning a careful review of the political field in Brooklyn. It will be seen that our reporters find much that is encouraging in the prospects of the Republican Party in that city. There can be no doubt that very much has been done by the Republicans in Brooklyn to secure an efficient and honest Government. In the departments which have come into their hands they have done well, and it is to be hoped that they will make good progress this Fall.

Despite the numerous warnings given, a few adventurous whites, probably urged by the sacred hunger for gold, recently departed for the Black Hills region. The intelligence now comes that some of them have been killed and others badly wounded in a brisk encounter with the Sioux, and that the survivors have returned to the point whence they set out, sadder and perhaps wiser. Another party, which started about the same time, has not been heard from, and it is possible that the scalps of its members now decorate the girdles of the Sioux, who have sworn to kill all who penetrate the recesses of their beloved hills.

Europe is not a little curious to know exactly what Prince BISMARCK said to Count VON ARNIM in those mysterious letters which have been the cause of the latter's arrest. The London *Times* publishes the statement that BISMARCK was indignant at VON ARNIM's preference for an Ultramontane monarchy rather than a peaceful and reasonably liberal republic in France, and addressed numerous fault-finding epistles to the Count, endeavoring to induce him to resign the French Ambassadorship. VON ARNIM refused to leave Paris until the German Government absolutely dismissed him; and endeavored after his dismissal to revenge himself by publishing BISMARCK's letters to him. The *Times* announces that these letters have been publicly offered for sale; but BISMARCK seems by no means inclined to allow his private diplomatic correspondence with a subordinate to get into the newspapers if he can prevent it.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

It is interesting to notice the fervor with which the Democratic organs press the claims of their party as a "reform" party. If one may believe them, the principal reason why the voters ought to support the Democratic ticket is that the Republicans are a very bad set, and have got the country into a sorry plight, from which the Democrats alone can rescue it. The Republicans have, for instance, forced on the country a paper currency, which the Democrats will replace with hard money. When that is done we shall see the "good times" of former days. Flour will be five dollars a barrel, pork will be had at five cents a pound, and a suit of the best foreign wool will not cost as much as the poor drayman now pays for his horse blankets. But facts—with that animosity toward Democratic pretensions which is with them so deep-seated and of such long standing—are upsetting this claim. In the two States where the Democrats have gained a triumph the result has been just the opposite of that which our New-York friends promise us. Paper money has not been repudiated. "Our victory," says one of the Democratic papers of Ohio, was a "protest against hard money and hard times." The Democrats in Ohio and Indiana don't want lower prices, but higher. They raise wheat, and do not care to see flour at five dollars a barrel. They want a good price for their pork, and they don't want foreign competition with their wool. They think the trouble with the country is its want of money, and their first cry is for an "increase of the circulating medium." It appears, therefore, that while paper currency is opposed by Eastern Democrats, it is favored by Western ones. We need hardly say that the Republicans, both West and East, have pronounced against it.

Then, again, the Republicans, according to the Democratic papers, are not an honest party. They have demoralized politics and lowered the tone of public life. But what have the Democrats done. Putting aside the question of the significance of the enormous Tammany frauds, and the power of that widely-ramified scheme of corruption which Tammany carried out, what are we to say of the morals of a party that openly advocates repudiation? Both in Ohio and Indiana the Democrats did this. They declared that the bonds were "payable" in legal tenders. What are legal tenders? They are Government notes, irredeemable, and with no provision for their redemption. They bear no interest. They are forced on the people as money by law. In what sense can bonds bearing interest be "paid" in such notes? In what does a proposition of that kind differ from a proposition of robbery? Suppose an individual should propose to cancel a note bearing interest by a demand note bearing no interest, and which he could not and would not pay, but which he had the means to compel his creditor to take, would he not be regarded as a dishonest man? Yet, this is what Democrats wish to do. Further than this, ANDREW JOHNSON, a shining light in the South-western Democracy, says that in public debts the interest ought to be counted as part payment of the principal, and the same notion was at one time suggested by Chief Justice CHURCH, of this State, who is also a shining light. Are there any Republicans who are making a suggestion of such barefaced rascality as this? If there are, we do not know them. We believe demoralization could no further go.

These facts illustrate the moral tone of the Democratic Party, because they show what the leaders think will please the rank and file. They are the most authoritative evidence of Democratic sentiment, and it must be remembered that they have been voted on. It is not worth while to say, in reply to this, that the leaders themselves do not hold these views. That only shows that the party is wholly given over to its bad tendencies. The masses submit to them, and the leaders dare not oppose them. We do not know how it may strike our readers, but to us it is plain enough that whatever faults the Republicans may have, the Democrats cannot and will not reform them. The Democrats have just made headway enough in Ohio and Indiana to feel like showing their true character with freedom. Any one can see what it is, and that it does not promise much reform of any kind.

A CARLIST EPISODE.

To any one who yearns for a new sensation in travel, we unhesitatingly recommend a railroad tour in Spain. The adventurous journey among the mountains, with its possibilities of brigands, was once one of the exciting pleasures of Spanish travel; but it now shrinks into utter insignificance when compared with the romantic dangers of a ride by rail from Madrid southward to the Mediterranean. The Carlist "cavalry chieftains" are at present engaged in raids along the lines of rail in that section, and make things very lively for both travelers and the employes of the railway corporations. Whenever they hear of a fresh defeat of the main body of the Carlist forces, these cheery and energetic brigand captains dash down to the nearest route of travel, burn a train or two, disembowel a few brakemen or passengers, cut the telegraph wires—then vanish into the recesses of the hills whence they came. They have been unusually brisk of late, despite the fact that the insurrection to whose chief they claim allegiance is on its last legs. They recently captured so many stations on the routes between Madrid and Alicante, Valencia, and Murcia, that Señor CASTELAR, who was returning to the capital from a southern journey, was compelled to wait in Alicante for a day or two, while a few battalions of regulars went to brush the Carlist "Captains" from his path. The activity of the brigands is largely increased by the occasions which these raids afford them to do a little business on their own account in the watch and pocketbook line, always doing it, of course, in the name of "God, Country, and King."

A fortnight since, just as the station-master at Chinchilla—an important railway junction, whence lines branch out to Cartagena and Alicante—was sitting down to his daily lunch of a cigarette and a glass of sugared water, a ragged band of several hundred Carlists poured into the town, captured the station, and stood the station-master on the platform, with a shot-gun held in the immediate proximity of one of his ears. A dirty and blood-thirsty leader, named LOZADA, then commanded the Carlists to sack a train which had just arrived, after which, for his amusement, he caused the telegraph wires, which had been torn down, to be attached to the train, the locomotive to be fired up, and the emptied train to be sent spinning down the single track to collide with the "express" shortly due from an opposite direction. Fortunately the train ran into a ditch a few stations further on, and the engineer of the express was warned by the sight of the wreck, and did not take his train to the scene of the raid. LOZADA, the Carlist leader, meantime piously offered up prayer for his good luck in securing booty, and next issued the following proclamation: "God, Country, and King; Army of the Centre, Sixth Brigade: Every employe of the road who shall be found within an hour [*sic*] of the railway will at once be shot, after having received spiritual consolation. The stations, cars, and other material will be completely destroyed if the running of trains continues. May God preserve you many years. MANUEL LOZADA, Chief of Brigade." After he had issued this pious document, the brave LOZADA at once proceeded to three other stations, where no Republican troops were posted, and burned, sacked, and destroyed, without so much as asking the inhabitants to declare whether they were for republic or king. It is not surprising that, in view of these facts, the Spanish journals announce that the running of trains on several of the southern lines is "uncertain."

The holy fathers who have acted as recruiting agents for DON CARLOS can hardly feel proud of such recruits as LOZADA and his band, and if they have any sagacity, cannot fail to discover that the line between Carlist warfare and brigandage is very slight. However much they may be inclined to respect the so-called piety of the valiant LOZADA, they will find difficulty in persuading the outer world that such fellows as he are anything but highwaymen, or that they have any motives besides a gay "life on the road," and the occasional accumulation of personal property by train robberies and the sacking of villages. There is no evidence in their conduct of a high devotion to the Catholic pretender who seeks to establish himself upon the throne of their country; they avoid, as much as possible, anything like pitched battles with the Republican troops, and simply improve all occasions to ravage the country. In fact, as the light falls fully upon the Carlist insurrection, it becomes more and more evident that it is nothing but a "pious fraud," so far as the masses engaged in it are concerned.

Spain promises herself to scotch some of the brigands who, now under one flag, now under another, have robbed railway stations and plundered trains within her boundaries for many years. But she will not succeed in doing it. Many of the peasants who live near the railroads rather favor an occasional raid: it makes money plenty among them, and keeps attention attracted toward their section. Besides, a brush with the troops of the ruling government, whatever that may be, is nourishing as wine and olives to the lives of these brave people. Existence would have few charms for them if they could not now and then clatter along the roads, armed to the teeth, indulging in the pretty pastime of revolution; or enjoy the dismay of a few railroad officials as they stand and deliver at the muzzles of rifles; or gloat on the rage of a government dignitary, as he finds his route obstructed by popular caprice. If DON CARLOS had not offered a pretext for these disturbances, these sprightly folks would have found some other excuse for their occasional outbreaks.

THE SHAH'S DIARY.

To any one familiar with Oriental history, it seemed a novel thing for NASSR-ED-DIN, Shah of Persia, to leave Teheran for a tour through Europe. People flocked to gaze upon him as if he had been a living character out of *The Arabian Nights' Entertainments.* They were never weary of reading about his magnificence, his dress, manners, and talk. That a Shah, the descendant of a long line of powerful princes, should leave his own country at all seemed a wonderful step down from the mysterious traditions of the past. But now it appears that he has gone home and written a book about it. It is even so; the heir of the glories and renown of the Khadjars has actually written and published a diary of his journey through Europe, wherein he tells of the wonders of the maccaroni machine that he saw at an English show, the good things he had to eat in the land of the infidel, and the chairs on which he sat at divers entertainments. Many marvelous things this magnificent monarch heard and saw while he was gone; and he tells his story with constant punctuations of amazement. The things that most amazed him, however, are those which we should least think likely to attract his attention. The great, salient features of European civilization he passed by with stolid indifference, so far as any record shows his feelings. But the sports of common people and children, the trifles of everyday life, aroused his liveliest curiosity and childish admiration. One of the Chinese Ambassadors who visited this country some years ago saw nothing that surprised him more than a corkscrew. He looked languidly at vast machinery, dry docks, and printing presses, but the process of drawing a cork from a claret bottle was to him a source of unfailing delight. So the Shah of Persia has not much to say about the sovereigns of Europe, nor of the power and might of the nations. His liveliest sense of the greatness of England is inspired by the "endless crowd of people" at Charing Cross; but he reflects on the quality and prices of the fruits given him at dessert, the curious physiques of the negresses he saw, and the wonders of the jugglers brought to amuse him.

We can hardly find it in our hearts to laugh at the simplicity of this child of the sun. After all, he is only very much like other folks. The well-bred Chinese can hardly conceal their contempt for the childish curiosity with which Western travelers inspect their table furniture and peep into the mysteries of an Oriental scullery. It is very funny to see the Shah write "Vigh" for "Whig," and characterize an Arctic explorer as one who has made several voyages to "the north-pole islands." Even the untraveled American knows that the Lord Mayor of London does not keep house in Guild Hall, and that that famous edifice is not called "Cuid Hall." But the traveling European might make in Persia as many and as egregious blunders as the Shah has in his European diary. It was only a year or two ago that Westerners found out that the title of Tycoon, as applied to the temporal sovereign of Japan, was no more a real title than "gracious and gentle" could be that of the Queen of England. Nevertheless, in some sense, all of these semi-civilized people are only children. The wisest of them, it is true, claim that "civilization" is only a relative term, and that the difference between Oriental and Western civilization is only a matter of opinion; that theirs is older and better, and that they prefer it to the sort of which we think so highly. But the seclusion of the Oriental has made him less capable of grasping the different national characteristics of the world, all of which are so intimately connected with that form of life which we call civilization. An Asiatic outside of his own country for the first time, whether he be the Shah in London or an open-eyed Chinaman in San Francisco, is taking his first lesson in a life heretofore as completely outside of his experience and thought as the experience of a man of fourscore is beyond of that of a four-year old boy.

NASSR-ED-DIN's book is only another curious feature in the fascinating story of the unlocking of the East. We of the West can never tire of watching the slow unfolding of the mysterious seclusion of Oriental empires and kingdoms. For ages the Oriental has been the personification of languid ease, wealth, sensuousness, mystery, and secrecy. Into his drowsy and perfumed atmosphere it was difficult to penetrate. Into our brisk, breezy, open-hearted world he never came. The conquest of India, the Western treaties with China, and the opening of Japan, have changed all that. Imagine HAROUN-AL-RASCHID sea-sick on the Queen's yacht, or SULEIMAN, the Magnificent, drinking champagne in Guildhall, or the Caliph OMAR writing a book about London policemen, "Lorenson Sahib," the maccaroni-machine and other curiosities of foreign travel. Yet, the Mikado of Japan, upon whose face it was once thought sacrilege to look, jauntily drives a four-in-hand and wears the inexpressibly ugly costume of a New-York gentleman. Chinese mandarins of high degree have gone around the globe with dazzled eyes, and the Sultan of Turkey has made the European tour. Even the King of Siam has felt the wave of revolution and has emerged from the ancient seclusion of his capital; and Indian Princes and Begums are as common in London as New-Yorkers at the pyramids of Egypt. The world is getting so common that it loses much of its old-time picturesqueness. The pictorial effect of things is very much diminished when the Orientals put off their rich draperies for tight pantaloons and stove-pipe hats. The romance of the East exhales when rulers and people become feverish with the mad thirst for knowledge and progress that devours the rest of the world. There is something even pathetic in the shuffling figure of the Oriental who clumsily attempts to make up by haste for the centuries of time lost in his own national seclusion. This artless, childish story of NASSR-ED-DIN's journey is one of the many indications of the assimilation of all races of the world. We can only wonder if these newly-awakened peoples will be happier for the change that awaits them.

"KNOWLEDGE COMES, BUT WISDOM LINGERS."

In the early days of the popular education crusade, the stock objection to the elevation of "the masses," as they were called, was that the more knowledge a poor man had the less he would be satisfied with his condition, without being any more able to rise beyond it. When everybody should be impartially elevated, of course the relative positions of men would remain as they are. But the hod-carriers, the street-sweepers, the hewers of wood and drawers of water generally, would, in the light of their new-found culture, find their occupations thoroughly distasteful. That process would end, we were assured, in manual labor becoming, as it was in the ancient republics, the badge of a servile class, whom it would be the interest of society to prevent from rising. Like most fine-spun theories constructed to retard the operation of a great principle, these speculations have turned out to be entirely misdirected. Unfortunately a couple of generations have not succeeded in making so great an impression upon popular ignorance as the sanguine reformers of the first quarter of the century anticipated. It has, indeed, been prevented from advancing with the rapid strides which have marked the increase of population since that time, but we are still as far as ever from the day when it will be a common occurrence to find the casual street-sweeper shirking the labor of the broom to snatch an hour's study of the *Dialogues* of PLATO, or forgetting the necessities of terrestrial pavement while rapt in the contemplation of the Milky Way.

In fact, the drawbacks to the spread of popular education have been almost altogether of an intellectual, and but very slightly of a social, character. Among the thinkers of last generation who foresaw this was Mr. HAROLD VAUGHAN, whose opinions were freely quoted from by Lord SELBORNE in speaking the other day on the subject of education at Manchester. The people of the English cotton metropolis were reminded that an Oxford essayest of forty years ago had very clearly indicated the habits of loose thinking, the hurried and imperfect literary workmanship, and the generally materialistic tendency of thought which would result froms the too exclusive cultivation of popular forms of knowledge to meet the wants of an enormously increased reading public. Mr. VAUGHAN very acutely remarks that the sensual school of philosophy may without violence be called the school of general knowledge. "If the mind has passed rapidly from subject to subject, allowing but scanty time for the understanding to take them up and form them, what patience and penetration, he asks, "will it excite to discover under such a surface of raw and imported matter, any forms of thought which the intellect can claim as purely and originally its own?" In other words, a thorough study of any subject will bring a man face to face with the spiritual conceptions which underlie all knowledge. But as nine-tenths, even of intelligent people, in this age, prefer to know a great many things superficially rather than know a few things thoroughly, one of the consequences is the general tendency toward materialistic habits of thought, which is so marked a feature of the present day. One social effect of this is to be found in the disposition to make too much of money. The educated people of the Roman Empire were firm believers in the materialistic philosophy of EPICURUS, as expounded by his great disciple LUCRETIUS, and they were also as HORACE says, profoundly impressed with the fact that money should be the first thing sought after, while patriotism and public spirit were merely secondary matters. Both in the avowal and the practice of such doctrines we are not far behind the Romans of the Augustan era.

Education, in the old sense of "leading out" the mind—of giving it form and direction and principles of growth—is unquestionably giving place to a system of instruction which looks to immediate results. Use rather than developement is the modern ideal of mental training. Whether this be a healthy tendency or not, it is one in harmony with the whole spirit of our civilization, and it would be as hopeless to think of suddenly changing the one as the other. But the caution which Lord SELBORNE gave to the Manchester competitors for University prizes, is certainly a sound and timely one: "The cultivation of truth requires a moral as well as an intellectual discipline; all impatience, all indolence, all vanity, all affectation and unreality of every kind, are against it and inconsistent with it." No less timely is the counsel to care less for the show than for the reality of knowledge, and to value it less for what it will bring them for its highest use as a means of developing the mind and character, and of attaining "to a truer understanding, and a better fulfillment of our duty in this life as reasonable, responsible, and immortal beings, having a hope beyond this life."

A PHANTOM THIEVES' COLONY.

The political party at present holding the reins of government in the Dominion of Canada seems to be the reverse of lucky in its enterprises. The Reciprocity Treaty has not received the support of a single board of trade or of any important association of merchants and manufacturers; the immigration policy has been condemned; and now comes the news that the Mounted Police Expedition to the north-western territory has been a signal failure. The history of this expedition has a particular interest for Americans. It is more than a year ago since the news came to us through the Canadian papers that a thieves' colony, formidable in numbers, had been established in Dominion territory, close to the Rocky Mountains. When fuller details arrived, the fact appeared that this colony was made up entirely of persons who had murdered and robbed to such an extent in various parts of the United States that they were compelled, in order to escape "Judge Lynch," to seek safety in flight. Repeated reinforcements from over the border soon swelled the male population to five hundred. There was then no female population. We were told that, after having devoted much time to building fortifications to guard against surprises from possible enemies, the colonists longed for the possession of wives. The leading minds were set to work to conceive a plan for gratifying this desire. It was decided that the Indian tribes should be made to supply the required number. It was not considered wise to use force, and how to attain success without it rather puzzled the heads of the outlaws.

At last, a suggestion of whisky-distilling as a chief industry of the colony was the means of developing a very pretty scheme for relieving the Indians of their choicest furs and handsomest women. So soon as the still-house was in good working order, agents were sent among the Indians, and negotiations opened for a profitable trade. Samples of whisky sent out to hasten operations were so highly approved that the Indians presently pitched their wigwams close to the colony and began quite a brisk trade. After many days of drinking and yelling, the whisky gave out. There were no more furs to barter for it. The colonists' opportunity had arrived. They proposed to exchange whisky for squaws, and the proposition was eagerly accepted. In this way matters progressed until the colony was well furnished as to wives. Nothing was needed now but a few heavy guns to guard the principal approaches to the stronghold. A raid was made into the United States, which resulted in supplying this necessity. In addition to several pieces of artillery, the colony owned a large number of rifles, from each one of which it was possible to fire seventeen shots without reloading. Having succeeded so well in their undertakings, the more adventurous spirits thought they could do still better. They procured fleet horses and inaugurated marauding excursions that were the terror alike of settlers and Indians.

This was the news that reached Ottawa just as the Macdonald Ministry was in its last spasm. The new Ministry saw in it a chance for a little glory. A mounted police force, three hundred strong, was speedily organized under the direction of an English Colonel, for the purpose of capturing the stronghold of the outlaws. In July last it set out for the North-west with an advance-guard of forty men. It was well equipped and carried a large amount of stores. During three months, we are told that this force has been scouring the plains in quest of the colony of which such an elaborate description had been given to the Government, without having found any trace whatever of it. One of the Captains, in a recent letter to his father, says:

> "We have at last got to the end of our journey. We started homeward last Monday. Our destination was a fort of whisky smugglers supposed to be near the forks of Boy and Belly Rivers. We arrived there about two weeks ago, but could neither find the fort, smugglers, nor any traces of them. We sent our scouts for about eighty miles around, but could not find even an Indian. We are all to be divided here. We will have a cold trip back."

The account of the expedition given by the privates of the force is more in detail. They say that in the march across the prairies it was reduced by bad management, desertion, sickness, and death to eighty; that of the advance guard of forty mounted men, there remained but "eight weary men on foot," and that a great portion of the three months had been spent in wandering about in search of rivers that were not found. The last letter sent home by a private states that on the 28th of September the provisions had nearly given out, the horses that had survived the march had been taken from the men and put to the wagons. "We are now," says the writer, "burning buffalo chips for fuel. Starvation stares us in the face, and a cold, relentless Fall before us. If we go to Fort Benson, eighty-four miles distant, we must walk there, jaded as we are, and then discard our arms and enter into an American fort for protection for the Winter. A sorry spectacle. The horses on the wagons are dropping dead every day, and the poor brutes look more like hat-racks than horses."

The Government organs assert that these letters are not genuine—that they have been manufactured for political capital. But they are considered true, nevertheless, for it is much easier to believe that the force has dwindled away in the manner described than that it should have scoured the territories for nearly three months without having discovered the trace of a smuggler or the track of an Indian. Eighty worn-out, foot-sore men might have such an experience, but no one credits it for a moment when told in connection with a troop of horsemen three hundred strong.

POPULAR EDUCATION IN ITALY.

The education of the people has been, for fifteen years past, an engrossing subject of private and public consideration in Italy. There were numerous obstacles to be overcome. Education had been for ages under the almost exclusive control of religious bodies, and it was no trivial undertaking to wrest it from them. Under another form, it was the ever-recurring question involved by the union of Church and State. But the Italian Government took it up as one of the necessities of the time, and has labored in the search of a fair settlement, not without fair probability of final success.

Primary education first occupied attention. Here almost everything had to be done. The clergy, to whom the task of educating the people had fallen in the Italian States, had failed; they were less successful in the lower than in the higher systems of education. "The Government," says M. DE LAVELEYE, "found in the States successively united to Piedmont popular education in the hands of the clergy, and ignorance was the more general and profound in proportion as their dominion had been older and more exclusive. In Piedmont and Lombardy the proportion per thousand of illiterate persons was 350; in Tuscany 470; and it was 802 in the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily. In the case of females it was even more startling. In Sicily there were, for instance, no less than 938 in every thousand who could neither read nor write."

Italians gladly welcomed the rise of a Government with which there dawned the hope of an intellectual revival. Nor have the hopes then founded proved deceptive. Since 1859 the Government has been earnestly at work. A twofold difficulty had to be met at the outset. It was necessary to arouse the long dormant activity of laymen, and, at the same time, to engage in a resolute struggle with the priests, who ever considered the interference of civil authority as an encroachment on their own rights. That this has been done with success is shown in some statistics given by M. FLIPPEAU. According to these the number of primary schools in 1869 was 28,490; in 1872 it was 43,380, and the number of scholars in the same years respectively was 801,202 and 1,717,351.

In the Italian Parliament the subject has been earnestly discussed, and the discussion has called forth a variety of plans, as well as a great diversity of opinion. None, perhaps, have been found more difficult of adjustment than those pertaining to the question of compulsory education. This problem will eventually receive in Italy the solution it is receiving elsewhere. In the meantime the old objections have been loudly raised against undue State interference with paternal right and the independence of families, but forcible arguments were heard in reply. It has been urged again that family prerogatives must be kept within the limits of social justice and usefulness. If fathers have rights, so have children, and the State may with justice see that the latter are not abused. On the principle that no man should be allowed to prevent the intellectual development of his child, the Italian Government has lately been crushing out that disgraceful trade, by which hundreds of children used to be sold by their own parents to become slaves in the hands of their heartless purchasers. And upon the same principle will compulsory education ultimately triumph as soon as Italian finances allow the State to make proper endowments.

The question of religious instruction in the schools has there also been the occasion of many eloquent discourses and conflicting opinions. Desirable as it may be not to divorce religious and intellectual culture, the Italians find it difficult to have them united in presence of the divisions that exist between their respective professors. The modern mind, as seen in different nations, is still divided as to whether popular education under the patronage of Government should be entirely secular. But it is, after all, connected with the principle of the union or separation of Church and State. M. CAPPONI, Minister of Public Instruction, defended secular education in 1867, when he said that it was not the duty of the State to teach religion. Another said: "After having proclaimed the separation of Church and State, how can religious instruction be maintained in schools? Before a free State there are no believers—only citizens. The catechism must be left to the churches and to families. When we adopt a principle, we have to take its consequences."

Italian statesmen, however, could not come to an understanding on that point. Time has since done much toward settling it, and, as we are informed by our correspondent at Rome, public opinion grows stronger against the preservation of religious teaching, so that the day is perhaps not distant when a parliamentary majority, following the example of the United States, will decree the adoption of a free and unsectarian system.

TROOPS EN ROUTE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 17.—Two more companies of the Thirteenth Infantry arrived here to-day en route for New-Orleans. They will leave here to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

THE METRIC SYSTEM IN THE WEIGHING OF MAIL MATTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Information has been received that the International Postal Convention recommends the application by all nations of the metric system to the weighing of mail matter passing between different countries. It is recommended that the equivalent of the half ounce, which is the unit of letter postage in the United States and some other countries, be fifteen grammes, and that fifty grammes be the unit of the weight for printed matter. Fifteen grammes is a trifle more than half an ounce. It is probably not generally understood that a law is already on the statute books authorizing the Post Office Department to furnish to post offices sending mails abroad, and to other offices at its discretion, scales marked according to the metric system, and that in this law fifteen grammes is made the equivalent of the half ounce, when such scales are used either for foreign or domestic letters. A three-cent stamp carries a letter weighing a half ounce, or fifteen grammes, indifferently, even though the latter is a little greater than the former. The recommendation of the International Convention, if adopted, will therefore not require any change in the laws of this country.

THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

The main party of the expedition of exploration and survey, under command of Lieut. George M. Wheeler, U. S. Engineers, has concluded its field work for the present season, and has come into Fort Garland, and probably as far as Pueblo, Colorado, by the present time. The other field parties are still at work, and will remain out as long as the weather will permit. On account of office-work, Lieut. Wheeler is obliged to return earlier, and will probably reach Washington to-day. Dr. Yarrow, of the special natural history party, has already returned, and after revising the proof sheets of his report of last season, is busy arranging the evidences of his success the present season. The expedition, notwithstanding the shortness of the season after an appropriation was made for it by Congress, has been very successful, and has traversed an interesting and undescribed portion of Colorado and New Mexico.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

The Young Men's Christian Association, of Washington, has for several seasons arranged brilliant and successful courses of lectures, which have been well attended both by the permanent and transient population of the capital during the Winter. The following announcement of the lectures during the approaching season has been made:

"The course will consist of twelve lectures, in two divisions—six literary and six scientific. With one exception the lecturers and subjects will be new to Washington audiences. The literary division will open in November with Bayard Taylor. He will be followed, Nov. 13 to 23, by James Ticknor Fields, of Boston, in four lectures on subjects connected with modern English literature, 'Charles Lamb and His Friends,' 'Sidney Smith and His Work in Life,' 'Alfred Tennyson, the Man and the Poet,' and 'Longfellow, the Poet and Scholar.' Dr. J. G. Holland, the popular editor of *Scribner's Monthly*, will give the closing lecture of the literary division of Nov. 30. The scientific division will open Dec. 8, with two lectures on natural history by Prof. Edward S. Morse, of Salem, Mass. Dr. E. C. Bolles, of Cambridge, will follow Dec. 15 with two lectures on the microscope, beautifully illustrated by a powerful hydro-oxygen light. The closing lectures will be by Henry Morton, of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, Jan. 5 and 7, 1875, with two new subjects, the result of his last two years of original investigation, with brilliant illustrations."

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FAVORABLE CONDITION OF THE WHEAT CROP.

The October returns of the Department of Agriculture show that the wheat crop is equal to or greater than last year's in all of the States, except Maryland, Virginia, Texas, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas. In Connecticut, Delaware, South Carolina, and Illinois, it is about equal to last year's crop. The other States have increased their yield. The New-England States almost reached the splendid crop of the census year, approximating to a million bushels. Maine has increased her yield thirty-three per cent. The quality of the crop in these States is considerably improved. The Middle States have considerably enlarged and improved their yield, New-York reporting an increase of sixteen per cent. Of the South Atlantic States, Maryland falls one per cent., and Virginia six per cent. below last year, but their deficiency is more than made up by the other States, Georgia showing an increase of twenty-one per cent. The quality is also improved. Of the Gulf States, Alabama reports an increase of twenty-three, and Mississippi two per cent. Texas a decrease of seven per cent. In quality Alabama improves twenty-nine per cent., and Mississippi declines nine per cent., and Texas six per cent. All the four Southern inland States show an improvement in quality from 4 per cent. in Arkansas to 17 per cent. in Tennessee. In quantity Arkansas presents an increase of 50 per cent., Tennessee 29 per cent., West Virginia 23 per cent., Kentucky declines 5 per cent. The crops of these States are a third greater than that of the census year. North of the Ohio, Illinois equals that of last year's crop, while Wisconsin, on account of grasshoppers, falls 35 per cent. short, which reduces the aggregate yield of this section below last year. Ohio increases her yield 16 per cent., Michigan 22 per cent., Indiana, 9 per cent. All show improved quality except Wisconsin, which declines 23 per cent. The aggregate yield of the States west of the Mississippi is also short of last year's. Missouri increases 29 per cent., and Nebraska 1 per cent., but Minnesota declines 16 per cent., Iowa 2 per cent., and Kansas 5 per cent. The grasshoppers have been destructive to Spring wheat in these States. The quality is below last year's in all except Minnesota, which improves 27 per cent. On the Pacific coast the crop is greatly increased, and is fully 50 per cent. above the census year. California increased her yield 10 per cent., and Oregon 21 per cent. Oregon equals the quality of last year's crop. California improves hers by 3 per cent. The total yield will nearly, if not quite, equal the census year.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CHINESE LAUNDRY.

Chinese labor, for the first time, is now in competition with home labor in Washington. A company of Chinese have opened here a laundry, or, as they call it, wash-house.

NAVAL NOTES.

Rear Admiral Case, commanding the European Station, reports his arrival in the Franklin at Port Mahon, Minorca, Sept. 14, from Marseilles. The Congress arrived there Sept. 17 from Barcelona. With the consent of the authorities a battalion of about 400 strong was landed from the two ships at Minorca, for battalion drill. The iron-clad Canonicus has been released from quarantine at New Orleans, having no cases of sickness on board. It will be remembered she was sent to New-Orleans from Pensacola. The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenant Commander, George F. Wilde; Lieutenants, George Durand and Isaac Hazlett; Assistant Engineer, William E. Sibley, and Assistant Surgeon, J. W. Dillman.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The Treasurer to-day received an anonymous note from Philadelphia signed "Conscience," inclosing a check for $1,300, to cover duty on personal apparel imported for his own use, since the year 1866, with interest. The Treasurer also received $25 from New-York to the credit of "Customs."

THE NOVEMBER INTEREST.

The Secretary of the Treasury, this morning, directed that the interest falling due on the 1st of November be paid with rebate on and after Monday next till the 25th inst., from which time it will be paid without rebate.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, [illegible]; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $36,370,000; coin, [illegible], including coin certificates, [illegible]; outstanding legal tenders, [illegible].

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE OPERA AND CONCERTS.

"Aïda" was sung at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon. To-morrow "Ruy Blas" will be represented, and Wednesday Mlle. Albani will make her first appearance in this country. We need not say much concerning Mlle. Albani, for her reputation—that of a great lyric artist—has preceded her by many months. She will first be heard in "La Sonnambula," and, from present indications, her début in that opera will be witnessed by an audience of rare magnitude and representative character.... Mr. Strakosch's artists, or rather a majority of the company, including Mlles. Heilbron and Donadio, and Signor Del Bassini, Tagliapietra, and Fiorini are to sing at Booth's Theatre this evening. The instrumental music will be performed by Mr. Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band. At the new Park Theatre, Mme. Di Murska and the artists who appeared with her Sunday last, are to give a concert to-night.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

Mr. Thomas announces elsewhere the eighth season of his Symphony Concerts. These important and deeply-interesting entertainments will take place, as heretofore, at Steinway Hall, and a public afternoon rehearsal will occur previous to each concert. Mr. Thomas judiciously remarks that it is believed that this arrangement will not only meet the wishes of many lovers of art who are prevented by distance, and other obstacles, from attending the evening performances, but will add to the value and attractiveness of the concerts themselves, in a manner which every amateur and student of music will at once appreciate. The first symphony concert will take place Saturday evening, Nov. 7, at 8 o'clock, and the first public rehearsal Thursday afternoon, Nov. 5, at 2:30 o'clock.

DRAMATIC.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The first representation of Mr. Bronson Howard's drama, called "Moorcroft," occurred at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening, and closed at a late hour. The play was witnessed by a numerous and brilliant audience, and its reception was most cordial. "Moorcroft" is certainly not a perfect dramatic work; the plot, although interesting and cleverly developed, is a trifle complicated; some of the incidents are totally extraneous, and there is often an excess of dialogue; some of the scenes, however are very amusing, and several of the situations are touching and forceful. A summary of the events set forth by "Moorcroft" will convey a clear idea of Mr. Howard's material and method. *Russell Moorcroft* is the son and sole heir of a wealthy Southern planter, whose estate, with its plantation house, known as "Moorcroft Mansion," lies near the City of Savannah, in Georgia. *Cyril Moorcroft* is by adoption a brother of *Russell*. On the death of the father, the latter, in order to supplant his brother in the affections of a woman whom he loves, forges a will by which it would appear that *Cyril* is the son of an octoroon mistress, and consequently a slave. The pretended fact of slavery is kept a secret from the world, but *Cyril* is held by his brother as his legal property. The story, as told upon the stage, begins four years after the commission of the forgery, in the year 1840. *Russell Moorcroft* having become involved in debt to the amount of nearly $90,000, finds it impossible to offer sufficient security to his creditors, and sees ruin before him unless he sacrifices *Cyril*. He therefore resolves to sell him. A young widow, *Katharine Mordaunt*, loves *Cyril*, knowing nothing whatever of his alleged condition. She is told of it and becomes his purchaser. The natural struggle between love and pride, results in her offering him his freedom, with the command to leave her presence forever. The sudden discovery at this point that *Cyril* himself is enamored of a young girl, *Virginia St. Johns*, changes *Katharine's* love into a jealousy akin to hatred. She changes her purpose, and resolves to hold him as a slave. *Cyril* prepares for flight. *Virginia* determines to share his fate, supposing that he is flying from the law, on account of some mysterious crime or misfortune. *Russell* discovers the design, but in attempting to intercept them, he is stricken down by the weapon which he draws upon *Cyril*. Eighteen years elapse between the first act and the remainder of the play, the last three acts passing within the supposed time of three weeks in 1858, at the Summer residence of *Mr. Peters* at Newport. *Cyril Moorcroft* has spent these eighteen years in Paris under the name of *Alfred Lavergne*, and has become a distinguished member of the French bar. His wife, *Virginia*, died within a year after their flight, leaving babe *Marie*. The second act of the play finds *Alfred Lavergne* and his daughter, now seventeen years old, visiting at *Mr. Peters'* villa. *Marie* meets *John Moorcroft*, the son of *Russell*, and the children of the brothers fall in love with each other. *Lavergne* is also brought face to face with *Katharine Mordaunt*, who is his legal owner under the laws of the United States. She recognizes him and threatens to assert her rights to him as a slave. Her almost relentless bitterness is softened, however, by the loving tenderness of little *Marie*, and finally subdued by *Lavergne* himself, who pictures, with fierce earnestness, the destruction of a young girl's happiness, which her threatened course would bring about. The curtain descends at the end of act third on a tableau, in which the hardened woman of the world is affectionately embracing the daughter of her former rival. In the meantime, during the second and third acts, another love affair has been in progress. *Miss Bell Van Rensselaer* has had a very serious flirtation with *Mr. Harrington Gawtry*. *Bell* is an American girl, with, it is claimed, certain strongly marked national peculiarities, which are brought into vivid contrast with the innocence and ignorance of *Marie*, who has been reared in the seclusion of a French home. After much skirmishing, *Mr. Gawtry* conquers his fair enemy, and a double wedding is reserved for the last act. *Mr. Russell Moorcroft's* sudden reappearance, with a meeting of the adopted brothers, threatens for an instant to separate *Marie* and *John* at the very door of the church. But a confession and explanation results in general happiness, and the curtain finally descends to the inspiring strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." As already implied, Mr. Howard's narration of these events can be improved by a liberal excision of minor "stage business," intrusted to personages incidental and more tiresome than entertaining. *Ruckert*, a Southern lawyer, is a not unimportant character; but *Mrs. Peters*, a hypochondriac, the spectacle of whose ailments elicits laughter, it is true, but laughter of that kind which makes the judicious grieve; *Pete*, *Dennis*, and *Joanna* are insufferable bores. Mr. Howard can reduce to a minimum the share of the evening's work allotted to these individuals, and "Moorcroft" will still be an agreeable and effective achievement. A better recital than Mr. Daly's artists supply can hardly be imagined. The success of the night was for Miss Betty Rigl, who is to be taxed with an occasional tendency to overact, but whose intelligence, variety, and expressiveness were asserted throughout her portrayal of the young Franco-American *ingénue*. Miss Rigl's love scenes were exceedingly *naïve* and piquant. It is long since so elaborate a performance in the same line has been enjoyed, and the fact was acknowledged with general cordiality. Miss Annie Graham, an actress of experience, made a successful début as *Kate Mordaunt*; Miss Jewett pictured with tenderness and grace *Virginia St. John*, and Miss Fanny Davenport illustrated felicitously the propensity to flirt of *Bell Van Rensselaer*. The male characters were delineated with equally good results. Mr. Clark only lacks a little distinction to perfectly embody *Harrington Gawtry*; Messrs. Harkins and James do full justice, respectively, to *Cyril* and *Russell Moorcroft*; Mr. Lewis is at home in the rôle of *Ruckert*, and Messrs. Davidge, Ringgold, Jennings and Fawcett fill out the distribution. It is almost needless to say that the scenery is sumptuous, and that the dresses are actually too beautiful to be worn in real life. These elements of a popular piece of the period, being all united in "Moorcroft," which will be much more compact, and will progress much more swiftly toward the middle of the present week, we are inclined to predict that Mr. Howard's latest effort will have a prosperous run. The author was summoned before the curtain after the dénouement, the recall being one of several during the evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

It is satisfactory to know that the accident which occurred to Mr. Montague has not been so severe as to necessitate the withdrawal of so good an actor from the stage for any lengthened period. He will resume his place on Wednesday evening in Octave Feuillet's drama, "The Romance of a Poor Young Man." The adaptation which will be presented is the joint work of Mr. Lester Wallack and Mr. Pierrepont Edwards, and it is intended to produce it with the greatest care and with every requisite accessory. This play gives Mr. Montague a great deal more scope than "Partners for Life," in which he had the ill-fortune to make his first appearance in New-York. His ill-fortune was, however, only of a relative kind, for the indifferent texture of the play was no let or hindrance to his success. His first performance showed that he is one of the most polished and elegant light comedians of our time, and it is quite certain that this primary indication of his capacity will be fully borne out when he comes to play in "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," in "Forgiven" and other pieces which are essentially part of his repertoire. On the occasion of the production of the former, Miss Ada Dyas, who established an excellent reputation in connection with Mr. Daly's company, will make her first appearance at Wallack's. Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Holland, Mr. Browne, Miss Ione Burke, Miss Effie Germon, and Mme. Ponisi are also in the cast. Monday and Tuesday nights "The Rivals" will be played, with a cast of that particular order on which play-goers count when legitimate comedy is presented at Wallack's.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Mr. Raymond's impersonation of *Col. Sellers*, in Mark Twain's "Gilded Age," continues to be one of the most prominent attractions in the City. The Park Theatre is accordingly crowded every night, and unlimited laughter is the rule when the eccentric speculations of the Colonel are in the foreground....Miss Nellson makes her first appearance this season to-morrow night at the Lyceum. She appears as *Beatrice*, in "Much Ado About Nothing," a rôle in which she has not played heretofore....A charity dramatic festival, which is under the management of Mr. Augustin Daly, takes place on Tuesday in the Academy of Music. The proceeds will go to the aid of the Foundling Asylum under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. Mr. Daly's, the Union Square, and Wallack's companies, Messrs. Hart and Harrigan, Mr. Maccabe, the Ninth Regiment Band, and the San Francisco Minstrels take part in the performance.....At Niblo's, the reconstructed version of "The Deluge" continues to be played with great success. ....Lucille Western and W. H. Whalley appear in "East Lynde" every evening at Wood's Museum, and Jennie Morton appears in "Mab" at the matinée performances....Mr. Maccabe continues his excellent entertainment "Begone, Dull Care" at Steinway Hall....At the Olympic there is an elaborate variety entertainment, which secures abundant patronage....The Bowery has what the management calls a Sacred Concert this evening. "Kit Carson, the Trapper King," and "The Broken Sword," comes, it appears, under the caption of a Sacred Concert....The minstrel entertainments (Bryant's and the San Francisco) give their patrons elaborate programmes, and at Robinson Hall the usual entertainment is carried out.

A LOTOS CLUB RECEPTION.

DINNER TO THE AUTHOR OF "SPIRITUAL WIVES."

Last evening the Lotos Club gave a reception and dinner to Mr. Hepworth Dixon, of London, the author of a book on American society, entitled "Spiritual Wives." Among other precious gems in this striking work of genius occurs the following, which will be found in volume 2, pages 227-8:

"The great disparity in the two sexes, which in that country [the United States] makes the female master of every situation, has deprived society of the conservative force engendered by fear and shame. No woman in that country needs to care whether she offends or not. If she is right in her own belief, that is enough; she is hardly more responsible to her lover than to her groom. Instead of having all society against her, she finds a certain portion of it, and that of a class distinguished, in some degree, by art and culture, on her side. Free-love, instead of being universally condemned, has in America its poets, orators, and preachers; its newspapers, lecture-halls, excursions, picnics, and colonies, all of which help to give it a certain standing and authority in her eyes."

Mr. Dixon, it appears, has repeated his visit to this country for the purpose of giving public lectures, though the topics on which he will discourse have not yet been announced. It is also understood that he will employ the opportunity afforded by his tour in studying American society in its latest phases, with a view of making another book about it when he gets home again. The reception at the Lotos Club, last evening, was given him as a friendly start on his tour of observation. It was largely attended, and Mr. Hepworth Dixon being called on to say something, replied in the following speech:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: Until two minutes ago I was under the impression that the rules of the club were like the rules of the Savage Club, that no mortal man, and least of all a guest, was allowed to open his mouth in the presence of the guests of the club. I was not expecting to be called upon to speak. Not because I have anything to say that would interest you, but because of something said by my friend on my left, I have one word to say which is proper for me to say. He has thrown into my teeth, and I must confess it has been thrown into my teeth more than once to-day, that in my heated youth I was infatuated enough to write, and, still worse, to publish, a book under the title of *Spiritual Wives*; and the book had a kind of success that was exceedingly embarrassing to its author. I believe it was republished in America. It sold considerably, and was damned still more considerably. I confess to that sin. And yet if you will allow me to say so, I went into that sin with as good an intention as any other man ever went into any sin of personal indulgence. To-day while I was reading about the frightful explosion which had taken place in London, and which, among other things, has entirely wrecked my house, I also read a paragraph which a kind Christian friend put in my hands, as drawing attention to the fact that I had said something unpleasant to American ears about American ladies. I would ask you to take what I have said all through, and not take an isolated passage, and to explain my meaning by considering what I have said about English and German ladies. I believe I did not write to flatter the English or the Germans, but to tell the truth, and I believe there is no man who will be injured by the truth being told. I ask to be judged by a fair construction in relation to what I have said about them in other places. And since I am known, not only in America, but all over Europe, I think it rather hard it should be thought I have traduced any one in this country. Shall I say—for there are not ten men in England or America who have suffered more from this kind of criticism than I have myself—shall I say what I said to my literary brother opposite (Mr. J. H. Hager, of the *Tobacco Leaf*) this morning, who asked me for my authority for saying there was a certain kind of spiritual love in America, as I am sure there is in England and Germany? For my reference I said he had better try Brooklyn. I shall only say now that I have come among you, not for the first time, and when I come I always feel myself at home. Most Englishmen find themselves here in an atmosphere allied to their own. We come here and we feel that here are the men who only parted from us personally—and never parted intellectually or sympathetically—to seek their fortunes in a new country, and to carry with them those grand historical traditions, trial by jury, habeas corpus, magna charta, and all those institutions in which they have an equal interest with those who remain on the other side of this great ferry. We feel, all of us, in coming here, that we are coming among our brothers. And we do not say this because we want to say what we did not before the war. We find you have established a superiority to all hostile and ridiculous criticism. We feel now that you are indifferent as to what the world says about you as we are about what all Europe says of us. It may be our weakness, but we have for 200 years held ourselves above all hostile criticism. We recognize in this hostility a kind of growth that is common to our race in all parts of the world. I am very grateful for the kindly hospitality you have extended to me. This hospitality is a kind of fortune to us men of letters, who do not get great rewards in the shape of money—dollars you call it, but we call it pounds—and we get this far more precious, far nobler when we come into a place where we do not know that we have a single acquaintance and we find we have a host of friends. This is especially true of men of letters of every nation; wherever we go, instead of being received, shall I say as strangers, we are received as friends. We find we have established for ourselves through our writings, our acts, intercommunication, and we find that wherever we go we are at home, among friends. I thank you very cordially for this most kind and gracious reception which has been extended to me, and I hope before the evening is over I shall have the pleasure of being presented to every member of the club.

A COUNTRYMAN DUPED.

Attracted by an advertisement in one of the morning papers, Mr. Hiram H. Levenworth, a resident of Oneida County, N. Y., called on Messrs. Calvert & Wells, perfumers, at No. 345 Broadway, room No. 4, and was induced to purchase the interest of Calvert in the business for $500, and agreed to continue the business in partnership with Wells. Yesterday Mr. Levenworth called at No. 345 Broadway to take possession, and was met at the door by Wells, who borrowed $50 from him, and left, remarking that he would return in a few moments. Mr. Levenworth then proceeded to Room 4, and found that all the goods, books, etc., of the firm had been removed, and that he had been swindled to the extent of $550. Capt. Petty, to whom the case was reported, is looking for the swindlers.

LOCAL POLITICS.

TAMMANY'S OPPONENTS.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY LAST NIGHT—THOROUGH ORGANIZATION EFFECTED—KELLY AND MORRISSEY AT WORK.

The Committee on Organization of the People's Liberal Democratic Party met last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms. This, although nothing more than an adjourned meeting of the caucus held on Thursday night at Delmonico's, was in every respect a most remarkable gathering. In point of numbers, it assumed the proportions of a mass-meeting, because there were more than twelve delegates from each Assembly district present. Among the persons in the room were W. Hitchman, Ex-Speaker of the Assembly; Ex-Sheriff O'Brien, T. J. Creamer, Bryan Reilly, N. J. Waterbury, Judge Anthony Hartman, P. J. Hanbury, Major George W. Sauer, Ex-Assemblyman Flecke, Richard Walters, of the Seventh Ward; F. M. Purcell, of the Eighteenth; James Everard, Thomas Mulligan, John Cochrane, Thomas E. Stewart, Michael Hahn, Luke F. Cozzens, Henry B. Mulhall, P. H. Spelman, candidate for Assembly against P. Woods in the Sixteenth District; Hugo Gorsch, Ambrose O'Neill, Otto Meyer, Peter Cook, candidate for Congress in the Seventh District; Judge Otterbourg, C. Johnson, Joseph Strauss, Leander Buck, Luke C. Grimes, B. F. Beekman, President Knickerbocker Insurance Company; John Hardy, Judge Thompson, and many other prominent gentlemen too numerous to mention. The meeting was in every respect an important one, convened for business purposes alone, and no time was wasted in useless speech-making.

At 8 o'clock T. J. Creamer called the assemblage to order, and Mr. John A. Dinkel was elected Secretary with Col. E. L. Gaul. The Chairman then announced that the meeting had been called to perfect the organization and to complete arrangements for the mass-meeting to be held on Tuesday night at Cooper Institute against Tammany. He likewise stated that there were no dissensions among the people on the matter of the call, which had been spoken of as not broad enough to take in all those desirous of upsetting the misrule of Morrissey and Kelly. The posters now to be seen all over the City showed conclusively that there was every intention on the part of the convention to bring into its ranks all who were in favor of honesty and economy in our Municipal administration.

The Committee of Conference had been virtually superseded, so far as nominating candidates was concerned, by the action of the caucus at Delmonico's, who provided for the nomination of suitable candidates by the meeting to take place at Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening. Tammany was beginning to break up even in its very strongholds, and many of the best-known old Tammany leaders were now in open rebellion. There would be candidates in every district against those of Morrissey and Kelly; but the speaker cautioned the citizens against selecting too hastily from among men of doubtful political characters, advising at the same time that none should receive nominations unless they came out boldly now in the cause of reform. In conclusion, he assured the convention that on Tuesday night such a ticket would be nominated as would please or satisfy every right-minded man in the City, and demand his suffrage.

Nelson J. Waterbury next spoke concerning the call, and moved that it be amended to read as published in Saturday's TIMES, with the clause inviting all citizens in favor of honest and economical municipal administration, to attend their Tuesday night mass-meeting. He also referred to the unprincipled behavior of Tammany journals in this City, and their willful misrepresentations of facts and occurrences antagonistic to Morrissey and Kelly.

John Henry, not known to be a member of the Independent Party, was very anxious to create a little diversion and obtain some information touching the financial condition of the Reformers. He told them that he believed they were in want of money, and Mr. Creamer replied: "If we haven't money, we have intelligence and brains, which often beat money." Mr. Henry sat down.

Mr. W. P. Mitchell, of the Committee of Arrangements for the nominating meeting, reported that the posters were out, and all minor details attended to; and then followed the reports on the organization of the forces in the various Assembly Districts. The statements were all very encouraging, and showed that in each the opponents of Tammany had formed themselves into working associations. The following are the Chairmen elected in the majority of the districts:

1, Thomas E. Smith; 2, Thomas J. Gill; 3, James J. Slevin; 4, Brian Reilly; 5, Luke C. Grimes; 6, Edward J. Blake; 8, Theodore F. Ruhle; 9, James D. McClellan; 10, John A. Dinkle; 11, Nelson J. Waterbury; 12, John H. Monks; 15, John Hardy; 16, Patrick Myhan; 18, Senator James O'Brien; 19, Samuel C. Hines; 20, Ex-Speaker of Assembly William Hatchman; 21, Ex-Judge A. A. Thompson; 23d Ward, James Edward Graybiel, 24th Ward, P. J. O'Grady.

During the receipt of these reports the first of the many schemes of Tammany to breed dissensions among their opponents were seen. Mr. Early claimed to be the Chairman of the Liberal Democratic Association in the Fourth District; but Mr. Creamer heard of his designs, and asked him if he was prepared to indorse the whole People's ticket. Early hesitated in reply, and faltered out "Yes," when the Chairman said, "Do you indorse Hayes?" "Then, Sir," continued Mr. Creamer, "you don't belong to us, because we will have none of Tammany, and I now say here that it will be useless for any miserable wretche to attempt any of these stale Tammany tricks on us. We will have no man or men in this organization who is not prepared to vote for all the nominations made next Tuesday evening at the Cooper Institute." In the Sixth District an attempt was also made by Tammany to get the control of the local organizations through the introduction of a number of officers known and declared by Mr. Edward A. Blake to be Tammany men. The trick did not succeed, and proper persons are intrusted with the conduct of opposition campaign. With these exceptions the districts were shown to be in good working order. The Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards were reported fully able to defeat Morrissey and Kelly next November. Mr. P. J. O'Grady, of the Twenty-fourth, made the following report, which was read by the Secretary, Col. E. L. Gaul, and enthusiastically received by the meeting:

TREMONT,
TWENTY-FOURTH WARD NEW-YORK CITY,
Oct. 17, 1874.

At a meeting of the undersigned citizens of the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, held at Tremont, on Saturday, Oct. 17, 1874, for the purpose of establishing a Citizens' Independent Democratic Ward Association, the following proceedings and business were had and transacted: The meeting was called to order by Mr. P. J. O'Grady, of Fordham, who was appointed Chairman *pro tem.*, and Mr. John F. Crowley, of Mount Hope, Secretary *pro tem.* After the object of the meeting was stated by the chair, the above-named gentlemen were appointed by acclamation respectively the permanent Chairman and Secretary of the organization, and the following preamble and resolutions unanimously adopted:

Whereas, At the late Democratic County Convention held in this City under the auspices and dictatorship of one or two leaders of Tammany Hall, the sacred and time-honored Democratic doctrines of free speech and free government were wontonly and flagrantly violated by the said leaders by imposing and forcing upon the representatives of the people candidates for public office, in the selection of whom they had no voice; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the undersigned citizens of the Twenty-fourth Ward of this City, with a view to defeat the selfish aims of the said leaders in the coming election, and for the better preservation and perpetuation of the principles of Democratic Government in this City, hereby form ourselves into an association under the name of "The Citizens' Independent Democratic Diberal Republican Association of the Twenty-fourth Ward of New-York City," and that we cordially invite all citizens of the ward who cherish these principles to unite with us in these objects.

Resolved, That we will support at the next election the candidates of the parent organization to be nominated at the Cooper Institute next Tuesday evening, and that we are hereby affiliated with that organization.

Resolved, That the chairman of this association be, and he hereby is appointed a committee to make all necessary statements and communications on behalf of this association to the principal organization.

P. J. O'GRADY, Chairman.
JOHN F. CROWLEY, Secretary.
HENRY F. FISHER,
FRANCIS LEWIS,
JAMES KIERCE,
JOSEPH PETRE,

Mr. Hitchman moved that the Chairman of each Assembly District organization be requested to report the complete organization of his district on Monday evening next, and to submit the names of all the officers connected with the association. Adopted.

Mr. Waterbury moved that a wood-cut signature of the President of the Tuesday evening meeting be made and stamped upon the admission tickets. It was so ordered.

The meeting then adjourned until Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

There are a few things worthy of record which did not come up in the regular course of the meeting. These are that John Morrissey is now trying to buy men with promises of nominations to next year's vacancies. It is said that Ex-Rebel Fellows has been assured the Tammany nomination for District Attorney, Charles F. Wingate that for Surrogate, and Frederick Loew that for Judge of Common Pleas.

It is understood that R. B. Schieffiin, of Nassau street, would be willing to run for Mayor. It is rumored that the friends of Ex-Sheriff O'Brien are anxious he should accept a nomination for Congress.

EIGHTEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.

A meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Council of Political Reform was held last evening at its head-quarters, No. 200 East Eighteenth street, Mr. Joseph Haight in the chair. A committee was appointed to obtain a copy of the registry list of the district for the use of the council, and Messrs. Haight and Stehle were elected as delegates to the convention of the City Council of Political Reform, to be held on Monday evening in Room No. 24 Cooper Union. The rest of the evening was occupied in a desultory discussion upon the merits of Oswald Ottendorfer, William Butler Duncan, and William H. Neilson as possible candidates for the Mayoralty. Both the delegates elected to attend the Reform Convention expressed their intention of casting their vote for Mr. Ottendorfer before any other candidate. Mr. Haight said he would not vote for the indorsement of any candidate put into the field by any party whose whole power was centred in two such disreputable men as "the two Johns." After the adjournment of the meeting, the Executive Committee went into session, but transacted no business of any importance.

THE ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES OF THE FIFTH, SEVENTH, NINTH, ELEVENTH, TWELFTH, THIRTEENTH, SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH DISTRICTS.

The Republican nominations for the Assembly which have been so far made are in every way to be commended. The candidates selected are uniformly of superior character to those who are at present talked of as the probable nominees of the Democratic Conventions on the 20th inst.

The First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Districts, adjourned on Friday night until next Wednesday evening, the Eighth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first until next Thursday evening, and the Fifteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first, subject to the call of the chair.

The candidate nominated in the Fifth Assembly District, Mr. Austin Leake, is a well-known Republican. He was born Oct. 2, 1833, was educated in the public schools, and subsequently apprenticed by his parents to the trade of sail-making. Mr. Leake removed to Dutchess County in 1865, where he engaged in farming. In 1867 he was elected a Justice of the Peace in the town of which he was a resident. Shortly afterward he returned to this city, and finally entered into copartnership with Mr. James Winterbottom, as an undertaker, and a livery-stable proprietor. Mr. Leake was the Republican candidate for the Assembly in 1872, against Michael Norton, and was defeated by a majority of 673. In 1873 he was again a Republican candidate for the same position, against George L. Loutrel, Tammany Democrat, and Arthur J. Delaney, Apollo Hall Democrat. He was elected by a plurality of 782. Mr. Leake has held the office of School Trustee, and is the President of the Fifth Assembly District Republican Association.

Mr. Frederick Seward, who was unanimously nominated by the Convention of the Seventh Assembly District, is a son of the great statesman, William H. Seward. When his father was Secretary of State he acted as Assistant Secretary. He is a man of about forty years of age, and possesses marked ability. On the memorable night of April 15, 1865, when President Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, and the Secretary of State wounded by Paine, Frederick Seward, alarmed by the nurse of his sick father, rushed to the latter's chamber, and there encountered the assassin, who had, as he supposed, killed his victim. Frederick was stabbed several times by the would-be murderer, and his life was for some time despaired of. After that tragic occurrence he disappeared from public life, and has been occupied with his private affairs ever since.

The Republican candidate in the Ninth Assembly District, Mr. William H. Gedney, is about fifty-six years of age. He is a native of Westchester County, but has been reared and educated in this City. He was early apprenticed to the trade of a carpenter, and is now a prosperous builder. Mr. Gedney was a School Trustee from the Ninth Ward for fifteen years, and was elected a City Councilman for the year 1862, and as Alderman for the term of 1865-1866. The Ninth is a strong Republican district, and the election of Mr. Gedney is regarded as certain.

Col. Knox McAfee represented the Eleventh Assembly District in the Legislature last year. His renomination in the district is hailed by the Republicans as an augury of certain success. Col. McAfee is a native of this country, is about thirty-five years of age, and has held several offices of trust under the Government, all of which he has ably filled. He served in the war of the rebellion, and is now Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment, N.G.S.N.Y. He was elected last year over Oliver P. Buell, Tammany and Apollo Hall Democrat, by a majority of 896.

The Twelfth District is a Democratic stronghold, but the nominee of the convention on Friday night, Mr. Charles McColley, is very popular, and it is believed that he will be elected. Mr. McColley is an Inspector of Customs, and is well and favorably known by Republicans throughout the City. He is the Secretary of the Republican Association of the district, and is an active worker in the interests of his party.

Mr. Charles Blackie, the unanimous choice of the convention in the Thirteenth Assembly District, is about thirty-three years of age and a native of this country. He was elected a member of Assembly in 1872 from this district, and made an excellent record. He has in his possession a number of letters from business men complimenting him upon his useful advocacy of a number of measures for the general benefit of the community. Mr. Blackie was a candidate for the nomination of Senator in the Fifth Senatorial District Convention last year. The present Senator from that district, Hon. James Booth, was also a candidate, and being quite popular in the Seventh and Ninth Assembly Districts, which form a portion of the Fifth Senatorial District, he was nominated by a small majority. Mr. Blackie accepted his defeat with excellent good humor, and has ever since worked heartily and with energy for the general success of his party. He is very popular in his district, and the Democrats, apprehensive of his nomination, were for a long time at a loss for a candidate strong enough to "run" against him. Mr. Blackie, it is generally believed, will be elected.

Col. E. Latimer Holmes, nominated for the Assembly in the Sixteenth Assembly District, is a member of the firm of Holmes & Griggs, manufacturers in brass, corner of Second avenue and Twenty-third street. He is a native of New England, and is about forty years of age. Col. Holmes served in the war of the rebellion, and distinguished himself on different occasions. He is a man of considerable literary ability, and is the author of several poems, chiefly of a patriotic character.

Mr. Wilson Berryman, the candidate for the Assembly in the Seventeenth District, is about thirty-five years old, a native of New-York, and a graduate of the Free Academy. He was twice elected a member of the Assemby, serving in 1863 and 1864. Mr. Berryman made a good legislator, and is highly esteemed by the Republicans of his district.

Hon. Bernard Biglin, the candidate for the Assembly in the Eighteenth District, was born in Pennsylvania in 1841 of Irish parents. He was educated in the public schools, and learned the trade of a brass-molder with S. B. H. Vance, President of the Board of Aldermen. He has served as a United States Inspector of Internal Revenue. Mr. Biglin was elected to the Assembly from his district in 1872, and re-elected in 1873. During the last session of the Legislature he served on the House Committees on Commerce and Navigation and Charitable and Religious Societies, and was always attentive to his duties. Mr. Biglin is well known throughout the country as an oarsman. His friends are confident of his election.

THE REPUBLICAN ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

Republican Aldermanic Conventions were held in the Senatorial districts last night for the purpose of nominating candidates for Aldermen. The following are the nominees:

Fourth District—John Robinson.
Fifth District—John J. Morris and George B. Deane, Jr.
Sixth District—No nomination.
Seventh District—No nomination.
Eighth District—Willard Bullard, Stephen M. Simonton, and H. C. Robinson.

A MOVEMENT OF THE COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.

The "New-York City Council of Political Reform" has undertaken a movement to influence the nomination of candidates for the municipal offices. This movement commenced with a call issued Sept. 26 to a number of gentlemen supposed to be in sympathy with the cause, asking them to meet in conference at Cooper Union on the evening of Oct. 1, "to take such steps as shall be found practicable to secure the nomination and election of suitable candidates for the municipal and county offices." This call recited the newly-increased powers of the Mayoralty, and the opportunity afforded citizens of securing representatives in the Board of Aldermen under the system of minority representation. The document was signed by the following gentlemen: Henry Nicoll, Chairman; B. B. Sherman, Willy Wallach, William Gardiner, Julius Tiernann, James M. Requa, Ernst Krockowitzer, Robert G. Connell, Amos F. Eno, John Stephenson, F. B. Thurber, Charles Watrous, Benjamin Tatham, A. N. Beers, and George Hincken, Jr. In accordance with the call a meeting was held, which passed a series of resolutions calling for a convention "to nominate, and conduct the election of, suitable candidates for the City and county offices." According to the resolutions the convention was to consist of eighty members—two from each Assembly district, and the rest members at large—whose duty it should be "to select candidates for the several City and county offices and the members of the Assembly to be filled at the election in November next, who are publicly known, and conspicuous for their intelligence, integrity, and general qualifications for the duties of these offices, due regard being had to the understood political character of the voters in sympathy with this movement of the several districts, in selecting the representatives of those districts, and any just claim of nationality to be also recognized."

It was also resolved that during the formation of the ticket the convention confer with the leading political parties, with a view of their adopting the "reform" nominees. The convention was to continue in existence until election.

Copies of these resolutions have been forwarded to a number of gentlemen in the City, together with a notification of their selection as members of the convention. Most of these gentlemen have signified their acceptance of the invitation, and it is understood that the "convention" is to meet some time during the coming week. William A. Booth will probably act as Chairman. The members are about equally divided between the two political parties, those selected from each Assembly district belonging to the prevailing political party of that district, and those "at large" being representatives of the mercantile and business community. It is also understood that this convention will act in concert with the "Consolidated German" organization, and will take advantage of the bolt in the Democratic ranks represented at the Delmonico meeting. The Democrats having already made their Aldermanic nominations, and the Republicans being on the point of making theirs, the "Reform Convention" proposes either to indorse such of the nominations already made as shall seem to it suitable, or to make new ones. It is stated that the members hope to elect one "citizen representative" in each Senate district, and that they propose to effect this result through minority representation.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Parlor "F," in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was quite crowded last evening with a body of gentlemen, mostly merchants, independent of any political organization, favorably disposed toward the nomination of Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, and unanimously against William Wickham, the Tammany nominee. Mr Jacob Cohen occupied the chair, and Mr. R. D. Davis officiated as Vice-President, and Julius Lipman and Edward D. Blake acted as Secretaries. Several speeches were made, and resolutions passed in opposition to the "one-man power" of Tammany Hall. A committee of conference, with power to report a ticket on Monday next, was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: Thomas Branigan, James Sullivan, P. Caparata, Thomas Joyce, G. Gargiole, Edward A. Blake, Marcus Hanlon, Nathan S. Levy, Jacob L. Christello, F. H. Bendis, George Jacobson, Major Elliott, R. D. Davis, Thomas Doyle, Louis Schoenfeld, P. J. McGuire, A. Roedinger, Josiah Thompson, Charles Van Winkle, Thomas Flynn, Edward Este, Mr. Christie, and Louis Diehl.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE CANVASS IN NEW-JERSEY.

The number of names registered on the poll-books, on Wednesday, in Jersey City, was 10,858.

The Hudson County *Democrat*, formerly the organ of the Hoboken Democracy, yesterday placed the names of the Republican candidates for office at the head of its columns.

The Democrats of the Second District of Jersey City on Friday night nominated Dennis Reardon for member of Assembly. Col. Speer received the Democratic nomination in the Fifth District.

The Essex County (N. J.) Democratic Convention for the nomination of county officers was held in Newark yesterday afternoon. Judge Bigelow presided. James Peckwell was renominated for Sheriff by acclamation; John H. Meeker was nominated for Surrogate, and Henry C. Loden for Register.

The Republican County Convention of Essex County, N. J., for the nomination of county officers, met at Library Hall, Newark, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Theodore Macknett was elected Chairman of the convention. George D. G. Moore and E. D. Pierson, of Orange; James W. Grover, Julius Steffens, and Leonard M. Lambert, of Newark, were put before the convention for the nomination for Surrogate. On the second ballot Mr. Moore was nominated by a vote of 97 to 59 for Pierson and 5 for Grover, and the nomination was made unanimous. The names of A. G. Baldwin, of Newark, Col. A. F. Munn, of East Orange, and David J. Camfield were put before the convention for the nomination for Sheriff. On the first ballot Mr. Baldwin received 86 votes, and was declared the nominee of the convention.

A WESTCHESTER COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

The Republican electors of the City of Yonkers and the town of West Chester, Westchester County, and the annexed towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and Kings' Bridge, now constituting the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York, comprising the First Assembly District of Westchester County, held a convention in Ittner's Hall, Tremont, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for member of Assembly. Mr. E. Y. Bell, of Yonkers, was unanimously nominated by acclamation. The nominee in response to a call upon him made a neat and cogent speech. At the close of the proceedings the delegates and a number of personal and political friends of Mr. Bell were invited to partake of a sumptuous repast which had been provided for the occasion. Speeches were made by Hon. William Herring, Mr. Bell, Henry B. Archer, County Register M. H. Ellis, and others.

NOTES.

The Tilden and Dorsheimer Club of the Eighth Assembly District held a meeting last night at No. 130 Orchard street. Oswald Ottendorfer was nominated for Mayor.

The Third Ward Nicholas Muller Club, at a meeting held last evening at their head-quarters, No. 160 Greenwich street, James R. Hanly presiding, indorsed the nominations of James Healy for Alderman and Nicholas Muller for Assembly in the First Assembly District.

At a late hour on Friday evening the present Democratic candidate for Governor and "Hon." John Morrissey were seen reclining upon a rustic bench in Madison square, holding sweet counsel together.

The Aldermanic Convention of the Industrial Political Party of the Sixth Senate District, comprising the Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Assembly Districts, was held last evening. John W. Crump and Frederick Repper were unanimously nominated for Aldermen.

A UNITED STATES DETECTIVE IN COURT.

The case of Albert Cunz, an employe of the United States Secret Service Bureau, was argued yesterday before Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court. It will be remembered that Cunz was arrested here, under a bench warrant issued in Washington, on a charge of having conspired to defame the character of Columbus Alexander, a citizen of the District of Columbia. The case was opened by Assistant United States District Attorney Purdy, who made a formal application to the court for a warrant to remove the prisoner to Washington. Mr. A. Oakey Hall, the counsel for the prisoner, objected, on the ground that the charge in the indictment was no offense against the United States, nor indeed against the common law. Mr. Purdy contended that it was an offense against common law, and that by the statute such crimes committed in Maryland and Virginia, from which States the territory of the District of Columbia had been ceded to the United States, were crimes against the United States. Judge Blatchford took the papers, and reserved his decision. The prisoner was allowed to go under the friendly custody of the United States Marshal.

AN ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER HELD.

Frederick Spuler, of No. 643 East Eleventh street, a baker of pretzels, was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday, charged with passing counterfeit five-cent nickel coin. Mr. Andrew L. Culver, a flour dealer, testified that the prisoner had bought flour from him for some time past, and had been in the habit of paying for the same in small coin and fractional notes, and within the last few months had paid him a number of the five-cent pieces in question, and afterward refused to take the same back when informed of their worthlessness. Mr. Culver produced in court about seventy counterfeit nickels, which he said he had received from Spuler. The prisoner was held to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

From the Staats Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1874.

At the conclusion of yesterday's statement of the decision of Judge Donohue in the case of Bryan vs. Comstock, we expressed an opinion detrimental to the Clinton Medical Institute, (No. 147 East Fifteenth street.) We are now otherwise instructed, and learn that the physicians are legally qualified, and the management of the institute is conducted in an honorable manner. The lawsuit of Dr. Bryan against Anthony Comstock has nothing whatever to do with the character of the institute or its management.

In the rigorous climate of Russia, the Vapor Bath is used at all seasons by all classes of people. It is considered more conducive to health in Winter even than in Summer. Because it braces the system against the effects of cold, and carries off through the skin the morbid matters of the blood, thus preventing and relieving the body from rheumatic and catarrhal affections. The Russian Vapor Bath, at No. 25 East Fourth street, is established for the same purpose, *and does it.—Commercial.*

ORIGINALS LEAD.—Hanging on behind don't pay. The crowd goes to the famous corner. The display of new things there this Winter goes ahead of Baldwin himself, when compared with former efforts.—*Advertisement.*

IF PHRENOLOGY IS TRUE the large collection of Busts, Casts, Portraits and Skulls at No. 389 Broadway must be an interesting place to visit. Open daily free.—*Advertisement.*

Ladies, one-half the trouble in running your sewing machine may be avoided by using the Eureka Machine Twist. It is the best.—*Advertisement.*

The "ELASTIC TRUSS" sold at Pomeroy's, No. 744 Broadway, for $4, is warranted the best made.—*Advertisement.*

Those Terrible Diseases—Sciatica, dyspepsia, rheumatism, palsy, weak nerves, and a host of other troubles, seldom benefited otherwise, are speedily removed by electricity at No. 7 West 14th st.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—The Empire Dyeing and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; 196 6th av., near 14th st.; 276 8th av., near 24th st.

Dunville's Old Irish Whisky is recommended by the medical profession as superior to French Brandy. In casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad st.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

For a fashionable Hat, of superior quality, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

One bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will often cure the severest cough or cold.

Black were his teeth;
Vile was his breath;
His gums decayed
A foul mouth made;
It simply did to this amount—
He did not use the SOZODONT.

Scalp Diseases a Specialty.—Home again. B. C. PERRY, the skillful dermatologist, having closed his Boston office, can now be consulted at his New-York office, No. 49 Bond st., where he cures, with special prescriptions, all eruptive and other scalp diseases; also falling, loss, and prematurely gray hair, and dry, moist, and scaly dandruff. Special attention given to children's hair, insuring a healthy and permanent growth.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Immediate Relief was Obtained from Pains in the back, neck, and shoulders. Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia. CHARLES A. SECOR,
Depot, No. 451 6th av. No. 418 5th av.

MARRIED.

HARNED—HOLMES.—On the 14th inst., at Calvary Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Walker, MR. S. W. HARNED to Miss CAROLINE A. HOLMES, daughter of the late Luke H. Holmes. No cards.

HODSON—GARVIN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., Dr. J. F. PELL HODSON to JULIA MAY, daughter of Hon. S. B. Garvin.

MORRIS—BESSON.—On Wednesday, the 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William Neilson McVickar, CHARLES B. MORRIS to ALICE MAUD, daughter of Jeremiah Besson.

DIED.

BOGERT.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 15, Miss HARRIET LOUISA BOGERT, daughter of Jacob C. and Almira Bogert, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 68 Bank st.

COOPER.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 15, SIDNEY, only son of the late Sidney A. Cooper, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church at Woodbridge, Sunday, Oct. 18, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Special train via Pennsylvania Railroad, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., at 9 o'clock A. M., stopping at Rahway each way. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery.

COLE.—Oct. 16, AUGUSTUS E., son of Elisha and Emilie C. Cole, aged 25 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 19th inst., at 10:30 A. M., at his parents' residence, No. 168 East 70th st.

CLARK.—At West Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 16, JOSEPH P. CLARK, of New-York City, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his son-in-law, A. M. C. Smith, are requested to attend the funeral, which will take place at West Elizabeth on Monday, Oct. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave foot of Liberty st. at 10:30 A. M. for Elizabeth, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., and 12:40 P. M.

DAY.—Oct. 16, at No. 1,235 3d av., of diphtheria, LOUISE ELLEN, aged 2 years and 3 months, the beloved child of Edward C. H. and Georgina S. Day.

DUNHAM.—Oct. 17, CHARLOTTE TIFFANY, wife of James L. Dunham, and daughter of Hon. N. B. Morse.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 19, at 3 P. M.

FINDLEY.—In Newburg, Oct. 17, WILLIAM L. FINDLEY, aged 44 years.

Interment from St. Patrick's Church, Newburg, Monday, Oct. 19, at 10 o'clock.

GILES.—On Saturday, 17th inst., CHARLES H. GILES, in the 43d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

HUNTER.—On Friday, Oct. 13, 1874, CATHARINE A. HUNTER, wife of Gilbert J. Hunter and daughter of M. B. Thorn, of Mount Kisco, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, No. 13 Jones st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 6 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Chappaqua, N. Y., for interment, on Monday morning.

NOYES.—At Chicago, Ill., Oct. 14, HOSMER H., son of the late S. H. and Lucia Parsons Noyes.

PAINE.—At Brookline, Mass., on Friday, 16th inst., FRANCES, wife of William R. Paine, and daughter of the late William A. Crocker, of Taunton, Mass.

SHERIDAN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Oct. 17, at her residence, No. 497 Hudson st., GEORGIANA, beloved wife of Thomas J. Sheridan, aged 28 years, 11 months, 28 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Perry Street M. E. Church, on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Rahway for interment.

STEIN.—CHARLES, second son of Ignatz and Annie Stein, in the 22d year of his age.

Friends of the family, the members of the Congregation Ahawath Chesed and Chebra Kadisha, Society of the Ladies of Virtue, teachers of the Congregation Sabbath-school, Young Men's Association Congregation Ahawath Chesed, members of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Daniel Webster Lodge No. 24, F. S. of I., Board of Directors of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Society of United Brothers, Montefiore Literary Union, also the members of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place Sunday next, Oct. 18, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 111 East 65th st.

THORNE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, WILLIAM THORNE, in his 61st year.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Hathaway, No. 457 Grand st., corner of Division, on Sunday, Oct. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICANA.

Sale of a private library, comprising a choice and select collection of works on American history and biography, many of them exceedingly rare and valuable, viz.: Jefferson's Private Copy of his Notes on Virginia; the Courts-martial of Gens. Lee, St. Clair, Schuyler, and Arnold; the trial of Major Andre; an original miniature, by Tisdale, of John Paulding, &c., &c. The whole to be sold by auction at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-four page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. Hawley Heath, the author, will be sent free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured, in pamphlet. Depot and reception-rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

DR. WAIT & SON,

at No. 45 East 23d st., have a new metallic base for artificial teeth which is lighter, stronger, and cooler than any other, and, being a perfect conductor of animal heat, it is perfectly healthy; only $30 per set. They also insert superior platina, gold, and rubber work at low prices.

☞ Fine GOLD PLUGGING a specialty.

Teeth extracted under pure fresh gas at $1 the first, and 50 cents each succeeding.

"WRINKLE BANISHER."

Ladies are invited to call and examine this preparation, which will surely remove the two premature effects of time, as often witnessed upon the face; it is a valuable and harmless beautifier. Also, Toilet Powders of superior quality. Mme. GOURNE,
No. 101 West 22d st., corner of 6th av.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY of St. Luke's Hospital will be held at the hospital on MONDAY EVENING, (19th inst.,) at 8 o'clock.
GEO. MACCULLOCH MILLER.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1874.

J. GOGGIN DESIRES TO NOTIFY HIS numerous patrons that he has opened a branch store for the sale of Jet, Shell, and Lava Jewelry, at No. 1,197 Broadway, near the Gilsey House. His principal store is under New-York Hotel, No. 725 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK *Times*, from May, 1861, to date; good order. JOHN RAPER, printing office, No. 217 Fulton st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway. Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GOOD BOOKS ON PHYSIOGNOMY, PHRENOLOGY, Psychology, Anatomy, Physiology, Ethnology, &c., supplied by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. Price list sent on receipt of stamp.

"DEAFNESS AND CATARRH; CAUSES AND Treatment," by A. N. Williamson M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College; price, 10 cents. Address No. 28 East 20th st.

POLITICAL.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will receive applications for naturalization at No. 25 Chambers st., basement, from now until Oct. 23, 1874. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the different Assembly District Associations.

WM. H. ALBERTSON, Chairman.
ROBERT B. BOYD,
CONSTANTINE NITZSCHE,
JOHN N. LANTHIER,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
DAVID H. CROWLEY,
JOHN ROBINSON.
AUGUSTUS SCHAFFEL, Clerk.

CITIZENS' AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
(Sixteenth Assembly District.)
COL. CHARLES E. L. HOLMES.
Capt. M. CREGAN,
Chairman of Convention.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN nomination. For Assembly,
Wm. H. Gedney.
DAVID S. WENDELL, Sec. A. J. CAMPBELL, Ch'n.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION. For Member of Assembly, Eleventh Assembly District, KNOX McAFEE.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Hours of service on Sunday.

10:30 A. M., sermon by
Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D.

4 P. M., sermon by
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D.

7:30 P. M., sermon by
Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D.,
Rector of St. George's Church.

Ushers will furnish free seats.

ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S CHAPEL,
7TH AV. AND 39TH ST.

Services every Sunday at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.

Rev. E. W. Spalding, of Wisconsin, will preach this Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. James Haughton, of New-Hampshire, at 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,
(Protestant Episcopal,)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.
57th st., near 8th av.
Rev. James M. Pullman, Pastor.
Sunday morning at 10:45.
Subject: "After Death, What? How Can We Know It?"
Evening at 7:45.
Subject: "The Voice of the Church in Times of Business Depression and Distress."

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.
Devine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
The Rector will preach in the morning, Sunday, Oct. 18, and Rev. James M. Ludlow, D. D., Pastor of the Collegiate Church, 5th av. and 48th st., in the evening.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE SIXTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society will be celebrated on SUNDAY next, the 18th inst., at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, at 4 P. M., and at the Church of the Transfiguration, New-York, at 7:30 P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop Talbot, Bishop Clarkson, Bishop Neely, Bishop Robertson, Rev. Dr. Twing, Rev. Dr. W. C. Crane, and others.

A LUCID DESCRIPTION OF LIVER AND STOMACH DISEASES, by Dr. SPRENG, late member of New-York Academy of Medicine; mailed for ten cents. Address the author, No. 201 West 22d st. "This excellent treatise reflects great credit on its experienced author."—*Medical Lancet.*

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Oct. 18, at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school concert at 2:30 o'clock.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH av. and 20th st.—Sunday, Oct. 18, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday-school at 9:30, in the school-room, No. 239 4th av., adjoining the Church.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday, at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, with preach.

AT DE GARMO HALL, 5TH AV. AND 14TH st., to-day, 10:30, "The Commonwealth of the New Dispensation;" several speakers; 2:30, spiritual seance; 7:30, "The True and the False, the Christian and the Anti-Christian Churches, Faiths, Principles, and Practices."

BIBLE TRUTH VERSUS SPIRITUALISM. —Bishop Snow, Pastor of the Mount Zion Church of God, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Unclean Spirits Like Frogs"—Rev. xvi.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening, at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Evening subject—"Who or What is the Devil?" Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; Divine services at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning; Rev. W. R. Huntington, D. D., will preach at night. All cordially invited.

CHRIST'S CHURCH, CORNER 5TH AV. AND 35th st.—On Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Rudder, of Philadelphia, will preach in behalf of the Association for the Promotion of Christianity among the Jews. Subject—"The Gentile Debt to the Jews."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning. Subject: "The Fading Leaf," evening, "Conversion of Paul." Seats down stairs cheerfully furnished. Galleries free. Strangers cordially invited and welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON avenue, corner 45th st.—Rev. George H. Hepworth—Morning subject, "A New Heart." Evening, "The Outside and the Inside." Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3. Hepworth Dixon will lecture Tuesday evening.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner 34th st.—Rev. W. T. Clark will preach at 11 A. M., on "Authority in Religion." Strangers cordially invited.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.—MORNING prayer and Holy Communion, 10:30; sermon by the Rector, "Truth and Peace—Jesus before the Church." Evening prayer, 7:30; Dr. Rudder, of Philadelphia, preaches.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, (Protestant Episcopal,) 5th av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland and Rev. Dr. Conrad, Rectors.—Divine service at 11 A. M.; Sermon by Right Rev. Dr. Bissel, Bishop of Vermont; 4 A. M., sermon by Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, of Utica.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH ST., between Park and Lexington avs.—Rev. Chauncey Giles, Pastor. Subject of discourse this evening: "The Divine Trinity and Unity in Jesus Christ."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th st., between Broadway and 8th av.—Sundays at 7, 10, 10:45, (choral,) and 4, (choral;) daily at 7 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. T. D. Anderson, Pastor, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10th st.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Right Reverend Dr. Beckwith, Bishop of Georgia will preach in the morning and Right Reverend Dr. Wilmer, Bishop of Louisiana in the afternoon.

HON. J. M. PEEBLES WILL LECTURE FOR the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at the New Opera-House, No. 1,195 Broadway, below 29th st., at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"The True Man," and 7:30 P. M., on "What I Saw Last Week at the Eddy Brothers', Mediums," through whose agency Spirits materialize. The children's lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

LADIES WHO ARE WILLING TO GIVE their services an hour and a half Saturday afternoons during the Winter to teach sewing-classes in a church mission school, centrally located, please address S. S. T., Box No. 4,145 Post Office.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st., Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter.—Morning service, 10:30, subject—"Progress of Faith in the Soul;" evening service, 7:30, subject—"The Manhood in Christ Jesus."

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN the First Mission Baptist Church, in Laight st., Sunday morning and evening, at 10:30 and 7:30. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock. An adult and also a ladies' Bible class every Sunday afternoon. Every seat free. All made welcome.

RUSSIAN CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., NEAR 50th st.—Divine service Sunday at 10:30; sermon in the English language; subject—"The Orthodox Faith." The Chapel is open to the public.

REV. JOHN F. HURST, D. D., WILL PREACH Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. J. F. McClelland, Pastor, at 7:30 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

REV. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., of Boston, will preach in St. Mark's Church, 2d av. and 10th st., Sunday morning, at 10:45, and the Rector, Rev. Dr. Rylance in the evening at 7:30. Subject—"Elijah and His Age."

RIGHT REV. HENRY NILES PIERCE, Bishop of Arkansas, will preach in the evening in the Church of the Resurrection, 85th st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., in the morning; subject—"Modern Crime."

REV. FLETCHER HAMBLIN, PASTOR OF Jane Street M. E. Church, will preach on Sunday, 10:30 o'clock A. M., subject—"Growth in Grace; 7:30 P. M., subject—"The Philipian Jailor." Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Temperance meeting at 2 P. M., addressed by Rev. Wm. D. Thompson. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. All are welcome.

REV. E. R. ATWILL, RECTOR OF ST. PAUL'S, Burlington, Vt., will preach in St. Paul's Chapel, corner of Broadway and Vesey st., on Sunday evening, 18th.

SOCIETY FOR THE INCREASE OF THE MINISTRY.—Annual sermon by Bishop Whipple, at Calvary Church, corner of 4th av. and 21st st., this evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

SPIRIT POWER IN THE LIGHT.—T. WARREN, materializing test medium, under control of Indian Chief Samossett, will give public seances to convert skeptics and strengthen believers, Sunday and Monday evenings, Oct. 18 and 19, Tammany Hall, 14th st. and 3d av. Faces and forms are plainly seen, recognized by their friends, and conversed with.

SECOND ADVENT MEETINGS AT THE usual hours at College Hall, 23d st. and 2d av., Sunday, Oct. 18th. Elder Cox will preach at 10:30 A. M.; Subject, "Immortality." At 3 P. M. Elder Henry Pratt, of Springfield, Mass., will preach: Subject, "Come Out of Her, my People;" and again at 7:30 P. M.: Subject, "The War on the Remnant." All are invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. Geo. B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30. Evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Children's singing-school, 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.—PEW for sale; No. 27 in middle aisle; centrally located. Apply to the Sexton or to Post Office box No. 2,015.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer.—Services: Early celebration, 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; second celebration, (choral,) 10:30. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Aymuit of Central New-York. Evening prayer, 7½; Preacher, Rev. Dr. J. H. Hopkins, of the Diocese of Albany.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 40th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. N. B. Hart, associate; Rev. Prof. Roberts, assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers seated.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EAST 12TH ST., VERDI'S Grand Requiem will be performed for the first time in America Sunday, Oct. 25, 8 P. M.; proceeds for the poor of the parish, attended by the conference of St. Vincent de Paul. Admission 50 cents, reserved seats $1, to be had at the Sexton's office.

ST. LUKE'S, HUDSON ST.—REV. E. R. ATWILL will preach at the 10:30 morning service.

TRINITY CHURCH.—AT THE MORNING SERvice on Sunday, Oct. 18, Right Rev. Dr. Lay, Bishop of Easton, Md., will preach. The subject of discourse will be, "Curse God and Die; or the Folly and Ingratitude of Despair." Rev. Samuel S. Harris, of New-Orleans, will preach at the afternoon service, 4 o'clock.

WAINRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, CORner of West 11th st. and Waverley place, Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector.—At the morning service, 10:30 Right Rev. the Bishop of Missouri, Dr. Robertson, will preach. At the evening service, 7:30, Right Rev. the Bishop of Louisiana, Dr. Wilmer, will preach. Seats all free.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT IN SOME CHURCH choir in this City by a basso of long experience and good references. Address W. A., Box No. 150 Times Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st.—Morning service 10:30; Rev. W. R. Huntington, of Massachusetts, will preach. Evening service 7:30 Rev. T. W. Dudley, of Maryland, will preach.

ZION CHURCH.
Madison av., corner 38th st.
Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector.
Services 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

REDUCTIONS!

EMBROIDERIES—HAMBURG EDGINGS, ALL WIDTHS AND ELEGANT DESIGNS, AT LESS THAN IMPORTER'S COST.

LACES—OUR LACES EMBRACE EVERY NOVELTY FOUND IN EUROPEAN MARKETS. FRENCH NOVELTIES IN HANDKERCHIEFS.

FURS—OUR ASSORTMENT IS LARGE, HANDSOME, AND SUITED TO EVERY WANT. CHEAP SETS FOR CHILDREN.

CLOAKS—IN ALL THE LATEST EUROPEAN STYLES. ELEGANTLY TRIMMED, RICHLY EMBROIDERED OR ENTIRELY PLAIN. PRICES TO SUIT THE PURCHASER.

CLOTHS—SEALSKIN FROM $16 TO $30. ALSO, PERFECT IMITATIONS OF OTTER, CHINCHILLA AND POLAR BEAR CLOTHS. BEAVERS AND ROUGH CLOTHS FOR WALKING JACKETS AND WINTER WEAR. ALSO, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WATERPROOF.

CARPETS—PREPARATORY TO CLOSING THIS DEPARTMENT, WE OFFER OUR SUPERB STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BOOTS & SHOES—PERFECT IN FIT, LOWEST IN PRICE, AND BEST IN STYLES.

DRESS-MAKING—SUITS AND DRESSES APPROPRIATE TO THE SEASON, DESIGNED AND MADE TO ORDER. OUR SUCCESS IN THIS SPECIALTY IS UNPARALLELED.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
GRAND ST. AND CHRISTIE ST., NEW-YORK.

GENTS' SILK BEAVER DRESS HATS.

EDW. RIDLEY & SON,

309, 311, 311½ Grand St., N. Y.

OUR $3 SILK HAT SOLD ELSEWHERE FOR	$4
OUR $3 50 SILK HAT SOLD ELSEWHERE FOR	5
OUR $4 SILK HAT SOLD ELSEWHERE FOR	6
OUR $4 50 SILK HAT SOLD ELSEWHERE FOR	7
OUR $5 SILK HAT SOLD ELSEWHERE FOR	8
OUR $7 SILK HAT, A NO. 1 EXTRA QUALITY SILK BEAVER, SOLD ELSEWHERE FOR	$9 and 10
GENTS' EXTRA QUALITY FRENCH FELT HATS, all Colors, Super Finish	$1 50, $1 75, $2
GENTS' FINE WOOL FELT HATS, every Color	$1, $1 25, up
YOUTHS' FINE WOOL FELT HATS	63c., 75c., up
BOYS' FINE WOOL FELT HATS	50c., 63c., 75c., up

EDW. RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST.,
62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST

FURS!

SEAL SACQUES,
SEAL MUFFS,
SEAL BOAS,
SEAL CAPS.

Complete Sets from $80 upward.
ELEGANT SEA OTTER SETS,
BLUE FOX MUFFS AND BOAS,
SILVER FOX IN SETS
AND FOR TRIMMING.

All varieties of

FASHIONABLE FURS

From the lowest to the finest manufactured.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
SEE OUR CACHEMIRE DE NOVI

BLACK SILK.

Thoroughly reliable, and the handsomest finish ever produced, even on the very finest fabric, $1 80 per yard and upward.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS.

Positive bargains in new goods.

Twenty-four inch GROS GRAIN, soft finish, $2, worth $2 50.

Leading Fall colors, seal, brown, navy blue, and fifty other neutral shades.

TRIMMING SILKS and SATINS at very low prices.
Rich WHITE SILKS and SATINS for bridal dresses.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 19, a new case of

FRENCH CLOAKS, TABLIER, & CUIRASSES AND ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS,

of the latest Parisian styles, together with an elegant stock of

CHILDREN'S JACKETS AND SACQUES,

in Beaver, Elesian, and Sealskin cloths, at extremely popular prices.

Several new styles of costumes just received in SILK and CAMEL'S HAIR; also, beaded and embroidered Cashmere Polonaises, in elegant patterns, which will be offered at really attractive prices.

INFANTS' OUTFITS, in suit or single, in great variety and at a great reduction on former prices.

We are now offering our entire stock of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS

at unprecedentedly low prices.

Mourning orders executed at the shortest notice, and all orders for dress-making promptly executed in the latest styles.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

INDIA SHAWLS! INDIA SHAWLS!

Will offer, on MONDAY, Oct. 19, our Fall importation of

Real India Camel's Hair SHAWLS,

selected with great care as to beauty of design and coloring, and forming the largest and cheapest assortment ever offered. Also,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SHAWLS

of every description at low prices.
A large stock of TRAVELING RUGS, from $4 upward.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS FABRICS

of every description, for Fall and Winter Wear, from the least expensive to the richest imported.

FURS!

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.,

Will offer, on WEDNESDAY next, a large and well-selected stock of furs, comprising all the novelties of the season.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

offered to parties wishing to procure SEAL SACQUES.

N. B.—Special attention given to repairing and making over ladies' furs.

LORD & TAYLOR.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
No. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th st.,
IMPORTED FASHIONS.
PATTERNS WITH CLOTH MODELS.
Patterns fitted to the form and warranted perfect.
CUTTING AND BASTING A SPECIALTY.

WILSON & GREIG

No. 771 BROADWAY,
(CORNER OF 9TH ST.)

EXTRAORDINARY CHEAP PURCHASE.

of elegant Paris jet embroidered CASHMERE POLONAISES, JACKETS, TABLIER COSTUMES, CUIRASSES, &c., in entirely new designs, in unmade patterns, at prices very much under value.

CLOAKS AND COSTUMES

of every description, for ladies and children, all new and fresh goods; the largest assortment ever shown by them.

SUITS, SUITS, SUITS.

A large assortment of Berlin Stuff Suits at 25 cents on the dollar, less than the price of the material, as we are determined to close them out.

SILK MATELASSE, both beaded and plain, made expressly for us 28 inches wide, the latest novelty, and not to be found in any other house.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

Black Beaded Trimmings, Gringes, &c.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT, under the most competent management. Latest fashions received for Bridal Trousseaux, Mourning Outfits, Dinner and Reception Dresses.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE, &c.
MOURNING GOODS AND BLACK SILKS,
CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS,
Large Choice, Reliable Make and Low Prices.

RICHARD MEARES,

Sixth av. and Nineteenth st.,
IS NOW EXHIBITING,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
Paris, Berlin, and City-made
WALKING, CARRIAGE, RECEPTION, AND DINNER DRESSES,
in fine Black and Colored silks.

Richly and elaborately-trimmed Elegant Black Silks, at $55, $65, $75, $85, $95, $100, $125 to $150.

CASHMERE, CAMEL'S HAIR, AND DIAGONAL

Overskirts and Basques, Embroidered and Trimmed with ball fringe, $16, $18, $20, $25, and $30.

Cashmere Overskirts and Basques,

richly embroidered and beaded, silk-lined, $25, $35, $45, and $50.

English Walking Jackets, silk-trimmed and trimmed elaborately with jets, $10, $12, $15, $18 to $50.

Elegant and Stylish Novelties in

Trimmed Round Hats and Bonnets,

Imported and of our own manufacture.
At $12, $15, $18, $20, $22 and $23.
Rich Jet Hat Ornaments, Birds and Flowers.

Superb Stock of Trimmings,

in Silk, Passementerie, Beaded Fringes, Loops and Buttons, Worsted Ball and Acorn Silk Fringes—Every Style.

Merino Underwear of every quality, for Ladies and Children, 50c., 63c., 75c., 88c., $1 and $1 25.
Catalogue and price list sent free on application.

RICHARD MEARES,
CORNER 6TH AV. AND 19TH ST.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
NOW OPEN,
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK
of
LADIES' FASHIONABLE SUITS
at
POPULAR PRICES,
TO SUIT THE TIMES.

DIAGONAL SUITS, fully Trimmed and Lined,
At $8, $9, and $10 each.
CLOTH SHADES POPLIN SUITS,
Handsomely Trimmed and Lined throughout,
At $12, $13, and $14 each.
ALPACA SUITS, BLACK AND COLORED,
The latest styles,
At $7 50, $8, $9, $10, and upward.

We have the largest stock of popular-priced suits in the City, all fresh made.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 BOWERY.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BEST BURNT ENGlish Portland Cement.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 7,000 barrels of Fresh Burnt English Portland Cement will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M., of Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE NEWS business of the Erie Railway on trains and at stations will be received by the undersigned, until Oct. 20 inst. Privileges same as to present leases. P. P. WRIGHT Superintendent of Transportation, Jersey City Station

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DRY GOODS.

B. ALTMAN & CO.

WILL MAKE THEIR

FALL OPENING

ON TUESDAY, OCT. 20,

EXHIBITING

Paris Made Suits and Overgarments,

CLOAKS,

AND MANY OTHER NOVELTIES

Expressly Adapted for the Season.

THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
331 and 333 6th av.,
NEAR 21ST ST.

DRY GOODS.

BLOOM'S,

338 BOWERY, 340
Bond and Great Jones sts.

Real Laces. BLOOM'S Dress Trimmings.
Embroideries. BLOOM'S White Goods.
Crapes. BLOOM'S Tarletons.
Real Kid Gloves. BLOOM'S Fine Cloth Gloves.
Hosiery. BLOOM'S Leggins.

MUSLIN, LINEN, AND MERINO UNDERWEAR,

Ladies' Wrappers,
Felt and Balmoral Skirts.

BLOOM'S
Corsets. BLOOM'S Paniers, &c.
Toilet Covers. BLOOM'S Pillow Shams.
Waterproof Cloaks. BLOOM'S English Walking Jackets.
Lace Sacques. BLOOM'S Lace Shawls.
Lace Robes. BLOOM'S Swiss Overdresses.
Ladies' Dress Caps. BLOOM'S Children's French Caps.

BLACK DRESS SILKS A SPECIALTY.

Trimming Silks, BLOOM'S Lining Silks.
SATINS. SATINS. SATINS.
Best quality, BLOOM'S best assortment, cheapest in the market.
BLOOM'S
Silk Velvet, BLOOM'S Trimming Velvet.
Millinery Velvets, BLOOM'S All colors Velveteens.
Felt Hats, BLOOM'S Velvet Bonnets.
Feathers, Birds, BLOOM'S Ostrich Plumes and Pompons.
Ornaments, BLOOM'S Jewelry.
Perfumery, BLOOM'S Toilet Soaps.
Initial Note Paper, BLOOM'S Notions.

Fans, Chatelaines, Vinaigrettes, and thousands of other articles too numerous to mention.

We keep none but first-class goods. Each special department contains just what is wanted.

All goods are marked in plain figures.
Our prices positively stand against all competition.
Genuine bargains may be secured by calling daily.
Very desirable goods from auction at half price.

BLOOM'S,

NOS. 338 AND 340 BOWERY.

Easily accessible. Third, Fourth, Lexington, and Madison Avenue cars pass the door every half minute. Bleecker, Christopher, Eighth Street, and Second Avenue cars within two minutes' walk.

CARPETS.

STEPHEN A. SPENCER,
NO. 399 6TH AV.,
BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS., NEW-YORK.

I am now offering a large and well-selected stock of Body Brussels from $1 50 to $1 75, Tapestries from $1 to $1 20, extra super Ingrains, $1; medium Ingrains, 50c. to 75c.

Also, a large assortment of Oil-cloth Mats, Oil-cloth Rugs, Crumb-cloths, Druggets, &c.

Call and examine.

STEPHEN A. SPENCER, No. 399 6th av.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will make, on MONDAY, Oct. 19, 1874, LARGE ADDITIONS to their stock of

Black, Colored, and Fancy

SILKS,

Including the LATEST NOVELTIES IN DESIGNS AND COLOR, FROM PARIS AND LYONS.

FULL LINES OF
"Bonnet's," "Ponson's,"
"Cachmere du Rhone,"
"Drap de Milan,"
AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKES OF

BLACK SILKS,

INCLUDING THEIR NEW BRAND,

"Cachmere Brilliant,"

Which for DURABILITY and ELEGANCE of FINISH is UNSURPASSED.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is invited to their SUPERB ASSORTMENT of

Plain Colored Silks,

For Evening, Carriage, Reception, and Promenade Costumes, in a GREAT VARIETY of CHOICE SHADES, SELECTED EXPRESSLY by one of the firm for their retail trade.

Fancy Silks.

ELEGANT DESIGNS in STRIPES, CHECKS, &c., at 75c., $1, and $1 25 per yard; cheap at $1, $1 25, and $1 75.

SPECIAL.

100 PIECES BLACK GROS GRAINS at $1 50, $1 85, and $2 per yard: former prices, $2, $2 25, and $2 50.

200 PIECES COLORED FAILLES at $1 50 and $2 per yard: formerly sold at $2 and $2 50.

100 PIECES DARK-COLORED STRIPES and CHECKS at $1 25 per yard; worth $1 75.

For the CONVENIENCE of CUSTOMERS the above will be exhibited on the

Centre Counter in the Rotunda.

A Visit of Inspection will amply repay.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO.
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R. H. Macy & Co.,

GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., N. Y.
UNLIKE ANY OTHER IN THE COUNTRY.

IN NO OTHER will be found so large and desirable assortments of Goods in so many different branches.

EXPERIENCED BUYERS AND READY MONEY ENABLE US TO PLACE BEFORE THE PUBLIC AT

VERY LOW PRICES,

WHITE GOODS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS; ALSO, HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
CORSETS AND UNDERGARMENTS, NOTIONS, AND SMALL WARES.
MILLINERY GOODS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, VELVETS, &c., FANCY GOODS, JEWELRY, TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY AND FANS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, TRIMMINGS AND WORSTEDS.

R. H. M. & LA FORGE GLOVES,

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED NOT TO RIP OR TEAR PUTTING ON.

LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S FURS.

TOYS, DOLLS, AND DOLLS' ARTICLES. BOXED, CANNED, AND BOTTLED FRUITS.
PRESERVES, PICKLES, OLIVE-OIL, BISCUITS, &c.
NEW DEPARTMENT.

CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASS, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The Largest Assortment Ever Exhibited in America, at Prices which Defy Competition.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES now ready, sent by mail or furnished by the Superintendent on application. PACKAGES by MAIL can be sent for two cents for four ounces, and one cent additional for each two ounces, or fraction thereof, under four pounds. N. B.—GOODS SHIPPED and delivered free in the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken. Particular attention to orders. Goods packed and shipped for any part of the country.

R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO.
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AT KINZEY'S.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

this week.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT. KINZEY'S

Fine French Cloth Gloves, 25c. pair. KINZEY'S

500 dozens fine French Kids, worth $1, in white, black, and colors, 39c. pair. KINZEY'S

700 dozens fine French Kids, worth $1 25, two buttons, at 50c. pair. KINZEY'S

150 dozens Misses' Two-button Kid Gloves at 50c. each pair. KINZEY'S

250 dozens Ladies' genuine Reynier two-button Dogskin Gloves, $1 25 pair. KINZEY'S

300 dozens Gents' real Dogskin Gloves, 96c. KINZEY'S

Ladies' two-button Undressed Kids, 69c. pair. KINZEY'S

1,200 pounds Zephyr Worsteds, every color, 12½c. ounce.

50,000 fine cut set Beads, all sizes, 5c. bunch.

Bargains in English, French, and German Hosiery.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

The largest stock of Silk and Beaded Trimmings in the City.
Beaded Gimps, 10c. to $3 yard.
Beaded Fringes, 25c. to $4 yard.
Beaded Belts, 50c. to $15.
Beaded Necklaces, 25c. to $20.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL BARGAINS,
7-inch Watered Ribbons, 25c. yard.
All-silk Gros Grains, 8c. to 15c. yard.
Fancy Ribbons, 6c. to 25c. yard.
Bargains in Feathers and Flowers.
Silk Velvets, all colors.
Bargains in Silks and Velveteens. KINZEY'S

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT. KINZEY'S

1,500 Felt Hats, in all the new shapes and colors, 40c. KINZEY'S

French imported Bonnets; also made to order.
Velvet Bonnets and Round Hats.
Boy's and Infants' Hats.

Bargains in real Laces, Thread, Point, Guipure, Yak, and Valenciennes.

Bargains in Handkerch'efs.
500 dozen fringed silk Windsor Ties, worth 75c., at 25c. each.

Bargains in Ladies' and Misses' Underwear; very low.
Lot of fine Linen Collars, 3c.
Ruffilings, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c. yard.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway,

corner Ninth st.
corner below A. T. Stewart's.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

A DOLLAR SAVED IS A DOLLAR MADE.

In order to give the public in general, and our customers, a chance to realize the fact,

DOYLE & ADOLPHI,

No. 287 Grand st., second door from Forsyth st., would respectfully call attention to the following price list of their most select stock of Silks, Dress Goods, Shawls, Ladies' Cloaks and ready-made Dresses, Black Goods and House-keeping Dry Goods.

SILKS.

400 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk at $1 per yard, worth $1 25; warranted all silk.

200 pieces Striped Silk, black and white and colored stripes, at 75c.

300 pieces Plain Colored Silks at 62½c.

100 pieces Embroidered Silks, black ground, at 62½c., worth $1 50.

DRESS GOODS.

500 pieces Rich Satines at 2s. 6d. per yard, choice colors, navy blue and plum.

350 pieces Poplin Reps, new choice colors, at 25c., worth 40c.

375 pieces Camel's Hair Cloth, all wool, at 50c. per yard, worth 75c.

200 pieces French Merinoes at 40c., worth 75c.

1,300 pieces Silk and Wool Poplins at 55c. per yard, worth $1.

500 pieces of Striped and Chine Dress Goods at 12½c., worth 25c.

4 cases Plaids at 18c. per yard.

10 cases Camel's Hair Diagonals at 25c., worth 40c.

SELECT BLACK GOODS.

The most select stock of desirable fabrics, suitable for deep and half mourning, ever offered to the public.

500 pieces Black Cashmeres at 50c. per yard, worth 75c.

400 pieces Janus Reps at 35c., worth 75c.

200 pieces Bombazines at 87½c., worth $1 25.

25 cases of Pure Mohair Black Alpacas at 25c., worth 48c. And many other desirable fabrics at equally low prices.

SHAWLS.

5,000 broche long and square Shawls, from auction, at half price. Twenty-four cases of striped, plain, and Plaid Wool Shawls, from $1 50 and upward.

SUITS AND CLOAKS.

This department comprises the most complete assortment of ladies' garments, manufactured by the most expert dress-makers, and unsurpassable in beauty and elegance.

500 Suits at $12, worth $20.

500 Poplin Suits at $20, worth $35.

175 rich Silk Suits at $40, worth $70.

A fine line of English Walking Jackets. 125 different styles and designs now on exhibition. Also, rich Velvet Cloaks and embroidered Dolmans at 50 per cent. less than cost of importation. Blankets, Comfortables, and other house-keeping Dry Goods at wholesale prices.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

And ladies' cloaking Cloths. Beavers at very low prices.

500 pairs real Lace Curtains at $20. Nottingham Laces in endless variety.

A visit to this great offering would be beneficial to every purchaser.

DOYLE & ADOLPHI,
No. 287 Grand st.,
Second door from Forsyth st.

P. S. Just received 50 cartons of Lyons Silk Velvet at $4 yard.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 19, 1874, an IMMENSE and CHOICE ASSORTMENT of

Ladies' and Children's Fine

FURS,

SELECTED ESPECIALLY in reference to the HIGHEST STANDARD of Taste, Durability, and Service, for their BEST RETAIL SALES, consisting of

Sable, Mink, Chinchilla,
Silver Fox, Seal Skin,
Ermine, Blue Fox, Otter, &c.

AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Seal Skin Sacques, Muffs, Boas, and Gloves,

AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICAS.

Fur Robes of Every Description.

THE RICHNESS and VARIETY of the above, together with their GENUINE CHARACTER GUARANTEED, should induce buyers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE before purchasing elsewhere.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

CARPETS,
LACE CURTAINS, &c.,
LESS THAN GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

The entire stock of one of the largest importing houses, (bankrupt,) will be sold without reserve.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, from $2 per pair to the finest imported.

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REPS, TERRYS, SATTEENS, CRETONNES, GIMPS, and FRINGES; CORDS and TASSELS, all colors and styles, for trimming DRAPERIES and LAMBREQUINS.

CORNICES AND LAMBREQUINS.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

CARPETS.

Moquettes Carpet from $2 75 per yard; Velvets from $1 75; Body Brussels from $1 60; Tapestries, $1 25; Ingrains from 50c.

OIL-CLOTHS and DRUGGETS, (all widths.)

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S
GREAT CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th av., (one door below 13th st.)

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS.,

SIXTH AV. AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.

WILL OPEN MONDAY MORNING AND DURING THE WEEK,
A LARGE LINE OF NEW GOODS, RECEIVED PER STEAM-SHIPS
MAIN AND CAMBRIA.
FOURTEEN CASES NOVELTIES.
TO BEGIN WITH THREE CASES OF

TRIMMINGS AND FRINGES,

Consisting of entirely new BEADED PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS, ELEGANT STYLES OF FRINGES, ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, &c., in all imaginable styles and qualities, from the cheapest to the most expensive imported.

A LINE OF BLUE BEADED FRINGES,
BLUE BEADED GIMPS AND BUTTONS,
FUR TRIMMINGS,
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WORSTED BALL-FRINGES.

IMPORTING all our TRIMMINGS, thus doing away all intermediate profits, we are enabled TO SELL TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. CHEAPER

THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

TWO CASES OF

PARIS AND VIENNA FANS,

Entirely new styles and designs, including some decided novelties in real Shell and Pearl, satin painted, in great variety, all of which will be offered at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
In our

LACE DEPARTMENT

We are offering the greatest bargains since the war, to which we direct immediate attention.

300 PIECES
BLACK YAK LACES,
IN ALL WIDTHS, AT 25c., 28c., 31c., 37c., 42c., AND UPWARD.
75 PIECES
BEADED YAK LACES,
SUPERB QUALITY, FROM 45c. A YARD, UPWARD.

REAL GUIPURE LACES, REAL THREAD LACES, BEADED FRENCH BLONDE LACES, in all widths and qualities.

SPECIAL.

We have purchased the past week a large lot of GUIPURE AND HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, consisting of over 800 pieces of the finest quality, which will be offered MONDAY MORNING at

EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES.

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Entirely new assortments of
LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FELT HATS,
in all the leading colors, DRABS, BROWNS,
NAVY BLUE, AND BLACK,
CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
OSTRICH TIPS AND PLUMES.
FANCY FEATHERS.
WINGS AND BIRDS.

FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, an extremely large stock to select from.

A FULL LINE OF

GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS,

AND SASH RIBBONS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

WE RECEIVED LAST THURSDAY TWO CASES of our long-expected

LUPIN'S KID GLOVES,

Containing a superb assortment of
OPERA COLORS,
in two, three, four, and six buttons.

Every pair perfect, and made expressly for us. Our numerous customers will please take notice and supply themselves in time.

COURVOISIER'S
CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
for ladies and gentlemen.
A large assortment constantly on hand.
LADIES' CLOTH GLOVES,
two, three, four, and five buttons.
LADIES' CLOTH GAUNTLETS,
entirely new styles.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTH GLOVES,
two and three buttons, all qualities, sizes, and styles.

STERN BROTHERS,

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MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and UPRIGHT, *are the best made. The* touch elastic, *the* tone powerful, pure *and* even *through the* entire scale, *yet* mellow *and* sweet. **WATERS' Concerto ORGANS** *cannot be* excelled *in* tone *or* beauty; *they* defy competition. *The* concerto stop *is a* fine imitation *of the* human voice. All *are* warranted *for* 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash *or* part cash, *and* balance *in* monthly *or* quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken *in* exchange *for* new; *also, for* sale at *great* bargains. AGENTS WANTED *in* every county *in the* United States. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

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Importer of
ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS,
VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, MUSICAL ALBUMS,
HAND-ORGANS, MUSICAL BOXES,
ITALIAN VIOLIN STRINGS.
LOW PRICES AND LARGE ASSORTMENT.
DEPOT NO. 21 MURRAY ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
REPAIRING PROMPT AND CHEAP.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LADY, A THOROUGH MUSICIAN, COMpetent to choose and conduct church music of the best order, desires a position as organist in a city church; is familiar with all forms of service, and an fait of the latest European compositions. should the service be Catholic; satisfactory references given. Address, S. A., Box 109 *Times* Office.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—WILLIAM H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have for sale several new organs of ten and twelve stops at low prices for cash. Also one of two Manuales, twenty-stops, two octaves of Pedales; price, $2,000.

CHICKERING, WEBER, GORDON PIANOS and Prince organs. Rent, $3 and upward. Installments taken. Eight-stop organ, $90. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

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DODWORTH'S BAND.—ALL MUSICAL BUSIness attended to, with small or large bands. Office No. 751 Broadway. JOHN HARVEY, Agent, or THOMAS KINGSLAND, Business Manager, No. 422 Broome st.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS OF SINGing, piano, and harp; residence, No. 63 West 35th st. Erard Harp and Alexandre Organ for sale. Lessons given in Brooklyn and Yonkers.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND CHICKERING piano-forte, in good order. Address Box No. 2,453 Post Office.

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TRAVELING BUSINESS.—NO PEDDLING; goods in great request; $40 to $75 weekly profits; $50 to $100 required. W. J. CURRIER, No. 599 Broadway, up stairs.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

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IN DRESS GOODS, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, CLOAKING, DRESS, TRIMMING, MILLINERY, and MANUFACTURING VELVETS, ALL COLORS and QUALITIES.
PLAIN AND RIBBED SEALSKIN PLUSHES,
a new and beautiful article for JACKETS, &c.
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the latest novelty for "CUIRASSE JACKETS," "POLONAISE," "SKIRTS," &c.

A fine assortment of

ENGLISH UMBRELLAS,

PLAIN AND FANCY MOUNTINGS.

CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

DIRECT FROM INDIA.
FILLED SQUARES,
OPEN CENTRES,
LONG SHAWLS, DECCAS, SCARFS, &c.

One of the most extensive stocks ever before exhibited and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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PARIS NOVELTIES IN DINNER, EVENING, RECEPTION, AND WALKING DRESSES,
CLOAKS, CLOTH, SILK, AND VELVET,
"CUIRASSE" AND "MATELASSE" JACKETS,
OPERA CLOAKS,
BEADED OVERDRESSES, POLONAISE, &c., &c.

FINE FURS AND FUR ROBES.

Foreign and Domestic Shawl DEPARTMENT.

Now open, the finest selection of "NOVELTIES" in the City.

"PERSIAN SHAWL,"

Just introduced.
FILLED, SQUARE, AND STRIPED FRENCH CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
"BROCHE AND PAISLEY"
SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS.
Also,
The largest and finest stock of
"GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING MAUDS,"
REVERSIBLE BEAVER AND SEAL PLUSH
CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES
to be found in the City.
"BERLIN,"
"VELOUR," "HIMALAYAN,"
PLAIN PLAID, AND REVERSIBLE BEAVER,
REVERSIBLE CASHMERE,
"BROCHE," "ALBANIAN," "DIAGONAL,"
and FANCY STRIPED SHAWLS,
SCOTCH PLAID LONG and SQUARES.

A full and complete stock of DOMESTIC SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS' Furnishing Goods, UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, &c.

"IMPERIAL" AND PURE SILK Shirts and Drawers, from six to twenty threads.
"CARTWRIGHT'S AND WARNER'S" White and Medicated Scarlet Shirts and Drawers.
SCOTCH WOOL Shirts and Drawers all weights.
FINE AND SPUN SILK ½-HOSE, PLAIN AND FANCY.
GENUINE AND ENGLISH BALBRIGGAN HOSE AND ½-HOSE.
BEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH COTTON HOSE AND ½-HOSE.
SHETLAND WOOL AND MERINO PLAIN AND FANCY ½-HOSE, &c.

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For LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN.
PLAIN AND FANCY CASHMERE, SPUN, AND FINE SILK HOSE.
ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND GENUINE BALBRIGGAN HOSE.
HEAVY COTTON AND FLEECY-LINED HOSE.
Also,
"CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S" celebrated make.
"A., C. & CO.'S" SPECIAL Manufacture of every description of "UNDERGARMENTS."

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SHIRTS

To order with promptness,
AND WARRANTED TO FIT.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, OCT. 19, ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS to their stocks of

Real French Moquettes,

In ARTISTIC FINISH and DURABILITY of Coloring FAR SUPERIOR to those of any other manufacture.

ROYAL WILTONS AND BODY BRUSSELS of the BEST ENGLISH MAKES.

Exclusive Designs in TAPESTRY VELVETS and TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 3-PLY, and INGRAIN, of the "LOWELL CO.'S" CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.

ALSO, an attractive assortment of "AUBUSSON," "SMYRNA," "AXMINSTER," "TOURNAY," and REAL "PERSIAN" CARPETS, woven in one piece.

An examination of this TRULY ELEGANT COLLECTION will be found well worthy the attention of purchasers.

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A full and complete assortment of all the LATEST NOVELTIES in SATIN DAMASKS, PLAIN SATINS, JAPANESE CACHEMIRES, PERSIAN TAPESTRIES, BROCATELLES, SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, WOOL AND STRIPED TERRIES, &c.

An extensive assortment of "LACE WINDOW DRAPERIES," CRETONNES, SATTEENS, SERGES, and DAMASK TWILLS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.

The particular attention of parties furnishing HOTELS, STEAMERS, CLUBS, PRIVATE DWELLINGS, &c., is called to the above complete and varied stock, which will be found well worthy of an examination before purchasing elsewhere.

Broadway, Corner 19th St.,
NEW-YORK.

Dress Trimmings

AT PRICES
LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY.

GREAT SALE OF CARPETS.

$10,000 worth of wet and slightly-damaged Carpets, consisting of Body Brussels, Tapestry, Two and Three-plys, Ingrains, Dundee Tapestries, Cottage, Hemp, and all other goods found in a carpet store. These goods will be sold without regard to cost, as they must be sold before the 1st of November, at No. 186 Bowery, between Spring and Broome sts.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
OF NEW-JERSEY, NO. 119 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND a half per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th proximo.

The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, the 1st, to Thursday, the 22d of October next.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL estate Mortgage Bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company will be paid on and after the 2d day of November next, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 52 William st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND APPLE AND CIDER barrels in quantities to suit the purchaser. For sale by A. F. BRIGGS, No. 64 Rutgers slip, New-York.

WANTED.—A LARGE PARLOR STOVE, WITH [illegible] in good condition. Address Box [illegible]

MATTERS ICHTHYOLOGICAL.

AN AQUARIUM IN NEW-YORK.

The labors of Prof. Spencer F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, are of the most varied character. It may be safely stated, and without any exaggeration, that not a single variety of bird new to the sportsman flutters its wings in recently-explored territories, that not a fish novel to the angler is drawn up on a line from some hidden lake or river in the Western wilds, or that not even the tiniest rodent of a nondescript character leaves his burrow for a moment in some far-distant prairie, but that Prof. Baird is pretty sure to be informed all about it.

There is an intense longing for information in this country on all subjects appertaining to natural history, and with our immense width of territory new objects present themselves to the notice of our people every day. The Smithsonian Institution being very rightly supposed by people in general to be the fountain-head from which all information relating to natural history flows in an unfailing stream, buckets innumerable are sent to be filled from every conceivable nook and corner of the country, so that, in a figurative way, everybody may be said to be writing to Prof. Baird about birds, beasts, and fishes; and, what is more miraculous, the learned professor finds time to answer all of them. The variety of these questions surpasses all calculation. Does a man exhume the bones of a mastodon—a missive bristling with questions scientific and commercial follow as to what it is, and the value of the remains in the market; and people even write about canary birds, and how they may be made to lay eggs, or be cured of the pip. Of course, in this mass of correspondence the quantity of chaff is quite large, but still the proportion of grain is in fair proportion. Having had the pleasure of accompanying Prof. Baird on a short trip of exploration in search of an alimentary fish question, we may, without trespassing, speak of the character of this correspondence, which follows this gentleman in the most remorseless manner wherever he goes. Here was some one who wanted "to know, you know," in a general way, all about an aquarium fitted for sea fish, to be established in an Eastern city, and how it was to be started, and where the proper people were to be found who might direct and manage it, and what were the fish best adapted for exhibition; in fact, a comprehensive letter, which, if answered, we thought might require some ten pages of close foolscap, and say twice as many hours of time to think over and study. Among the letters, however, was a prize—a letter from some one out West, announcing the rediscovery of a peculiar kind of ferret, described by Audubon over a quarter of a century ago, and lost since that time to the world—a unicorn, in fact, of weasels. This precious creature, devised by nature for the extermination or keeping down of the prairie dogs, which otherwise might invade the world, had been told of by Audubon, but had never been exactly captured. It was a missing link in the chain of weasels, which had probably fretted many a naturalist, and was just as precious in the animal way as would have been the great auk or the dodo to the ornithologist. "I have this time," was about what the letter said, "been able to secure at last a perfect specimen, which I shall send to the Smithsonian Institution." Here, then, was a little bit of true gold amid a quantity of dross.

The very thorough and practical manner in which questions regarding fish-culture have been managed by Prof. Baird, the head of the United States Fish Commission, have attracted attention not only at home but abroad. Foreign Governments are sending to us in the United States for many varieties of our edible fishes, as for our methods of treating the eggs of fishes, and there is no doubt that in a short time our shad and salmon and black bass will be sent to Europe and acclimated. It is quite possible that an interchange of fish will take place. If the United States, from extent of sea-coast and length of rivers, furnishes fish in endless variety of remarkable quality, there are still a few kinds of foreign fish which might be useful to us. The carp, Prof. Baird thinks, would be well worth our attention. If trout are rather the exotics of our fish-ponds, requiring exceeding care, and living only in water specially adapted to their wants, carp might be put almost anywhere; and, thriving on vegetable products, with a very small amount of flesh food, might amply repay the trouble given to rear them.

In company with Prof. Baird and a leading fish dealer of Fulton Market, who not only, in a business way, thoroughly understands the details of his calling, but possessing no small amount of scientific knowledge, is ever on the *qui vive* to find all the new varieties of American fish, which he constantly contributes to the Smithsonian Institution, together with a gentleman whose ichthyological articles have appeared in *Harpers' Magazine*, a visit was paid to Port Monmouth, N. J., the objective point being a manufactory where a product called "ocean trout" is made. If the name of the salmonidæ be taken a little in vain, the trout manufactured out of moss-bunkers are by no means to be despised. "Ocean trout" may not be the *garum* cooked with Tragasoean salt, but is a fair fish food, and as an alimentary substance is in good demand. The process of manufacture is simple. The fresh fish are scaled by machinery, by means of a revolving wheel; are then cooked in steam, packed into boxes, which boxes have a cover put on them perforated with a couple of holes. The box containing only the fish is then plunged into a bath of pickle, where it remains until it fills itself. Then the box, now full of fish and pickle, goes through a second cooking. When all hot, filled with the steam, the two minute holes are closed with solder; a label is put on, and moss-bunker, now metamorphosed into "ocean trout," instead of being turned into oil or being employed as a top-dressing for sterile soil, makes quite delectable food, and doubtless to-day the advance of civilization in the United States is shown in remote portions of the country by cairns made up entirely of empty tin boxes once filled with edible moss-bunker.

When one thinks of the immense quantity of good material wasted every day, and how many articles of food are despised, many of which might enter into alimentary service, any economic endeavors made to utilize substances before wasted should have their full guerdon of praise accorded them.

Subjects of this character of the most practical kind have Prof. Baird's fullest attention. If ichthyologically it is found that fishes living in southern waters occasionally come northward, if the big *Megalops Thryssoides*, wont to lounge in the tepid waters of Florida, should drift up toward Newport, and be caught there, as has been repeatedly the case this Summer, (with the utmost disregard for precedent, and a usurpation of territorial limits, not readily accounted for,) it does not satisfy the Chief Commissioner alone to note the fact. Is Megalops good to eat? or in case he should come in quantity, what use can be be put to? These are important subjects, which Prof. Baird takes full pains to determine. How far the Americans are ichthyophagous cannot very readily be determined. Perhaps, like the Israelites, we never may say, "We do remember the fish we did eat in Egypt," from which it might appear that the chosen people preferred fish to freedom, but that we are getting to be greater fish-eaters every day, whether through necessity or choice we have no means of finding out. On what authority the statement has been made that New-York City consumes every day its 200,000 pounds of fresh fish, cannot exactly be determined; but the figures do not seem to us to be very much out the way. To keep up the supply, to account for the presence or absence of fish, periodic or accidental, is one of the duties of the Chief Commissioner and his numerous aids. Minute interrogations are constantly going on between the Chief and fishermen, North and South, and an infinite amount of data are been furnished to the Fish Commissioner, and winnowed and sifted down.

If theoretically in the United States we are indebted to France and to Coste for the early ideas in fish culture, we are certainly mastering its practical details. The habits of our fresh-water fishes have been very thoroughly studied during the last ten years. At present, in both Maine and California, the fruits of these many years of application are apparent. To-day we are trying to study those natural laws which govern the coming and going of our sea-coast fish, when and where they spawn, and how we may better protect them; these are subjects now under the consideration of the Smithsonian Institution. That all these difficult problems will be elucidated, and new lights thrown on them, can no longer be doubtful. Such men as Livingston Stone, Seth Greene, and Frederick Mather have done much to make us all somewhat conversant with fish culture and its practical usefulness. What is wanted in New-York is to render people more familiar with the characteristics of fish. Probably the greatest impulse that could be given to this most interesting subject would be to provide our people with the opportunity of practically studying the habits of fish by means of an aquarium. No city in the world offers such advantages as does New-York, from geographical position and from the variety of ichthic specimens obtainable. There can be no doubt that, apart from the scientific value of the establishment of such an aquarium to the whole of the United States, as a commercial enterprise, the amount which would be received from its exhibition in this City would amply reimburse those who would put money in it. It would be necessary that the methods employed abroad should first be thoroughly studied, and a few months would be sufficient to accomplish this. In New-York there are many men of scientific training who, according to Prof. Baird's opinion, could manage the details of an aquarium. It is thought that $200,000 would be amply sufficient to cover all the expenses of an aquarium. We may conclude by stating that there are gentlemen now ready in this city who are willing to contribute their thousands of dollars in behalf of such an enterprise.

JOURNALISTIC HONOR.

From the Evening Post, Oct. 17.

Under the foregoing title, with the following sub-heads: "Dr. Sears' Work in Behalf of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund—Mixed Schools Recommended," the *Tribune* this morning printed the following article:

"The trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund have been holding their annual session in the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the past two days. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, President of the Board, wrote a letter from Berne, Switzerland, dated Sept. 1, 1874, which was read before the Board. He spoke of several topics of business, and referred at length to the death, in the past year, of two of the trustees, Charles Macalester and George N. Eaton. Gov. Graham offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the statement of the securities for investment of the funds of the Board be incorporated in the minutes of the present session. Messrs. Evarts, Graham, and Clifford were appointed a committee to prepare suitable resolutions upon the death of Messrs. Macalester and Eaton, and present the same to the board for action. Mr. Riggs, on behalf of the Finance Committee, reported the Treasurer's report to be correct. The disposition of the Louisiana Planters' Bank bonds was referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act in the premises as they think proper. Dr. Sears, the General Agent of the board, made a very voluminous and interesting report of his work for the past year, or rather the past fifteen months, since the last meeting of the board. He spoke of the signal success of the work in the Southern schools and the system which he had established. The report turns upon the fact that the education of one race ought not to be neglected for the other. Mixed schools have been tried, and with remarkable success. The plan of the General Agent has been to co-operate with the School Commissioner in each State, and only upon his recommendation is money given from the fund. Certain conditions have been made necessary, and the non-compliance at the end of the year causes a forfeiture by the school of the sum that was to have been awarded it. These conditions are that the school must contain so many pupils; must have so many teachers, (one to every fifty pupils;) must be graded, &c. At the end of the year, if all the conditoins asked are not complied with, then the school is marked 'failed,' and they receive no money from the fund. The report takes up the condition of each State, and shows what is being done to promote the public school system in the South. The report was unanimously adopted, and Dr. Sears was commended to the other Trustees for the able manner in which he had carried out his work. A contingent fund of $500 was voted to Dr. Sears, the General Agent, to be disbursed as he may deem expedient.

Where schools had failed to comply with the conditions of the Trustees, it was resolved that the accounts should be cancelled and the money covered into the treasury of the fund. It was voted, upon Gov. Clifford's motion, that the general agent be instructed to have 1,000 copies of the proceedings of the Trustees from 1867, including the present session, printed, and also 500 copies of the present session in pamphlet form. The committees upon the resolutions have not yet reported, and the session may be prolonged until to-day. The most important part of the proceedings is the report of the work of Dr. Sears, the General Agent, which gives in detail the progress that has been made in the past year. William M. Evarts, Gov. Clifford, and Mr. Wetmore, were chosen a committee to take the work into consideration and report to the board. The next annual meeting will probably be held in June, 1875, but the time had not been definitely fixed when the board adjourned yesterday."

With reference to the *Tribune's* article we are requested by the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund to print the following statement of Rev. Dr. Sears, their general agent:

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

Will you oblige me, and the cause of truth and honorable journalism as well, by stating in your columns this evening that the article in the *Tribune* of this morning respecting the proceedings of the "Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund," is not only inaccurate, but, upon the matter of mixed schools at the South, is the direct opposite of the truth, the report of the general agent and the unanimous action of the board pronouncing emphatically against the policy of attempting to establish mixed schools at the South by compulsory legislation.

Please also state for the information of the public and the press that such facts respecting the proceedings of the board as the article does contain were *obtained under a pledge of the personal honor of the Tribune representative that nothing on the subject should appear in its columns before Monday morning*, and that in the meantime slips should be furnished, so that the proceedings of the board might appear simultaneously in all the leading papers of New-York and Boston—*which pledge has been grossly violated by the publication of the Tribune's article this morning.*

B. SEARS, General Agent.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1874.

THE TEMPERANCE ISSUE.

The following is the concluding paragraph of an editorial in the Syracuse *Journal*: "There is a feeling among the thoughtful and sincere advocates of temperance that the temperance people have all the temperance laws needful, and all that can be sustained by public opinion. They deprecate the movement by ultra men, and large numbers of them are using their influence to induce others to act with caution and good judgment in respect to the issue with which the most radical temperance adherents are embarrassing the canvass. The lesson which is taught by the results of the Ohio election is one that should not be disregarded. Nothing is to be gained by aiding the Democratic party to ride into power on the crests of Prohibitionism; and vast public interests in all the departments of government, and among the people themselves, in a business, social, and moral aspect, will be irreparably injured if the rotten and conscienceless Tammany Ring shall be reinstated. Against an event fraught with so much danger and evil, every true man should exert the full measure of his influence and power."

GAME IN THE NORTH WOODS.

The Pottsdam (St. Lawrence County) *Courier and Freeman*, of last week, says: "The Northern Wilderness is affording rare sport for the hunters this season. Our attention was called, Wednesday, to a load of venison on its way to the depot. Upon inquiry we found it to consist of eight carcasses of venison and two bears. The deer were killed by Mr. Rodwell, a hunter, who lives on the plains, a short distance above South Colton, and the bears by Henry Hibbard, of Pierpont. The bears were found some ten miles up the Jordan, at a place called the Hay Meadow. They were large, healthy-looking fellows, measuring over six feet in length, and weighing upward of 200 pounds. Who can say that the valley of the Raquette and its tributaries is not a hunter's paradise?"

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of Thursday contained this paragraph: "Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, being confined to her house in this city by nervous exhaustion, will be unable to be in attendance at the ceremonies at Springfield to-day in honor of the memory of her distinguished husband. She has been confined to her room for the past five months by a severe illness, from which she is just now slowly recovering."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE THEATRES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mr. J. L. Toole was last week at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia....Mme. Sophie Dowland, an English vocalist, just arrived in this country, is highly lauded by the Boston press....Mr. E. T. Stetson is at the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans....The Worrell Sisters and Mr. Cahill are acting at the New-Orleans Globe....Miss Cushman goes to Philadelphia, Nov. 9....Mr. McCullough opens the dramatic season at Ford's Grand Opera House, in Baltimore, Monday....Mlle. Aimée and her associates sing in Montreal, Tuesday....The Lingards were last week at the St. Louis Olympic ....Mr. Lawrence Barrett was at the Chicago Academy of Music, and the English Opera Troupe was at De Bar's....Mrs. D. P. Bowers was last week in Cleveland....Mrs. Lander and a company were at the Cincinnati Grand Opera House....Mrs. J. B. Booth was at Robinson's Opera House, in Cincinnati ....Mme. Janauschek acts in Pittsburg this week ....Mr. J. E. Owens was last week at Ford's, in Baltimore....Miss Lucille Western was last week at the National Theatre, in Washington....Mrs. Oates and her troupe were at Ford's, in Washington.... Mr. Frank Mayo was, at last accounts, at the California Theatre, in San Francisco....The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says: "The 'Centre Square' Theatre is no longer a mere project, but a fact. The tract of land at Broad and Cherry streets, occupied for more than forty years by Hugh Craig's warehouse, has been purchased, the necessary papers preliminary to the transfer of title have been signed, and the formal delivery of the property into the possession of the new company will take place in February next. In every respect the undertaking is genuine, and merits, as it will unquestionably obtain, the hearty support of the public. By the terms of the contract with S. P. Rush & Son, architects and builders, the theatre is to be ready for use on or before Oct. 1, 1875, eight months after the ground passes from Mr. Craig to the new amusement company. The building will be of brick, with an imposing and ornamental front, and contain seats for at least 1,500 persons."....The Scranton *Republican* of Wednesday prints the following story, which will be read with interest: "During the performance of 'Her Face her Fortune,' by the Lannier troupe, in Music Hall, Pittston, on Saturday night last, the audience were regaled by a little excitement somewhat out of the usual line of entertainment. It occurred while the curtain was down, between the third and fourth acts, and was introduced by an abrupt chorus of voices uttering undignified and rather discordant sentences. It became apparent at once to the audience that a battle was going on behind the scenes, and of course everybody wanted to know the cause of it. A solitary fiddler, who represented the orchestra, did his best to smother the increasing babel, but succeeded only in adding fuel to the fury, and finally laid down the 'fiddle and the bow' in utter disgust. The trouble continued for some time, when the play was continued to the end. Subsequent investigation proved the cause of the difficulty to be as follows: Miss Bessie Darling, the star, is the owner of the play, for which she paid $1,000. She is a novice on the stage, having been only three weeks in the profession. She is a lady of means, however, and of genius as well, and graduated under the careful training of Miss Fanny Morant, a leading actress in New-York. She had joined the Lannier troupe for the purpose of perfecting her voice, and to acquaint herself with the details of stage business. It was not her desire at present to make money so much as it was to obtain the necessary discipline to fit her for a higher sphere. It was her purse that supplied the money to pay for the extensive cuts and printing used by the troupe. She was under contract to remain with Lannier for some time, receiving for her services one-third of the profits, or a guaranteed salary of $100 per week. Up to Saturday night she had been with the troupe just three weeks, but she alleges up to that time the manager was largely indebted to her. This, however, she says she could have brooked, but in a few days after they were on the road it became evident to her that there was a concerted plan arranged by certain members of the company to annoy her constantly, and to bring her into disrepute upon the stage. These embarrassments increased nightly, and finally culminated in an attempt to take away her manuscript play, and aggravate her into a withdrawal from the company, thereby breaking her contract. This, it was thought, was the sequel of the little game which the manager was playing, to furnish him an opportunity to sue for damages in the hopes of gaining money by the subterfuge. On Saturday night Miss Darling missed her copy, between the third and fourth acts, and refused to proceed with the drama unless it was returned to her. This caused a general war of words, and nearly blows, Lannier, it is alleged, acting in a most ungracious manner toward the lady, who fortunately found a protector from a rude assault by the manager, in Mr. Lou. Evans, the collector of Music Hall, who was looking up his rental. He was subsequently seconded by Mr. Norton, one of the actors. Miss Darling has since severed her connection with the Lannier troupe and has gone to New-York to organize a company of her own. She will reappear in Scranton about Thanksgiving Day."

FOREIGN NOTES.

Signor Brignoli sang in "Marta" with Mr. Mapleson's artists, in Dublin, September 22. The Dublin *Daily Express* of September 23, says of his performance: We were extremely pleased with Signor Brignoli, an experienced singer, a thoroughly artistic executant, an admirable and judicious actor. Signor Brignoli reminds us strongly of Signor Mario, both in quality of voice and in judicious management of his organ. He sang admirably the chief aria associated with the part of *Lionello*, "M'appari tutto amor," and was recalled to repeat a considerable portion of it. We have previously referred to the duet with *Marta* "Il tuo sguardo," and shall only add that in the concerted music (a charming feature of Herr von Flotow's work), and notably in the graceful notturno, "Dormi pur, ma il mio reposo" (which was given in D flat, the original key) Signor Brignoli was most efficient. ......Although our Paris correspondent has already supplied details of the Déjazet benefit, we subjoin a brief résumé of the incidents of the affair from the correspondence of the *Daily Telegraph*. The writer says: "The great representation in honor of Déjazet—for so we are taught to call it—duly came off last night. The opera-house was crammed, stage and salle, with notabilities. One Ex-Queen, at least, and an Ex-King looked on from the private boxes. Princes and Dukes had 'assembled in their thousands.' The Maréchale De MacMahon had, of course, a box, for which she paid £20; with her sat M. D'Harcourt, the Comte De Taulé, and Col. Broye. The Duke and Duchess Decazes occupied a side box. Opposite to them, the Ex-Queen of Spain, with the Prince Des Asturias. The Duke and Duchess De Montmorency, Duke and Duchess De Mouchy, Prince Galitzin, Sir Richard Wallace, and celebrities too numerous to mention, showed themselves all over the house. Got made a striking sensation in "Tartuffe;" but the house was impatient for Déjazet's appearance. She came about 9:30, amid such a tumult of applause that henceforth one could not hear what was applauded. The voice of this perfect actress is still fresh, or art has taught her undiscovered secrets of modulation. The greatest favorites of the French stage surrounded the *bénéficiarie*. Schneider, Ugalde, and Marie Cabel brought down the house with their little couplet, "Sachons aimer et sachons plaire," which certainly seemed appropriate coming from them. The four grisettes were Judic, Vanghel, Silly, and Leroux. In the entr'actes, these artists, with others of fame, mingled with the audience selling lottery tickets and photographs. Ready wit and coolness imperturbable he required who ventured to argue any point with the ladies. A French actress who has played many rôles, and has a memory to hold the smart things she has repeated, enjoys too many advantages for a fair fight. Scarcely any event finds her unprepared with a comment, ready if not brilliant. To engage in repartee with Mlle. Schneider would probably be dangerous to the wittiest of men, even had she no reserve or accumulated store of weapons. But when she holds at command the polished wit of all the *coulisses*, the odds are too great for a dozen enemies to struggle with. Mlle. Schneider took 3,100 francs from a delighted audience. Mlle. Colombier earned 2,193 francs, and the others about as much among them; total, near 10,000 francs. A difficulty about the music deprived the house of a great treat, the balcony scene of 'Roméo et Juliette.' But everything passed off charmingly. Never, in the two thousand and odd occasions that Déjazet has brought a house down with *Lisette*—never has she earned such a success. She sang, surrounded by all the prettiest and most celebrated actresses of Paris, dressed *en grisette*. Immediately after, the "theatres" defiled across the stage, bowing to one who is perhaps their eldest, and one of their greatest sisters. After the march past, Duprez placed a crown upon the head of Déjazet, and all was over at 2 o'clock in the morning. All through the performance one could hear thunder at intervals, and news soon came back from the doorway that a storm of tropic violence was raging. Never in Europe have I seen such a deluge. But it did not last long, and there are cafés and restaurants close by the Salle Ventadour. The receipts of the evening amount to nearly 60,000 francs. Besides this, there is a lottery, and some promises of pictures, works of art, &c....A dispatch from Dublin to the London daily papers dated Sept. 28 runs thus: "In all the Dublin chapels yesterday a pastoral from Cardinal Cullen to the clergy of Dublin was read. His Eminence bitterly denounces the introduction on the stage of the chief Dublin theatre by the Italian Opera Company of 'Il Talismano,' one of the scenes of which he declares to be a shameful burlesque of Catholic religious ceremonials, with an altar, censers, and a procession in which nuns are represented by ballet girls, and the choir is formed of actors, whose chanting his Eminence criticised as 'discordant and disgusting.' The pastoral forbids the Catholics of Dublin to visit the theatre in which the purities of the practices of their faith are made the subject of immodest and profane imitations. In the course of the letter the Cardinal says: 'Is it not disgraceful to violate the seclusion of those spouses of Jesus Christ, and to get them represented on the stage by dancing girls, who so often offend modest eyes by their want of dress and by their improper signs or gestures, and who seem to be employed as a stumbling-block for the fall and ruin of the unwary? It is not necessary for me to say a word more on this.' In conclusion he asks for prayers for protection against the snares of the enemy, who 'seeks to undermine our faith and to corrupt the morals of our people in order that he may destroy our ancient Church, which could not be overthrown by exile, the prison, the sword, or other violent forms of persecution.'"....A new extravaganza by Mr. Farnie, called "Loo," has been successfully produced at the London Strand....The production of "Hamlet" at the Lyceum Theatre has been delayed by the serious indisposition of Miss Isabel Bateman; but she is now, happily, gradually recovering....Mme. Nilsson had returned to Paris from England. Before going to St. Petersburg and Moscow, where she was engaged from the 20th October to the 20th December, she was going to resume her studies for the French stage, in order to inaugurate the new opera with *Ophelia* in "Hamlet" and *Marguerite* in "Faust"....*Galignani* says: "Our readers may like to hear something of the other great benefits; that of Nourrit, the tenor, at the Opera, produced 30,000 francs; of Talma, in 1825, same house, 30,000 francs, he playing, for the first time, *Othello*; Mlle. Mars, 15th April, 1841, 20,114 francs; Samson, 12th April, 1853, 16,441 francs. (Mlle. Rachel played *Hermione*, and Mme. Arnould-Plessis, returning from Russia expressly, appeared in the "Fausses Confidences.") Mme. Thénard, 29th July, 1855, 16,408 francs; Mlle. Judith, 13th July, 1856, 12,654 francs; Geffroy, 18th February, 1865, 14,441 francs; Provost, 13th April, 1866, 13,853 francs. (Performance given for the benefit of his widow with the assistance of Samson and Mme. Carvalho.) Regnier, 10th April, 1872, 18,952 francs. Among other important events of the same sort at other theatres, are Mme. Carvalho, at the Lyrique, in 1866, 25,000 francs; Bressant, playing *Almaviva* in the "Barbier De Séville," and Mlle. Déjazet performing *Little Charles* in the "Rendezvous Bourgeois;" Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt, at the Odéon, to replace her furniture destroyed by fire, 28,000 francs. The benefit of Mario, at London, in 1871, 120,000 francs; and of Mme. Rosine Stolz, at Rio Janeiro, in 1856, 92,000 francs....The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes: "I hear that the reading of M. Sardou's new drama, 'La Haine,' excited an enthusiasm beyond all enthusiasms ever known. The universal delight could be vented only in a general embrace, wherein M. Offenbach took a leading part. The scene of the play is Sienna; time, 1369. The music will consist of real old Italian airs. Experience leads me to warn the public against putting too much faith in professional opinion about a new drama. The play most successful in reading that I ever hear was the deadest failure known on the stage of late. New pieces rain in Paris at this moment, but none of them are of importance except the 'Idole,' a drama in four acts, just read by MM. Stapleaux and Crisafulli, at the Théatre des Arts....The reopening of the Concerts Populaires in Paris was to take place Oct. 18. This year choruses will be added to the orchestra for the eighth concert of each series, when the setting will be devoted to the execution of an oratorio....Mme. Patti is announced to appear at the French Opera as *Valentine* in "The Huguenots." The Diva has never yet appeared in Paris in a French opera, but she has performed the part in question at various times in foreign countries. Five years ago she represented it at Liége, and excited great enthusiasm. A few years previously she had consented to appear in it at the Grand Theatre of Lyons, then under the management of M. Raphaël Félix. Everything was ready for the occasion, when suddenly M. Strakosch, who at that time directed her musical studies, interposed, declaring that she was too young for such adventure. As his decision was without appeal, the performance did not take place....Mme. Pauline Lucca has bought the "Goldenberg" from Prof. Stocker, near Schirmensee, on the Lake of Zurich, where she proposes living quietly after having made a farewell tour through the capitals of Europe. ....The new opera, by the composer Canepa, "I Pezzenti," brought out on Saturday last at the Scala Theatre, Milan, was not, it would seem, a great success. It was certainly applauded, and the author was called for, but the *Perseveranza* affirms that the enthusiasm was the work of numerous and too zealous friends. The same journal adds that the execution was a disgrace to the theatre....The Neapolitans, when they take a thing in hand, appear to do it thoroughly, as we see by the Italian journals that two theatres, the Nuovo and the Fondo, are playing, twice every day, "La Fille de Madame Angot."

OLD-TIME WILLS.

SOME CURIOUS SPECIMENS FROM ULSTER COUNTY.

From the Rondout Freeman, Oct. 17.

The repairs to the Surrogate's office are nearly completed, and it is now about as cosy an office as one could well wish for. Mr. Cooper removed the papers from the old vault on Friday, and he found the job an exceedingly dusty one, for some of these papers are marked filed, away back in 1776, and perhaps have not been disturbed since they were laid away in the vault of this building. In looking over some of the old wills, we saw some evidence of the stormy times in which they were written, as well as noted many peculiarities of our forefathers that cannot be found in the documents executed by the fathers of the present generation. The will of the present day seems a mere legal, business-like document, while those written and executed during the days of the Revolution seem to have been written with the greatest care, for the smallest articles are specified with a minuteness that could not be done without many days and even weeks of study on the part of the devisor. In some cases these documents are histories of the families at the time they were written, and are well worth reading. In one of these wills, made by Charles De Witt, of Marbletown, the 7th of July, 1776, a few days after the Declaration of Independence, we find the following:

In the name of God amen. I, Charles De Witt, being at present at my house in Marbletown, and considering the uncertainty of life, especially in those times of trouble, and as I am in a few days to go down to New-York where I may fall a victim to British tyrants who are arrived in order to invade the Metropolis, it may be uncertain whether ever I return, do make and publish this my last will and testament, &c.

In another will, made by David Crage in 1775, the testator, wishing to secure his wife in the comforts of a home, says:

ITEM.—I give unto my loving wife, Martha Crage, her riding mear and yearling colt, and to be kept for her on the farm whereon I now dwell, to be at her disposal; and I alse give and allow unto my said wife, and my will is that she have her choice of any room in the house where we now dwell, and that the same be furnished in a decent and comfortable manner. That my son Adam give her sufficient maintenance therein, and a negro wench to attend her during life. But in case of any disagreement, and my wife inclines to live elsewhere, then I order and allow the sum of eight pounds per year, and as much wool and flax as she may reasonably stand in need of during her natural life.

Another, which bears the date of 1707, made by Henry Crauss, contains the following:

I give and bequeath to my loving wife one Mear, one cow 2 sheep, with her beding and clothing and household furniture; as for the rest of my effects to be equally divided among my children except Zekiel he having got his part before.

Thomas Goldsmith in 1787 wills to his "beloved wife Catharine a Negro boy named Dick, likewise the feather bed and all the furniture thereunto anywise belonging to the same on which we now lye; likewise all the furniture and clothing she brought with her when we were married; likewise one of my best Milsh cows at her own choice. Likewise my best copper tea kettle and my best tea pott with all the tea furniture and the side saddle she now rides, over and above what she is left underneath."

One Revolutionary hero leaves to his favorite son his two guns and cutlass, while another gentleman who seems to have been the owner of some twenty-five colored slaves, disposes of them by giving one to each of his children, of which he has thirteen, and the remainder to his sisters. One clause of his will reads as follows:

"I give to my son Wilhelmus my smith shop, also my bay mare and her daughter which is also a bay, my fishing nett and my negro wench Dina and all her children excepting her daughter Bet; my cider press, and apple mill, and my pleasure shleat, and one iron pot holding about half a skipple."

This gentleman mentions every piece of furniture he owns, dishes, chairs, pots, kettles, &c., and must have taken a full inventory before composing the voluminous document from which we have quoted.

"LOCKING UP THE TOWER."

The London *Standard* says: At the present moment, when the free opening of the Tower is exciting such general interest, it may not be uninteresting to mention a custom called the locking up of the Tower, which is carried out nightly at 11 o'clock. As the clock strikes that hour the yeoman porter, clothed in a long red cloak, bearing a huge bunch of keys, and accompanied by a warder carrying a lantern, stands at the front of the main guard-house, and calls out, "Escort keys." The Sergeant of the guard and five or six men then turn out and follow him to the outer gate, each sentry challenging as they pass with "Who goes there?" the answer being "Keys." The gates being carefully locked and barred, the procession returns, the sentries exacting the same explanation, and receiving the same answer as before. Arrived once more at the front of the main guard-house, the sentry gives a loud stamp with his foot and asks "Who goes there?" "Keys." "Whose Keys?" "Queen Victoria's Keys." "Advance Queen Victoria's Keys, and all's well." The yeoman porter then calls out "God bless Queen Victoria." To which the guard responds "Amen." The officer on duty gives the word "Present Arms," and kisses the hilt of his sword, and the yeoman porter then marches alone across the parade, and deposits the keys in the Lieutenant's lodgings. The ceremony over, not only is all egress and ingress totally precluded, but even within the walls no one can stir without being furnished with the countersign.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600 West. Union...... 80⅜	100 North-west...... 38⅝
900 do...... 80¼	100 do...... 38½
1000 do...... 80⅜	500 do......s3. 38⅝
1000 do......c. 80	200 do......b3. 38½
1000 do...... 80	100 N. Y. C. & H...... 101½
500 do...... 79⅞	16 do...... 101⅛
1800 do...... 79¾	400 B. H. & E...... ⅞
1600 do...... 79⅝	100 do......b3. 1
700 do...... 79½	300 do......c. 1
900 do...... 79⅝	300 Union Pac...... 36
10 do...... 79⅞	400 do...... 35⅞
400 do......s3. 79⅝	100 do......s3. 35¾
200 do......b3. 79¾	400 do...... 35⅝
800 do...... 79¾	200 do......s3. 35⅝
1400 do......s3. 79¾	400 do...... 35⅝
800 Pacific Mail...bc. 47½	200 do......b3. 35¾
500 do...... 47⅜	100 St. Paul......b3. 33¼
300 do...... 47¼	500 Lake Shore...... 79½
100 do...... 47⅜	1000 do......s3. 79⅜
100 do......s3. 47¼	900 do...... 79¼
300 Erie...... 31	500 do...... 79⅛
500 do...... 30⅞	600 do...... 79
1000 do...... 30¼	700 do...... 78⅞
1500 do...... 30⅛	700 do...... 78¾
1300 do...... 30	500 do...... 78⅞
1000 do...... 29⅞	100 do...... 79
500 do...... 29¾	100 do......s3. 79⅛
700 do...... 29⅝	600 do......s3. 79
1200 do...... 29½	10 North-west. Pref. 53½
600 do...... 29⅝	500 T. & W...... 31⅞
2000 do...... 29½	300 do...... 31¾
2200 do...... 29⅝	300 do...... 31⅝
500 do...... 29½	200 do...... 31¾
100 do......s3. 29⅝	500 Ohio & Miss...... 28½
900 do...... 29¾	700 do...... 28¼
30 do...... 30	200 do...... 28⅜
300 do...... 29⅝	100 do...... 28¼
500 do...... 29½	100 do......s3. 28¼
300 do...... 29⅝	200 do...... 28⅜
1200 do...... 29¾	200 C., C. & I. C...s3. 10¾
100 Rock Island...... 98⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R......b.c.117⅞	1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......117
9,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64......116	22,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......b.c.117
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64......12.116	5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C......111⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......12.117	31,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Ca......b.c. 112

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Chi. & N. W. Cons. C. G. B.... 80¾	100 Mary'd Coal..b.c. 19⅞
5,000 M. & E. 7s, '71. 98	23 Chi. & R. I...b.c. 98¾
2,000 D., M. & T. 1st. 99	100 do...... 98½
3,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 93⅜	100 Illinois Central...... 92¼
1,000 do...... 93½	100 Erie......b.c.b3. 29⅞
2,000 O. & M. Con...... 92⅞	200 do...... 29¾
1,000 do...... 92½	900 do...... 29⅞
4,000 Un. Pacific 1st. 88⅜	200 do......c. 29⅞
2,000 do...... 88½	500 do...... 29¾
5,000 do...... 88¾	400 do...... 29⅝
1,000 do...... 88⅝	700 do...... 29½
20,000 Un. Pac. S. F.... 74½	800 do...... 29⅝
10,000 do...... 74⅝	100 do......c. 29½
500 A. & T. H. Inc. 72	300 do......s3. 29½
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st......b.c. 70	600 do......s3. 29¼
	400 do...... 29⅜
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d...... 26	200 do...... 29¼
	300 do...... 29⅛
1,000 W. U. T. 7s...... 101¼	200 do...... 29⅜
1,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s. 100	400 do...... 29⅛
1,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76. 101½	600 do......s3. 28⅞
5,000 D. & H. R. B., '84. 105½	500 do...... 28⅞
5,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, new......b.c. 107½	300 do...... 29
	100 do......s3. 29
2,000 Gt. West. 1st, '88......b.c.s. 86	200 do...... 29⅛
	1000 do...... 29¼
16 Central Nat. Bank. 99¾	600 do......s3. 29⅛
50 Bank of Com'rce. 117	900 do...... 29⅛
70 Am. Ex. Bk.....s3. 113½	1100 do...... 29
9 Fourth Nat. Bank. 96	200 do......s3. 29
25 Del. & H. Canal...115⅞	100 do...... 29⅛
17 do......b.c. 115⅞	800 do...... 29¼
11 do...... 116	100 do......b3. 29¼
800 West. U. T...b.c.s3. 79¾	1200 do...... 29⅛
100 do......b3. 79⅞	1000 do...... 29⅜
700 do...... 79⅞	700 do......c. 29⅜
500 do......c. 79⅞	50 N. Y. C. & H...b.c. 101⅜
200 do......b3. 80	55 do......c. 101
1400 do...... 80	10 do...... 101½
1600 do...... 79⅞	200 Cleve. & Pittsb'g Guar...b.c.s3. 87¼
500 do......s3. 79¾	
100 do......b3. 79⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf....b.c.s10. 54⅛
1800 do...... 79¾	14 N. J. Central...104⅝
25 do...... 80	100 Chi., Mil. & St. Paul...b.c.s3. 33¼
500 do......s3. 79¾	
200 do......b3. 79⅞	240 Del., L. & W....107⅝
300 do...... 79⅞	100 C., B. & Q...b.c.s3. 101¼
75 do...... 80⅛	100 Tol. & Wab...b.c. 31¾
400 do......s3. 79¾	100 do...... 31⅝
100 do...... 79¾	100 do...... 31¾
800 Un. Pacific...b.c. 35¾	100 do......c. 31¾
300 do......s3. 35⅝	50 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Gtd...b.c. 91½
100 Pacific Mail...b.c. 47⅝	
300 do...... 47¼	8 Mor. & Es..b.c.c. 97
300 do...... 47⅜	100 H. & St. Jo...b.c. 25¾
25 do...... 47½	100 H. & S. J. Pf...b.c. 29¾
100 do......s3. 47⅜	50 do...... 30
13 Wells-F. Ex...c. 79	100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 28½
100 L.S.&M.S...b.c.b3. 79⅞	200 do......s3. 28½
200 do...... 79⅞	100 do......b3. 28½
100 do......b3. 79¼	400 do...... 28⅜
300 do...... 79⅛	100 O. & M. Pf...b.c.s3. 56
700 do...... 79⅛	100 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 10⅝
200 do......b3. 79⅛	200 do...... 10⅝
200 do...... 79⅛	100 do......c. 10⅝
100 do......b3. 79	300 Mariposa L. & M... 6½
100 do...... 79	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

50 Del. & Hud...... 116	20 N. Y. C. & Hud.s3. 101⅜
1500 Western Union. 79¾	60 Lake Shore...... 79¼
1300 do...... 79⅝	200 do......c. 79
400 do......b3. 79¾	500 do...... 79
500 do...... 79¾	2200 do...... 78⅞
1000 do......s3. 79⅝	1700 do......s3. 78¾
100 Mariposa L. & M. 6½	100 do......b3. 78⅞
400 Erie...... 29⅝	100 do...... 78⅞
200 do......b3. 29⅜	71 Ill. Central...... 91¾
400 do......s3. 29¼	100 do...... 92
200 do...... 29¼	100 North-western...... 38½
600 Pacific Mail...... 47⅛	100 do......b3. 38½
700 do......s3. 47	100 N. J. Central...s3. 104⅛
600 do...... 47	100 Tol. & Wab...... 31¾
500 do......s3. 46⅞	100 do......c. 31⅝
1800 do...... 46⅞	300 do......c. 31½
200 do......s3. 46¾	20 Del., Lack. & W...107¼
400 do...... 46¾	200 Ohio & Miss...... 28¼
700 do...... 46½	300 do......s3. 28⅛
400 Union Pacific...... 35⅝	100 do......b3. 28¼
700 do......b3. 35⅝	100 C., C. & I. C...b3. 10¾
1600 do......s3. 35½	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......b.c. 117¼	700 L.S.&M.So.b.c.b3. 78⅞
	200 do...... 78⅞
12,000 Mo. 6s, F. B., '94......b.c. 92¾	200 Cle.&Pitts. gd.b.c. 87⅛
	500 Un. Pacific...b.c. 35⅝
13,000 do...... 92¾	100 do......e. 35⅝
5,000 Chic.&N.W. C. G. B. b.c. s3. 81	100 Chi.&N.W.b.c.s10. 38⅜
	200 do......s3. 38⅜
$5,000 Un. Pac. 1st. bc. 88⅝	200 do......b3. 38⅝
200 Mar. L. & M...b.c. 6¼	100 Tol.Wab.&W. b.c. 31¾
700 Pacific Mail...b.c. 46⅝	500 do...... 31¾
800 do...... 46¾	200 do......s3. 31¾
100 do......b3. 46¾	400 Bos., H. & E...b.c. ⅞
2400 W. U. Tel...b.c. 79¾	200 do......s3. ⅞
500 do......s3. 79⅝	100 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 28¼
100 do...... 79⅝	100 do...... 28⅛
100 do......s5. 79⅝	200 Ohio & M. Pf. b.c. 55½
300 do......b3. 79¾	200 Harlem......b3. 129
400 Erie......b.c. 29⅜	100 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 10⅝
200 do......s3. 29⅜	300 do...... 10¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$6,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 88½	100 Lake Shore...b3. 78⅞
5,000 C.C. & I.C. 1st. 70	100 do...... 78⅞
10,000 N. J. Cen. 1st. 107	100 do...... 78¾
100 Quicksilver...... 31	700 do......s3. 78⅝
100 Mar. L. & M...b3. 6½	500 do...... 77⅝
400 West. Union...... 79¾	200 do...... 78½
1000 do......s3. 79¾	2600 do......s3. 78½
1100 do...... 79⅝	200 do......b4. 78½
200 do......b3. 79⅝	1000 do......s3. 78½
100 do......s4. 79⅝	500 do...... 78⅝
1600 do......s3. 79½	200 North-west...s15. 38⅛
3500 do...... 79⅝	300 do...... 38¼
600 do......b3. 79⅝	200 do......b30. 38¼
1200 do...... 79⅝	100 Rock Island...c. 98⅜
500 do......s3. 79⅝	300 do...... 98¼
600 Pacific Mail...... 46¾	200 do...... 98⅜
200 do......s3. 46⅝	100 do...... 98¼
400 do......b3. 46¾	100 do...... 98⅛
900 do...... 46¾	200 Tol. & Wab...s3. 31¾
600 Erie Railway...... 29¼	400 do...... 31¾
200 do...... 29⅛	200 do...... 31½
100 do......b3. 29¼	400 do...... 31⅝
1000 do...... 29⅛	700 do...... 31⅝
200 do......b3. 29⅜	200 do...... 31⅜
100 Panama......b3. 113½	400 do...... 31½
1600 Union Pacific...... 35½	100 St. Louis & Iron M. 16¼
600 do...... 35⅝	100 Ohio & Miss...s3. 28¼
1500 do......s3. 35¼	1200 do...... 28⅛
100 do......b3. 35¼	100 Han. & St. Jo...c. 25¾
2300 do...... 35¼	200 do...... 25¼
36 Pittsburg...... 87⅜	100 do...... 25¼
100 Atl. & Pac. Pref... 12	100 do...... 25⅛

SATURDAY, Oct. 17—P. M.

The week closed dull and uninteresting in financial and commercial circles, and in the Wall street markets in particular there was inactivity and depression as the characteristics of to-day's business. The dealings on the Stock Exchange fell to a lower aggregate than on any day for many weeks previous, and the decline in prices ranged through the whole list of favorite investment, and speculative Shares ranged from ⅛ to 2¼ ℘ cent. Gold was dull and unsteady. Foreign Exchange about firm. Money rules at the low rates which have run through the market for the last six months. The failure of a Western produce firm reported yesterday after the close of business had exerted an unfavorable influence on the general markets to-day, and from all that can be ascertained it appears that their suspension is largely due to a heavy speculative movement in grain. The "cornering" efforts have proved extremely disastrous in this as in many previous instances.

The weekly Bank Statement shows a loss in the total reserve of $3,636,100, or $2,798,957 in the surplus reserve, which is now down to $18,174,125. The following table shows the condition of the Averages as compared with last week's statement, and the various items of change:

	Oct. 10.	Oct. 17.		
Loans......	$281,377,800	$282,275,200	Inc. $	897,400
Specie......	16,946,700	15,007,800	Dec.	1,938,900
Circulat'n..	25,115,800	25,060,500	Dec.	55,300
Deposits....	233,471,200	230,122,700	Dec.	3,348,500
Legal tend..	62,394,200	60,697,000	Dec.	1,697,200

The speculation in the Railway and Miscellaneous Securities at the Stock Exchange was generally dull and uninteresting. The total sales reached 142,000 shares, the whole of the transactions, almost, being divided between Western Union, Erie, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, and Pacific Mail. As compared with the closing quotations of yesterday Erie, North-west Common, and C., C. & I. C. opened at a decline of ¼ per cent., and St. Paul Common ¼, Wabash was ⅛ higher, Western Union and Pacific Mail and Ohio and Mississippi ⅛ per cent., the other shares having been unchanged. There [illegible] cent. in the entire list, Erie falling from 31 to 29⅝, rallying to 29⅞, and then receding to 29¼. Lake Shore fell off from 79½ to 78¾, Western Union from 80⅜ to 79½, Union Pacific from 36 to 35½, Pacific Mail from 47½ to 46⅝, and Ohio and Mississippi from 28½ to 28⅛. Toward 1 o'clock there was a recovery of ⅛ to ½ ℘ cent., but this was subsequently lost, and at the close the lowest quotations of the day were generally current. Lake Shore touched 78½, North-west Common 38¼, Rock Island 98⅛, Wabash 31⅜, and Union Pacific 35¼. New-York Central was uncommonly dull, only 251 shares having changed hands. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western sold at 107¼@107⅜, New-Jersey Central, 104⅛; Illinois Central, 92¼, Pittsburg, 87¼@87⅜. Hannibal and St. Joseph declined from 25¾ to 25⅛, sales of the Preferred having been made at 29¾@30. The Railway Mortgages were devoid of feature, and the transactions in State Securities and Bank Shares were limited and uninteresting. The Money market has ruled easy at the rates which have prevailed for months past, 2½@3 ℘ cent. being paid on call Loans and 3@4@5 ℘ cent. for 30, 60, and 90 days respectively. Prime discounts are quoted at 6@7½ ℘ cent., according to date of maturity. Sterling Exchange has been dull at $4 84½@$4 84¾ for 60 days, and $4 88@$4 88¼ for demand. Continentals were firm at 95@96⅛ for Riechmarks; 96¼ for Cables, and 5 15⅝@5 13⅛ for prime Paris Francs.

The gold market was dull and barely steady, the only prices of the day being 110@109⅞. The lower rate of premium prevailed only for a short time about mid-day, and the market opened and closed at 110. The rates on Gold Loans were "flat," and ⅛ to 2 ℘ cent. for borrowing. Government Bonds were strong, but the dealings were without any special significance. The sales at the Exchange were $36,000 coupon 10-40s at 111⅞ to 112; $23,000 coupon 1867s at 117; $5,000 coupon 1865s at 117; $11,000 coupon 1864s at 116, and $15,000 registered 6s of 1881. The Secretary of the Treasury has made the announcement that the coupon interest on November bonds will be paid on and after Monday, Oct. 19, until and on Saturday, Oct. 24, with rebate, and after that date the interest will be paid without rebate.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out on Government account to-day $21,000 for interest on the Public Debt, and $31,000 in redemption of called Bonds. The disbursements for the week were: For interest, $106,719; for redemptions, 89,200. The receipts for Customs to-day amounted to $289,000, and for the week $1,966,000. The shipment of bullion by to-day's steamers for Europe amounted to $163,700, silver bars.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Friday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—Oct. 17.

	Friday.	Saturday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	112⅝	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	113¼	113
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	117½	117⅝
American Gold	110	110
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84½@$4 84¾	$4 84½@$4 84¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101¾	101⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	98⅞	98⅛
Pacific Mail	47½	46¾
St. Paul Common	33½	33¼
St. Paul Preferred	52	52
Western Union	79½	79⅝
Union Pacific	35¾	35¼
Lake Shore	79½	78⅝
Toledo and Wabash	32⅛	31½
North-western Common	38¾	38¼
North-western Preferred	54	54
Delaware and Lackawanna	107¼	107¼
New-Jersey Central	104⅜	104⅛
Panama	114	113½
Erie	31¼	29⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅛	28⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	10⅞	10¾
Harlem	128½	129

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101½	101¼	251
Harlem	129	129	200
Erie	31	28⅞	36,530
Lake Shore	79½	78½	21,260
Wabash	31⅞	31⅜	5 300
North-western	38⅝	38¼	2,300
North-western Preferred	54⅛	53½	110
Rock Island	98½	98⅛	1,023
Fort Wayne	..	..	50
Milwaukee and St. Paul	33⅜	33¼	200
Pittsburg	87⅜	87¼	436
Del., Lack. and Western	107⅜	107¼	260
New-Jersey Central	104⅝	104⅛	114
Illinois Central	92¼	91¾	271
Union Pacific	36	35¼	13,100
Chicago, Bur., and Quincy	101¼	101¼	100
C., C. and Indiana Central	10¾	10⅝	1,100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	25¾	25⅛	600
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	30	29¾	150
Ohio and Mississippi	28½	28⅛	4,800
Ohio and Mississippi Pf.	56	55½	300
Boston, Hartford, and Erie	1	⅞	1,400
Panama	..	..	100
Western Union	80⅜	79½	39,510
Atlantic and Pacific Pf.	1	..	100
Pacific Mail	47½	46⅝	11,625
Quicksilver	31	31	100
Maryland Coal Company	19⅞	19⅞	100
Mariposa	6½	6¼	700
Wells-Fargo Express	79	79	13
Delaware and Hudson	116	115⅞	101
Iron Mountain	16¼	16¼	100
Total sales			142,304

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	117¾	118
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117¾	118
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118⅜	118⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	109¾	....
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	113	....
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	111¾	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115¾	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	113	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	117⅛	117⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115⅞	....
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116¼	116⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	116¾	117
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117⅝	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	117¼	117½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117⅝	117¾
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	111⅜	111⅝
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	111⅞	112
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	111⅜	111½
U. S. 5's, 1881, Coupons	112⅜	....
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	92½	93
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	84	84½

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$16,202,000
Gold balances	1,398,784
Currency balances	1,620,795

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$72,353,677
Currency balances	3,012,862
Gold exchanges	4,346,923
Gold balances	654,186

The weekly Clearing-house statement is as follows:

Currency clearances	$465,875,347
Currency balances	20,640,676
Gold clearances	44,382,067
Gold balances	5,903,023

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for State Securities:

Ala. 6s, '83...... 30	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91. 114
Ala. 5s, '86...... 30	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '75. 107
California 7s...... 111	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '76. 107
Connecticut 6s...... 103	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 21½
Ga. 6s...... 75	N. C. 6s, A. & Oct... 21
Ga. 7s, new bonds.. 88	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.&J. 42
Ga. 7s, indorsed.... 82	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O. 42
Indiana 5s...... 101	N. C. 6s, N.C.R.,C.off, J. & J. 30
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77.. 101¼	
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79.. 101¼	N. C. 6s,N.C.R.,C.off, A. & O. 30
Illinois War Loan.. 101¼	
Kentucky 6s...... 100	N. C. 6s, F'g Act, '66. 15
Louisiana 6s...... 22	N. C. 6s, F'g Act, '68. 14
Louisiana 6s, new bs. 21	N. C. 6s, n. bs., J.&J. 12½
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bs. 22	N. C. 6s, n. bs., A.&O. 10
La. 8s, levee bds.... 23	N. C. Sp. Tax, Cl. 1. 5
Michigan 6s, '78-9.. 103	Ohio 6s, '81...... 103
Michigan 6s, '83.... 103	Ohio 6s, '86...... 104
Michigan 7s, '90.... 103	Rhode Island 6s.... 103
Mo. 6s, due in '74.. 100½	South Carolina 6s.... 30
Mo. 6s, due in '75.. 100½	S. C. 6s, J. & J...... 15
Mo. 6s, due in '76.. 95½	S. C. 6s, A. & O...... 15
Mo. 6s, due in '77.. 95	S. C. 6s, F'g Act, '66. 15
Mo. 6s, due in '79.. 95	S. C. 6s, Non-Fd. Bs. 8
Mo. 6s, due in '80.. 94½	Tennessee 6s, old.... 67
L. bds. due in '81 to '91, in. 93	Tenn. 6s, old, ex C. 51
N. Y. B. By. Loan.. 108	Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 67
N. Y. C. By. Loan.. 108	Tenn. 6s, n. bs. ex C. 51
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '75. 108	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s. 51
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '77. 108	Texas 10s of '76.... [illegible]
N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '87. 110	Va. 6s, old...... 32
N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '87. 110	Va. 6s, new bs., '66.. 32
	Va. 6s, new bs., '67.. 32
	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.. [illegible]
	Va. 6s, Con. bds. [illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs... 104	L. Shore C. C. 2d.... 92
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs... 100½	Mar. & Cin. 1st.... 100
B.,C.R. & M. 1st 7s, g. 38	Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902. 101
Chic. & Alt. 1st.... 110	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82, S.F. 108
Chic. & Alt. Inc.... 98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.... 100
Joliet & Chic. 1st.... 106	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 96
St.L.,Jack.&Chi. 1st. 95	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.. 93
Chic.,B.&Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st. 111	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.... 93
Chic., R. I. & Pac... 106	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.... 100⅛
Cen. R. of N. J. C. C. 103	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.. 109¾
Am. Dk. & Im. bs.... 97	Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S.F. '85. 105½
Mil.&St.P. 1st 8s P.D. 106	North Mo. 1st.... 90½
M.&S.P. 1st 7 3-10 P.D. 90	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 93½
M. & St.P. 7s G.R.D. 78	Ohio & Miss. Con... 92½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.. 100	Ohio & M. 2d, Cons.. 74½
Chic. & N.W. Int. bs. 97	Cen. Pac. St. A. B... 101
Chi. & N.W. c. g. bs. 80½	West. Pac. bonds.... 84
Galena & Chic. 2d... 101½	Union Pac. 1st bs.... 88⅝
Chic. & Mil. 1st.... 92½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 85½
C.C.C. & I. 1st 7s S.F. 104½	Union Pac. In. p. d.. 90
Del., Lack. & W. 7s C. 107	Union Pac. S. F..... 74⅛
Morris & E. 1st.... 108¼	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.... 80
Morris & E. 7s of '71. 97¾	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo. 100½
Erie 1st Extended.... 103½	P., F. W. & C. 1st.... 108
Erie 3d 7s, '83.... 98¼	P., F. W. & C. 2d.... 104
Erie 4th, 7s, '80.... 95	P., F. W. & C. 3d.... 93
Long Dock bonds.... 100⅛	Clev. & P. C. S. F.... 101
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 90	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.... 101½
H. & St. Jo. 8s C.... 78	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.... 91
D. & Sioux C. 1st.... 98	Col., C. & I. C. 1st.. 70
D. & S. C. Second D. 95	Col., C. & I. C. 2d.. 26
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 80	Alton & T. H. 2d In. 72
Ind., B. & W. 1st.... 41	Belle. & S. Ill. 1st 8s. 92
M. So. 7 ℘ ct. 2d.... 101	T., P. & W. 1st, E. D. 80
M. So. N.I. S.F. 7 ℘ c. 104½	T., P. & W. 1st, W.D. 74½
Clev. & Tol. S. F.... 102	T., P. & W., Cons. 7s. 50
Clev. & Tol. n. bs.... 97	Tol. & W. 1st Ext.... 86
Clev., P. & A. o. bs.. 100	Tol. & W. 1st St.L.D. 71
Clev., P. & A. n. bs.... 98	Tol. & Wab. 2d.... 73½
Det., M. & Tol. bs.... 98¾	T. & W. Con. Conv. 55
Buff. & Erie n. bs.... 97	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 86
Buff. & S. Line 7s.... 99	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 71¼
Kal. & W. P., 1st.... 85	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. 67
L. Shore Div. bs.... 97	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st... 60
L. Shore Cons. R. 1st. 98⅜	

And the following for City Bank Shares:

American...... 148	Merchants' Exch.... 105
American Exchange. 113¼	Nassau...... 106
Chatham...... 137	New-York...... 124
Chemical...... 1500	New-York County.. 205
Commerce...... 116	North American.... 92¾
Corn Exchange...... 120	Pacific...... 165
First National...... 200	Park...... 135
Fulton...... 150	People's...... 140
Hanover...... 100	Republic...... 104½
Irving...... 128	St. Nicholas...... 106
Marine...... 130	State of New-York.. 110
Mechanics'...... 136¼	Union...... 139
Merchant's...... 118½	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¼	101½
City 6s, new	104⅜	104⅝
Camden and Amboy	127	127½
Pennsylvania	54¼	54⅜
Reading	53⅞	54
Lehigh Valley	61½	61¾
Catawissa Preferred	43	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	14⅛	14¼
Northern Central	30½	32
Lehigh Navigation	46⅝	46¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	97½	97¾

The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company for the first week of October, 1874, were $35,262 19, against $29,611 62 for the corresponding week of 1873, an increase of $5,650 57.

The newly-elected Board of Directors of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company organized to-day by electing the following officers: President, Jacob D. Cox; Secretary and Treasurer, W. B. Carneau; Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Secretary, B. F. Ham; Executive Committee, J. D. Cox, John F. Tracy, Sidney Dillon, George I. Seney, and A. W. White. It has been semi-officially announced that the November interest on the bonded debt will be promptly paid on maturity.

THE PRODUCE EXPORTS.

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Paris, for Liverpool—1 case Furs, 6 cases Organs, 431 bbls. Apples, 331 bales Leather, 3,000 sides Leather, 925 bxs. Bacon, 6,612 bxs. Cheese, 100 cases Wine, 28 cases Brass Desks, 485 sacks Ore, 426 cases Can Goods, 102 cases Rifles, 1 case Shells, 1,185 bales Cotton, 169 bxs. Ham.

By the steamer Baltic, for Liverpool—15,294 bushels Wheat, 3,600 Staves, 24,735 bushels Corn, 150 hhds. Tallow, 216 pks. Butter, 10 bbls. Cranberries, 11 cases Cotton Velvets, 25 cases Woodware, 999 Hides, 18 bales Leather, 28 tcs. Beef, 23 tcs. Provisions, 12 cases Braces, 709 bxs. Bacon, 1,802 bxs. Cheese, 387 bbls. Apples, 1,146 bales Cotton.

By the bark Luigi S., for Dublin—30,300 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Caledonia, for Glasgow—16 cases Tobacco, 3,093 bales Cotton, 160 bbls. Apples, 9,850 bushels Wheat, 11 bdls. Hides.

By the steamer Denmark, for Liverpool—2,849 bales Cotton, 31,224 bushels Wheat, 1,980 bushels Peas, 250 tcs. Lard, 1,752 bbls. Flour, 375 sacks Oil-cake, 223 bxs. Cheese, 4 tcs. Beef, 400 Hides, 300 bxs. Bacon, 5,400 Staves.

By the steamer California, for Glasgow—75 cks. Sperm Oil, 7,291 bbls. Flour, 30 bxs. Flavine, 30 tcs. Lard, 6 hhds. Stearine, 99 cases Can Goods, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 1,454 bbls. Apples, 532 bbls. Resin, 446 bxs. Bacon, 350 bxs. Extract, 100 cases Woodware, 9 pks. Machinery, 90 tcs. Beef, 3,600 Staves, 4 cases Organs, 97 pks. Butter, 394 pieces Lumber, 187 bxs. Cheese, 40 pks. Furniture.

By the steamer Rhein, for Bremen—150 tcs. Lard, 110 bxs. Bacon, 6 bbls. Sugar, 57 bbls. Pork, 30 cases Oil of Peppermint, 256 pks. Butter, 100 bxs. Starch, 10,749 bxs. Cheese, 2 cks. Skins, 177 cases Tobacco, 698 bbls. Rosin, 44 hhds. Tobacco, 34 bales Leather, 500 bales Cotton, 174 bbls. Shoe-pegs.

By the brig Siloe, for Constantinople—13,200 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Sophia Garbitz, for Gibraltar—1,275 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 4,400 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Annie and Lilly, for Alicante, &c.—4,600 Staves, 272 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Stefanino, for Bristol—30,588 bushels Wheat.

By the schooner Wm. Wilson, for Port Spain—6,000 Shooks, 200 bxs. Fire-crackers.

By the bark Hero, for Liverpool—3,835 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Savory vs. Janorin; ordered that plaintiff file security for costs.

Ballentine vs. Ballentine; motion for alimony, &c., granted, $8 per week and $60 for expenses.

Schoen vs. Schwarzmann et al.; order signed.

Buclong vs. Weber; Buckhardt vs. Cooper; motions granted.

Willmont vs. Meserole; order granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

Gregory vs. McClave; order of reference granted.

Epstein vs. Byrce; Wise vs. Cresto; Foote vs. Hatch; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Angors et al. vs. Winters; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Ripley vs. Riply; judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

By Judge Daly.

Platt, Administratrix, vs. Brennan; order settled.

By Judge Loew.

O'Gorman vs. Kormak; order settled.

Rauch vs. Rand; motion granted, without costs. The attention of the defendant's counsel is called to the latter portion of Rule 40.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Curtis.

DOUBTFUL SURETIES—A QUESTION FOR THE GRAND JURY.

William Hennessy vs. John B. Hennessy.—Plaintiff sued defendant to recover personal property valued at $860. He gave the usual bond, two parties, named O'Sullivan and Manning, living in Harlem, being his bondsmen, each, as alleged, swearing himself to be worth $1,600. Defendant alleges that, discovering the bondsmen to be laboring men and worthless, he went to them and inquired why they had executed such a bond, to which they replied that they had not executed such a bond, but had merely signed what was represented to them by plaintiff as a certificate to enable him to become a citizen. Upon affidavits showing this state of facts, made by defendant, but to which the bondsmen refused to swear, Chief Justice Monell granted a stay of plaintiffs' proceedings, with an order to show cause why they should not be set aside. The matter came before Judge Curtis on a return to this order to show cause. Judge Curtis, in the course of the argument, asked if the bondsmen had presented any affidavits contradicting the truth of their statements to defendant, as set forth by the latter in his affidavit. The reply being that they had not, the Judge said he thought the case presented features which made it proper for the consideration of the Grand Jury, and he would therefore send the papers to the District Attorney, in the meantime reserving his decision on the motion.

J. G. Boyd, for plaintiff; David Levy, for defendant.

LOCAL ACTIONS.

Henry Humerand vs. The Erie Railway Company.—Plaintiff, who owned a nursery on the line of defendant's road at Hackensack, N. J., sued defendant to recover damages for the destruction of his trees by fire resulting from sparks blown from defendant's engines. Defendant demurred to the complaint on the point of jurisdiction. Judge Speir, before whom the question was argued, has rendered a decision in which he holds that the suit is one in the nature of trespass upon lands; that such suits are local, and must be brought in the courts where the subject matter is situated; that these lands being situated in the State of New-Jersey, the suit must be brought in the courts of that State, and the courts of this State being, therefore, without jurisdiction, plaintiff's complaint must be dismissed, and is dismissed accordingly.

DULL TIMES IN TROY.

The Troy *Times* of Friday evening says: "Affairs at the iron-works, very naturally under existing circumstances, look gloomy. The mills are unusually quiet, for although work has been suspended more or less during the past year, yet some departments have been running all the time, and a few puffs of smoke or steam could be seen rising any day. Now, they are still, dark, and dingy. Some of the workmen have gone to other places to secure work. Others earn an occasional dollar working among the farmers, while others barely [illegible] the necessaries of life. The blast furnace is the only thing at the iron-works that shows any signs of activity."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BRIC-A-BRAC SERIES.

PROSPER MÉRIMÉE'S LETTERS TO AN INCOGNITA, WITH RECOLLECTIONS. By LAMARTINE and GEORGE SAND. Edited by Richard Henry Stoddard. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

This volume, although very different in character from either of those which have preceded it, in the variety and freshness of its contents fully sustains the interest of the charming Bric-a-Brac series. Those who are familiar with Mérimée's famous *Letters to an Incognita* can easily understand why they were not long ago translated into English. Without editing, as they appeared in the original, they are so burdened with repetitions and matter of transient interest, or that which was purely personal, that their perusal would have been a task instead of a pleasure. After having been edited hardly enough is left to make a book; yet it will be the verdict of every reader that nothing has been included in the Bric-a-Brac series which so well deserves the dainty setting of these exquisitely-printed volumes as do the pages which embody the airy badinage, the incisive raillery, and the keen wit which play through these letters of the cynical Mérimée. The history of Lamartine's maturer years is well enough known. The autobiographic record of the first twenty-five years of this life, while necessary to complete the history of a most remarkable career, would probably never have been brought before American readers as an independent volume. Lady Herbert's translation, slightly abridged, preserves the grace and glow of Lamartine's style with admirable fidelity. Nearly one-half of this volume is occupied by these memoirs, and a few of its closing pages are given to brief selections from the *Souvenirs and Impressions* of George Sand. These last are enough to satisfy the reader that this famous woman has not yet taken the public into her confidence by telling the true story of her life. Perhaps it is as well for the interests of morality that she should not do so.

The part of this volume given to Mérimée's letters will naturally attract the largest share of attention, and it is worth while, therefore, to indicate the character of this novel correspondence. For one who achieved such distinction in French literature, the reputation of Mérimée in this country, and in England as well, was singularly narrow. Indeed, had it not been for these *Letters to an Incognita* it is doubtful whether the fact of the close of his career would have been known to any save the best informed in current literary history. Mérimée was born in Paris in 1803. He died in Cannes in 1871. His literary career commenced in 1825, when he appeared before the public as the translator of some Spanish dramas. Several original works, of which a novel, *Columba*, is the best known, followed at intervals. In 1834 he was appointed Inspector General of Historical Monuments; ten years afterward he was elected to the French Academy, and in 1853 he was chosen Senator. Taine describes him as "a tall, erect, pale man, who, excepting his smile, had very much the appearance of an Englishman; at least, he possessed that cold, distant air that in advance repels all familiarity. His countenance, especially on ceremonious occasions, was impassible even in intimate circles, and when recounting some drollery his voice remained even and calm, never any outburst nor enthusiasm; while he related the raciest details in fitting words with the tone of a man asking for a cup of tea. He so strenuously subdued all manifestations of sensibility as to seem destitute of it; but it was not so, indeed quite the reverse, as there are racers so well broken in by their masters that once well in hand they no longer indulge in a caracole. * * * Grave, dignified, studied in attitude, his manners were irreproachable when he visited the Academy or improvised a public discourse, nevertheless with an occasional sly and comical touch that turned both orator and audience into ridicule. * * * He was master of the Italian, Greek, Latin, Spanish, English, and Russian languages, with their history and literature, and I believe that he also read German. * * * He traveled frequently; once in the East, twice in Greece, a dozen or fifteen times in England, in Spain, and elsewhere, studying the manners, not only of good company, but of bad; consorting familiarly with gypsies and bull-fighters, and relating stories to the peasants beneath the Andalusian stars. * * * His health failed by degrees, and he wintered regularly at Cannes, sensible that his life was fading away; but he carefully watched over it, the one anxiety that accompanies us to the latest breath. By order of his physician he practiced archery, sketched for his amusement the lovely scenery of the neighborhood, and could be met every day in the country, walking in silence with his two English lady friends, one carrying his bow, the other his box of water-colors. So he killed time and learned to be patient. He often went to a lonely cabin, half a league distant, to feed a cat; and caught flies for a lizard which he kept by him; and these were his pets. When the railway brought him a friend, he revived, and his conversation was again brilliant and charming; his letters were always so, his mind and wit the most original and exquisite, remaining unimpaired. But happiness failed him; the future looked dark, nearly as gloomy as it does to us of to-day; and before closing his eyes, he sorrowfully witnessed our national disaster, dying Sept. 23, 1870. In summing up his character and talent, it will be found that, born with an excellent heart, endowed with a superior intellect, having lived an honest man, labored much, and produced several marks of the first order, yet he neither utilized his gifts to their utmost extent, nor attained the full happiness to which he might have aspired. Through the fear of being deceived, he was mistrustful in life, in love, in science, and in art, and was himself the dupe of this distrust."

It seems a hard fate that one of such ability and attainments should leave only that ephemeral reputation which these *Letters to an Incognita* will secure him. This regret is further aggravated by the reflection that much of the attention which these letters have received is due to the circumstances of their first publication, and to the mystery which still surrounds them. The vein of cynicism which runs through them; the half satirical tone in which men, women, and society in general are discussed, as if the writer were convinced that he lived in a world of sham and pretense, betray the secret of Mérimée's failure to win himself a popular reputation. One who had no faith in those around him could not complain if they refused to put faith in him.

Whether the *Incognita* was a real or an imaginary character is not a question of much importance. It is possible to conceive that Mérimée, anxious to place before himself an incentive for writing down his impressions of men and events, may have given his diary the form of letters to a fictitious correspondent; but such an attempt at mystification would have been singularly inconsistent in one so intolerant of pretense in others. It is next to impossible, moreover, to conceive of one whose passions were held under such severe control, scourging himself into the ardent love for any imaginary person which unquestionably possessed him in the earlier years of his acquaintance with the *Incognita*; nor, when this love had subsided into a friendship of singular steadfastness, could he have perpetuated the deceit so far as to have written, only two hours before his death, a note conveying some trivial and unimportant message to one who never had any existence save in his own fancy. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, it is much easier to believe that the *Incognita* had an actual existence than to accept the idea that she was a myth. The most direct conjecture as to her identity is made by a writer in the *London Quarterly Review*, who asserts that the lady in question was French by birth; that during the earlier years of the correspondence she was *dame de compagnie*, or traveling companion to a Mme. M—— De B——, who passes in the letters under the pseudonym of Lady M. It appears from one of these letters that she inherited a fortune in 1843, and the writer whom we have already quoted asserts that she has been constantly identified with a respectable single lady residing in Paris with two nieces, and that she had a reputation for pedantry, possibly undeserved, on the strength of the Greek which she learned from Mérimée. If it were an invariable rule that only a brilliant woman can call out the brilliant qualities of one so ready witted and so facile a writer as Mérimée, there would be much more reason for insisting upon the determination of the identity of the *Incognita*, and for even indulging some regret as to the suppression of the other side of their notable correspondence. To avoid the possibility of having an agreeable illusion dispelled, it may be as well to accept as truthful descriptions, so far as they go, the glimpses which Mérimée gives us of the woman who certainly did more than any other person to save him from utter cynicism. He addresses her as "one who enjoys the singular happiness of irreproachable surroundings," and who is "endowed with a nature as refined as to epitomize for him a rounded civilization." Again, he writes: "Everything about you is mysterious, and the causes inducing in others a certain line of conduct, impel you always to opposite action. I am becoming accustomed to your ways, and nothing any longer surprises me. Spare me, I beg of you. Do not put to too harsh a test the unfortunate habit I have contracted, of finding good in all you do." Again: "All that I know of you pleases me prodigiously. I study you with ardent curiosity." A little later, "*Mariquita de mi alma*, it is thus I should begin, were we at Granada. I believe, notwithstanding my anger, that I love you better in your fits of pouting than I do in any other mood." It was of course during the first few years of their acquaintance that Mérimée's passion for the *Incognita* was the most ardent, and the following sentences, culled from letters separated in date some by weeks and others by months, give a sufficient indication of the sentimental side of their correspondence. He writes: "You are weak and jealous—two qualities not objectionable in a woman, but defects in a man—and I possess them both. Let us cease quarreling and be friends. I kiss the hand that you offer me in pledge of peace." Soon he again betrays his jealousy of the *Incognita*, as follows:

> "The remembrance of your splendid black eye is no inconsiderable element of my admiration for you. I am old and nearly insensible to beauty, yet on hearing a fastidious man say that you are very handsome I could not repress a feeling of sadness, and for this reason: that I am horribly jealous (I am not the least in love with you) of my friends, and distressed at the thought that your beauty exposes you to the attentions of men who only appreciate in you that which attracts me the least."

"As to our walk," he writes, "I am like a cat that continues to lick his mustache after lapping milk," and then he retorts upon his fair correspondent: "You call me a tempter! Dare to say that this word does not apply more strongly to yourself! Have you not thrown a bait to me, poor little fish that I am? and holding me at the end of your line, you keep me dancing betwixt heaven and earth until, weary of the sport, it may please you to cut me loose, and I shall swim about with the hook in my gills, but never again to find the angler. Adieu, *niña de mi ojos*." In another letter we have these paragraphs:

> "What is your malady? Some heart sorrow? Some mysterious phrases of yours would seem to imply as much. You both suffer and enjoy through the head, but *entre nous*, I do not believe that you are yet in the enjoyment of that viscus (*viscère*) called heart, which is only developed toward twenty-five years of age, in the forty-sixth degree of latitude. Now you are knitting your beautiful black eyebrows and saying: 'The insolent fellow, to doubt that I have a heart!' for this is, indeed, the great pretension of the day. Since the manufacture of such numbers of so-called passionate romances and poems, all women pretend to have a heart. Wait yet a while; when you have a heart in earnest send me the tidings. You will regret the happy time in which you only lived by the head, and the ills you now suffer will seem only pin-pricks in comparison with the stabs that will rain upon you with the birth of passion. I am thinking at this moment of the expression of your countenance, which is a little hard, a lioness, though tame. I kiss your mysterious feet a thousand times. Adieu."

Then again:

> "The other evening at the opera your rainbow costume inspired me with various fancies, but you have no need of coquetry with me. I do not love you better as a rainbow than in black. I have long suspected something diabolical in you, but am somewhat reassured in thinking that I have seen your feet, neither of which is cloven; nevertheless it may be that beneath these *bottines* you have a little claw concealed. I have passed a wretched night of suffering, and as a diversion shall think of your feet and hands."

Whether badinage like this usually terminates in steadfast friendship, as it did in this case, or in something more serious, we leave to be decided by those skilled in the history of such affairs. One cannot help admiring the forbearance of the *Incognita*, who, while making public these characterizations of herself, did not at the same time satisfy the reader that she now and then gave as keen thrusts as she received. A correspondence like this, continuing through more than thirty years, could not have been altogether one-sided in this respect.

Scattered through the letters are bits of worldly wisdom and aphorisms, which are no less striking because they are cynical and thoroughly French in tone. Thus: "An old diplomatist, a shrewd man of the world, has often advised me—'Never say any ill of yourself; your dear friends will say quite enough.'" "As a rule, never select a woman for a confidant; sooner or later you will repent of it. Learn also that there is nothing more common than to do evil for the very pleasure of it. Shake off your ideas of optimism, and be convinced that we are in this world simply to fight against each other." "I have remarked that the more closely a thing is shorn of any useful conclusion, the more amusing it becomes."

Other characteristics which pre-eminently entitle these letters to a place in the "Bric-a-Brac" collection are its vivid sketches of the society in which Mérimée moved, anecdotes of the celebrities of his time, always related with telling brevity and point, and sketches of distinguished men and women as graphic and lifelike as anything of the kind in literature. His travels in the East and in Spain, his repeated visits to England, his association with the Emperor Napoleon—for it appears that Mérimée rendered him valuable service in the preparation of the *Life of Cæsar*—all gave him opportunities for observation, which he was quick to embrace. Letters written by one of the most brilliant men of his day, who had all the appreciation so characteristic of a Frenchman of that which would be most likely to entertain a quick-witted woman, such as it is safe to assume that the *Incognita* was, could hardly fail, under these circumstances, to abound in just that reminiscence which is sure to be universally read. Whether it was his own interest in the subject or that which he imagined the *Incognita* would feel, Mérimée seldom failed to note the peculiarities of the women in the places he visited. Some of his observations are characterized by a freedom which would hardly be permitted in any but a Frenchman. At Avignon he found the women "as ugly as those at Paris, having, moreover, ankles as thick as posts." "It is impossible to find a place prettier or dirtier than Marseilles; and these words are especially appropriate to its women. They have expressive countenances, fine black eyes, beautiful teeth, very small feet, and imperceptible ankles; but the pretty feet are shod in thick, cinnamon-colored stockings the color of Marseilles mud, and darned with cotton of twenty different tints. Their dresses are badly made, untidy, and covered with stains, while their fine hair owes its lustre mainly to candle-grease. Add to this an atmosphere redolent of garlic mixed with fumes of rancid oil, and you have a picture of the Marseilles beauty. What a pity that nothing can be perfect in this world! Yet, in spite of all, they are ravishing—a positive triumph." In London "the women all look as if made of wax;" in Switzerland "they wear indecent bonnets, sky-blue boots with apple-green gloves;" in Pesth Mérimée visits a public bath, where his modesty suffers in finding men and women together in the hot mineral water. From Edinburgh he writes: "The women, as a rule, are very ugly. The country necessitates short skirts, and they conform to the fashion and to the exigencies of the climate, by holding up their gown with both hands, a foot above the petticoat, displaying sinewy legs and half-boots of rhinoceros leather, with feet to match. I am shocked at the proportion of red-haired women whom I meet." In Venice "the streets swarm with charming girls with bare feet and head, who, if bathed and scrubbed, would serve as models for the Venus Anadyomene," and at a concert of the Marquis of Lansdowne's, in London, in 1861, there was "not a single pretty woman, * * and one ancient dame wore a diamond crown composed of small stars with a huge sun in the centre, being an absolute counterpart of the wax figures that one sees at fairs!"

The following are among the anecdotes which Mérimée tells:

> MADRID, October, 1853.—It is the custom here to offer in return everything that is praised. At a recent dinner I sat next the Prime Minister's fair friend, who is as stupid as a cabbage and excessively stout. She displayed somewhat handsome shoulders, on which rested a garland with glass or metal acorns, and not knowing what to say to her, I praised both beads and shoulders, to which she replied: "*Todo ese a la disposicion de V.*"
>
> CARABACEL, December, 1856.—To furnish us with gossip we have a Countess Apraxine, who smokes, wears round hats, and keeps a goat in her *salon*, which she has strewn with grass. But the most amusing person is Lady Shelley, who commits some fresh drollery every day. Yesterday she wrote to the French Consul: "Lady S—— informs M. P—— that she has a charming dinner party of English people to-day, and she will be delighted to see him afterwards at five minutes past nine o'clock." She wrote to Mme. Vigier. Ex-Mademoiselle Cruvelli: "Lady Shelley would be charmed to see Mme. Vigier if she would be good enough to bring her music with her." To which the ex-Cruvelli immediately replied: "Mme. Vigier would be charmed to see Lady Shelley, if she would be good enough to come to her house and behave as a lady."
>
> COMPIEGNE, November, 1861.—Yesterday the Princess of ——, when taking tea, asked a footman, in her German accent, "*De lui aborder ti sel bour le bain.*" After a quarter of an hour the man returned with thirty pounds of bay salt, supposing that she wished to take a salt bath.
>
> A picture by Müller, representing Queen Marie Antoinette in prison, was lately brought to the Empress. The Prince Imperial asked who this lady was, and why she was not in a palace. They explained to him that it was a Queen of France, and told him the meaning of a prison. He immediately ran off to ask the Emperor to be pleased to pardon this Queen whom he kept in prison. He is an odd child, and sometimes terrible. He says that he always bows to the people because they drove away Louis Philippe who was not on good terms with them.
>
> PARIS, April, 1863.—Society here is astir with the actual or reputed eccentricities of Mme. De ——. Certain it is that she is crazy enough to be placed under restraint. She beats her servants, cuffs, boxes the ears, and makes love to her favorites in the same breath. She carries her Anglo-mania so far as to drink brandy and water, that is to say, much of the former with little of the latter. The other evening she presented one of her friends to M. Troplong, saying: "*Monsieur le President*, I bring you my *darling*." To which M. Troplong politely replies, that he is happy to make the acquaintance of M. Darling.

There is something extremely pathetic in the determination with which, during the thirty years covered by this correspondence, Mérimée resisted the progress of the disease to which he at last yielded his life. Even of his malady he constantly tried to make a jest. As early as 1842 he writes: "I may soon become, as Homer says, a guest of gloomy Proserpine. I should be delighted were it to sadden you for a fortnight." Later in the same year he says: "I have been exceedingly ill with my throat, and all the fires of hell in my breast, and have passed several days in bed meditating on the strangeness of this world. I find myself on the declivity of a mountain whose summit, with much fatigue and little pleasure, I have hardly attained, the descent being so steep and tedious that perhaps it would be rather an advantage to fall into a crevice before reaching the bottom; while the only ray of consolation along the whole route has been a little distant sunshine, a few months passed in Italy, Spain, or in Greece while forgetting the whole world, the present, and especially the future."

And he sustained his courage to the last, never allowing his own sufferings, when he found it necessary to allude to them, to cast a shadow over the one who had more of his confidence and affection than any other person ever gained. These glimpses of his physical weakness go far to account for his cynicism. The courage with which he endured his sufferings, although it may have been simple stoicism, cannot fail to excite the warmest sympathy, and this must add to the interest with which these *Letters to an Incognita* will be read. While every page of this volume will be read with interest it is worth remembering that none of its contents would have been brought before American readers in any other than in this somewhat fragmentary form. In thus preserving these memorabilia the "Bric-a-Brac Series" is doing a genuine service which it is gratifying to know that the literary public has been quick to appreciate, since the volume devoted to *Chorley, Planché, and Young* is already in its sixth thousand, while *Anecdote Biographies of Thackeray and Dickens* has reached its fifth thousand. The next volume, we judge, will return somewhat to the character of the initial volume of the series, and be devoted more strictly to anecdotes of the distinguished men and women of the century. It will contain a condensation of the personal reminiscences by Barham, the author of the *Ingoldsby Legends*; by Harness, the editor of Miss Mitford's Letters, and by Hodder, for some time Thackeray's private secretary.

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MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

PAINTING IN WATER COLORS.—CLASSES are now being formed for instruction in water-color painting—flowers and Autumn leaves—by a lady of experience and ability. For references and other information address Box No. 26 Brooklyn Post Office.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY AND NO. 1,275 Broadway, (west side,) corner 34th.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar; all essential English branches. Writing lessons $3 per month.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 18th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

A WORKING SCHOOL. BOYS TAUGHT English, French, German, and Latin. Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Miss M. W. WARREN

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MRS. WILLIAMES' SCHOOL, NO. 26 WEST 39th st., reopened Sept. 24. Prof. Labberton's and Prof. Goodyear's lectures will begin in November.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

PARENTS WHO BELIEVE THAT THE EARLIest education is most important, are invited to address or call on Miss DICKSON, Visiting Teacher, No. 23 Lafayette place.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys; French, English, classical and mathematical. Opens 21st, at No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 872 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

THE MISSES DOREMUS

HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL

at No. 47 East 21st st.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADway.—Boys prepared for Harvard, and other colleges and scientific schools.

A KINDERGARTEN WILL BE OPENED OCT. 1 by Miss Olssen, at No. 280 4th av. The older children will be instructed in reading and writing.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE. H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYtown, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

FIFTY CENTS A LESSON—CONVERSATIONAL German by a North-German lady. Address "GERMAN," *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. Church Hill Post Office, Washington Depot, Conn. H. H. MOREHOUSE.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

DR. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ONLY ONCE IN A LIFETIME.

A CHANCE TO BECOME RICH

BY BUYING ONE LOT.

DO NOT FAIL TO ATTEND

HITCHCOK'S GREAT AUCTION OF THE FAMOUS LEGGETT PROPERTY,

IN THE VERY

BUSINESS CENTRE OF FLUSHING.

To be sold in lots to the highest bidders,

And also the commodious Mansion, containing sixteen rooms,

On Wednesday, Oct. 21,

AT NOON.

By virtue of a contract with the executors of the estate of the late Thomas H. Leggett, deceased, the most valuable property in Flushing, situate on Main, Amity, Union, and (new) Locust sts., surrounded by stores, and in the centre of traffic and travel, will be offered on terms within the reach of all. In all our business experience we never have been able to offer, heretofore, so valuable property upon such marvelously

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

ONLY 10 PER CENT. ON DAY OF SALE,

ONLY 20 PER CENT. ON OCT. 28, INST.,

And 5 and 10 YEARS' TIME for BALANCE.

It is but fair to estimate that these

LOTS WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE IN FIVE YEARS,

and more than likely

BE WORTH $20,000 EACH IN TEN YEARS.

In comparison, it would be like buying property on Broadway, New-York, at the prices of twenty years ago, and getting the increased value of it to-day.

There will be NO FREE LUNCH, and no extraneous inducements to visitors. Only those are invited who desire to secure really valuable property for business and for residence, and those who are seeking the best modes of investment.

Flushing now has excellent sewage, gas, water in pipes, and all the conveniences of New-York City; 120 trains daily; seven depots; fare ten cents on Long Island Railroad, (at right-hand side of ferry at Hunter's Point.)

Visitors can take James slip ferry-boat at 10 or 11 A. M., or cross Thirty-fourth street at 10:15 or 11:15, and take train at 10:30 or 11:30, and return at pleasure. Maps and free passes can be had of G. Edward Carll, Auctioneer, in Flushing, and at

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S

REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS,

NO. 355 3D AV., CORNER 26TH ST., NEW-YORK.

SIXTY-THIRD STREET.—COURT OF COMmon Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—JOHN ROSE against JAMES ROSE, David McAdam, Louisa Thurman, late Louisa Oberlander, and Isidor Rosenthal.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action, the undersigned, Referee named therein, will sell at public auction, by Anthony J. Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, on the 9th day of November, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following described premises: That certain indenture of lease bearing date the 29th day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy, made by Peter Goelet to Nathaniel J. Burchell, of all the premises hereinafter described, for the full end and term of twenty years, from the 1st day of May, 1870, yielding and paying therefor to the said lessor the yearly rent or sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, in equal quarterly payments, which said lease was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,135 of Conveyances, page 455, on the 4th day of May, 1870, and also the leasehold premises thereby demised, and described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot of land, together with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-third street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the north-west corner of Third avenue and Sixty-third street, thence running westerly along said Sixty-third street twenty feet, thence northerly parallel with Third avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Sixty-third street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with Third avenue one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-third street at the point or place of beginning, together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, and term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever of said Nathaniel J. Burchell and those claiming title through or under him, in and to the said demised premises and every part thereof, with the appurtenances, and also the said indenture of lease and every clause, articles and condition therein expressed and contained, subject, nevertheless, to the rents, covenants, and conditions in said indenture of lease mentioned.—Dated 17th of October, 1874.

WILLIAM WATSON, Referee.

PADDOCK & CANNON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

No. 796 SIXTH AVENUE.—Five-story and basement brick house, with store on east side of 6th av., 20.5 feet north of 45th st., size 20x50x60.

No. 131 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Elegant four-story basement and sub-cellar, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 21.10x50x80, east side of Lexington av., 44.2 feet south of 29th st.; contains all the modern improvements.

No. 119 EAST FIFTY-FOURTH STREET.—Very handsome four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 16.10x50x100.5, 230.5 feet west of Lexington av. Must be seen to be appreciated.

Nos. 443 AND 445 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—Two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone houses, with all the modern improvements, each 16.8x50x98.9, 250 feet east of 10th av.

About 50 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Sale absolute.

Maps, permits, and further information from auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE, UNDER FORECLOSure, by George S. Sedgewick, Esq., Referee. Will sell by public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Oct. 20., 1874, at 12 M., all that valuable Spingler leasehold lot of land on south side of 15th st., between Broadway and 5th av., adjoining the Haight House, only 150 feet east of 5th av. Lease has fourteen years to run from Nov. 1, 1874. Lot 25x103.3. Terms of sale, ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fee to be paid in cash, and the balance in thirty days.

Apply to Messrs. BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, plaintiff's attorneys, No. 29 Nassau st., or to V. K. STEVENSON, JR., auctioneer, No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE WILL sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 22, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the elegant mansion and eleven acres of ground at New-Rochelle, owned and occupied by JOHN V. D. LOOMIS, Esq. Maps and particulars at

NO. 35 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY IN New York City for sale by order of Supreme Court.—Two houses on full-sized lot, known as No. 53 Suffolk st., near Grand. Sale takes place MONDAY, Oct. 19, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

LOOK AT NO. 27 EAST 46TH ST.—THIS splendid four-story brown-stone house (Goelet lease) is to be sold at auction, without reserve, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at Exchange Sales-room. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park row.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, UNSURPASSED FOR beauty, furniture, and convenience, four story, brown stone, high stoop, to let or lease at reduced rate; location, Madison av., on Murray Hill. Dr. HEATH, No. 200 Broadway.

A.—TO LEASE—UNFURNISHED—REASONABLY—The new elegantly-built and frescoed, first-class, full-size dwelling, No. 647 Madison av., 420 feet from 60th st. entrance into Central Park. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT UNTIL MAY 1, 1875.—The first-class handsomely and fully furnished house, No. 3 West 46th st.; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

OPPOSITE RESERVOIR PARK, 42D ST., desirable four-story, 21 foot high-stoop, stone dwelling; beautiful order; well furnished; rent low to a small private family. V. K. STEVENSON, No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 56x90. Inquire on premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—TO LET, FURNISHED, THE residence of the late Ogden P. Edwards, Esq., on Broad st., five minutes' walk from Central Depot. The location one of the most desirable in the City, convenient to schools and churches, with spacious grounds, barns, &c.; will be let for the balance of the year or leased for a term of years; possession immediately; rent low. GEO. W. FARNHAM, No. 193 Pearl st., Elizabeth, N. J., or No. 8 Pine st., New-York.

STEVENS BUILDING, 5TH AV., BROADWAY, AND 27TH ST.

Several fine apartments to let in this building at reasonable rates.

A NUMBER OF CHOICE HOUSES TO RENT for the Winter; 5th av., near Brevoort House; 17th st., 19th st., 22d st., 41st st., 42d st., 46th st., and 51st st., all near 5th av., and elegantly furnished; reduced rents. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,

No. 103 Fulton st.,

NEW-YORK.

BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house, NO. 622 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., WEST SIDE, 20.10x50 feet; in fine order throughout; walls tastefully painted; water runs to top of house; fourth floor divided and finished like third; will be sold low for cash; mortgage $10,000; furniture sold with house if desired. Apply on the premises.

TO CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS, HOTEL PROprietors, and others.—I am prepared to make a long lease of the elegant plot of eight lots situate on the north-west corner of 6th av. and 40th st., being 98 feet 9 inches on 6th av., by 200 feet in depth. This property is very eligibly located for the erection of French flats, hotel, and theatre, or a large retail house. Will make a loan to perfectly responsible parties fifty per cent. of the cost of improvement. For full particulars call on or address JOHN KAVANAGH, north-east corner 6th av. and 42d st.

AN ELEGANT, SOLIDLY-BUILT DWELLING, four-story high-stoop brown-stone, 25x56x95, open rear, hard-wood finish, on Madison av., west side, only 420 feet from 60th st. entrance into Central Park, for sale reasonably, furnished or unfurnished; easy terms. Possession. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., Or No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE FOLLOWING properties are offered for a private house, to cost from $15,000 to $20,000: One lot, 84th st., near 5th av., $20,000; a four-story brick tenement-house, East 83d st., free and clear, $12,000; a frame cottage, East 83d st., free and clear, $7,000. JOHN KAVANAGH, north-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

WE WANT AN OFFER FOR THE FOUR LOTS, 25x100 each, on north side of 89th st., and the eight lots 25x100 feet each, on south side of 90th st., between 9th and 10th avs. These lots will be sold much below their value by J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT HOUSE, 25X65 and extension, No. 41 West 56th st., (price very low;) also, No. 7 West, and Nos. 18 and 19 East, 57th st.; Nos. 14 and 28 East 55th st.; No. 18 West 53d st., and Nos. 528, 531, 584, 744, and 781 5th av. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—TWO FULL lots, including a corner on 5th av., on block above Central Park; also a fine corner plot on Madison av., below 89th st., 36.10 by 100.8 feet on avenue, for a good private house or business property. JOHN KAVANAGH, North-east corner 6th av. and 42d st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE-front 20-foot house, with extension, on 38th st., between 6th av. and Broadway. For permits apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, north-east corner 6th av. and 42d st.

WANTED—A HOUSE IN GOOD LOCATION IN City, in exchange for valuable lots in the City of Elizabeth, unencumbered, near depot; some cash advanced if bargains offer. Address OWNER, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—NO. 366 LEXINGTON AV., AT REduced price; three-story brown stone; cheapest house now offering; good order; immediate possession. Permit of agent, D. D. ORRELL, No. 291 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN Brooklyn, full and complete, value $12,000, immediate possession, for a nice country residence of one or more acres, and good house, worth $7,000 to $12,000. Send full particulars, or call on D. D. ORRELL, No. 291 Broadway.

A BARGAIN!—TWO NEW FOUR-STORY DWELLings as cheap as any in the City, 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway; cabinet finish; $20,000 each. Also for sale or to let, partially furnished dwelling. WM. BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th st.

A FINE BUSINESS CORNER, 26X80 FEET, on Front st., near South Ferry, will be sold at a low figure, and on easy terms. The present tenants will pay over ten per cent. rent for same, on a lease. J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front houses, of superior design; portico stoops, cabinet finish, in West 55th st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side; part with dining-room extensions. Apply to owner on premises.

A.—NO. 51 WEST 42D ST., OPPOSITE RESERvoir Park.—This elegantly planned and located, medium-size dwelling, with stable in rear, for sale at a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

A BARGAIN.—AN EXTRA-WIDE CORNER HOUSE on Madison av. and 56th st.; has three stories finished in cabinet; all latest improvements; electric bells to every room and hall; inspection desired. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS, A small-sized brown-stone front house in West 48th st.; first-class order, and all conveniences. Address T. B. B., Box No. 2.248 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER ON CANAL ST., west of Broadway, 33 by 83, built on whole; a capital investment. JOHN KAVANAGH, North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

SEVENTY-THIRD ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Elegant brown stone for sale; will take Hudson River property in exchange; well located. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE NEW AND elegantly-finished twenty and twenty-five foot houses on Madison av. and 64th st. S. M. STYLES & SONS.

FOR SALE—NO. 408 WEST 58TH ST., A NEAT three-story and basement brown-stone front house, now occupied by owner; will exchange for small place near New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR THE Winter, or until July 1, for a small family of adults; premises will be well cared for; satisfactory reference given, and if preferred, would pay rent monthly in advance. Address ALLEN, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED OR PARTIALLY FURNISHED three or four-story high-stoop house wanted by a strictly private family, for the winter or longer; location must be unexceptionable, not more than three blocks from 5th av., below 50th st. Address, with particulars, Box No. 653 Post Office, New York.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE DWELLING FIVE OR six rooms, suitable for pleasant housekeeping, by a quiet family of three adults, between 1st and 8th avs. and below 28th st. Address J. W. P., Box No. 187 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A FURnished house within an hour of the City. Address DRY GOODS, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO BUY, CHEAP, IN HARLEM, SMALL house on full lot. Address SPAZZALI, Box No. 576 Post Office.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer STONINGTON, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

R. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent.

L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 10.3:00 P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 10.7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th... 9:00 A. M.	Monday, 12th.......7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 15th.10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 14th.7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 17th.12:00 M.	Friday, 16th.......8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th...10:00 A. M.	Monday, 19th.....10:30 A. M.
	Tuesday, 20th......2:30 P. M

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Vestry st. at 8:30 A. M., and 24th st. at 8:45 A. M.

Returning, leaves Albany Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8:30 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat) West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson.

Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning the following day, $1.

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare 50 cents deck, $1 with berth, $1 50 with room; J. B. SCHUYLER, from (Pier No. 43) Spring st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M., connecting ahead of all boats by railroads. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

FOR YONKER'S DAILY, (INCLUDING SUNDAYS.) STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Money deposited now draws interest from Oct. 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (8:10 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

[illegible] REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE BY

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGES,

(SEVEN PER CENT.,)

With payment guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company of Semi-annual Interest and Principal in New-York City. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 52 William st. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

INTEREST NOTICE.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—The Southern Railroad Company of Long Island, purchasers under the foreclosure of the South Side Railroad, hereby give notice:

That on and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, that became due and payable at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

That on and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the same railroad, that became due and payable at the same place May 1, 1874, will also be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

Notice is also given that on and after Nov. 1, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the South Side Railroad that became due on that day, will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, Oct. 13, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED AS SUCH, will be received at this department until Saturday, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of the following Seven per Cent. Brooklyn City Loans:

$300,000 Assessment and Sewerage Bonds, due three years from date, registered.

100,000 Improvement Bonds, due in 1884, coupon or registered.

100,000 Permanent Water Loan Bonds, due in 1904 and 1910, coupon or registered.

Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest from July 1.

The right is reserved to reject any bids not considered to the interest of the City.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

PEEKSKILL WATER 7S, DUE IN 1904,

FLUSHING (L. I.) WATER 7S,

DUE IN 1903.

For sale by

DANIEL A. MORAN,

No. 40 Wall st.

NOTICE.

The First National Bank of Cairo, located at Cairo, in the State of Illinois, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present their notes and other claims against the Association for payment.

CHARLES CUNNINGHAM, Cashier.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 10, 1874.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific and other defaulted Railroad bonds bought by the old established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS

Bought and sold by

E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND

PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE

SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Oct. 17.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

VINDICATOR, Capt. ——, Thursday, Oct. 22.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,

No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,

General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,

No. 317 Broadway.

GRAND EXCURSION TRIP

TO

PANAMA AND RETURN,

On the new and splendid steam-ship

CITY OF TOKIO,

Capt. JEFF. MAURY,

Sister ship to the CITY OF PEKING.

Cabin tickets, as above, good for this trip only, will be issued at

$100 CURRENCY.

To sail from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 1874.

This excursion will afford a sea voyage of [illegible] MILES and a visit to the Tropics, on one of the [illegible] ocean steam-ships afloat.

A competent Surgeon on board. Table and service first class. For tickets, &c., apply at

COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE ON WHARF,

Foot of Canal st., North River, New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England.....Oct. 24, 3 P. M. | Erin..........Nov. 7, 3 P. M.

Spain.......Oct. 31, 10 A. M. | Egypt...Nov. 14, 8:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE...................................Saturday, Oct. 24, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..............Saturday..Oct. 31

PEREIRE, SURMONT.........................Saturday..Nov. 14

FRANCE, TRUDELLE........................Saturday..Nov. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.......Third, $35. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:

FOR HAVANA.

CITY OF HAVANA...........................Thursday, Oct. 22

CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Nassau)...Thursday, Oct. 29

CUBA...Saturday, Oct. 31

CITY OF MERIDA..............................Thursday, Nov. 5

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CUBA...Saturday, Oct. 31

CITY OF MEXICO..............................Saturday, Nov. 21

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE WESTERN FARMING land "in eighty or 160 acre tracts;" 2,000 acres in Sauk County, Wis., near depot at Kilburn City; 130 acres in Elkhart County, Ind.; 200 acres in [illegible] County, Ill.; 160 acres in Benton County, Minn. All near towns and railroad stations. Price from $8 to $15 an acre. For further information apply to DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED.—ROselle, N. J. Apply on premises, corner Chestnut st. and 6th av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WHEREAS, THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of WILLIAM P. WRIGHT & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, by the retirement of WILLIAM P. WRIGHT, but the business is to be continued by the subscribers, who were copartners in said firm. And whereas the said copartnership had business relations with foreign countries, and the partnership hereinafter referred to intend to continue the business, as specified in the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York entitled, "An act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," and the acts amending the same.

Now, therefore, we, HENRY J. FALLON and LOUIS P. FALLON, whose places of abode are in the City of New-York, do hereby certify, pursuant to said statute, that we are the persons now and hereafter dealing under the said firm name of WILLIAM P. WRIGHT & COMPANY.

Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1874.

HENRY J. FALLON.

LOUIS P. FALLON.

City and County of New-York, ss: On this [illegible] day of September, A. D., 1874, before me personally appeared HENRY J. FALLON and LOUIS P. FALLON, to me known, and known to me to be the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing certificate, who severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

[illegible] Notary Public, [illegible]

o4-law6w8u

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 19, 1874, a LARGE ASSORTMENT of LONG and SQUARE

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR

SHAWLS,

JUST RECEIVED, at an IMMENSE REDUCTION from former prices.

CAMEL'S HAIR SCARFS at $5 each, recently sold for $10.

BROCHE SHAWLS, FANCY STYLES, at *extremely attractive prices.*

DOMESTIC SHAWLS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LADIES' READY-MADE

SUITS

In SILK, MATELASSE, CHAMILLE, and CAMEL'S-HAIR CLOTH.

READY-MADE LYONS BLACK SILK DRESSES, VERY BRILLIANT and GLOSSY, at $45 and $50 each, upward.

LYONS COLORED SILK DRESSES with CASHMERE POLONAISE, only $45 each, value for $65.

PARIS-MADE COLORED SILK DRESSES, at an IMMENSE REDUCTION from cost.

POPLIN DRESSES, EXCEEDINGLY HANDSOME, only $12 each.

They will also open a case of Mme. VIROT'S

Paris-Made Hats,

LATEST STYLES, to which they request SPECIAL ATTENTION.

An EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of LADIES' TRIMMED HATS at $5 each, upward.

THEIR STOCK of FALL AND WINTER

CLOAKS

Is CONSTANTLY REPLENISHED with all the LATEST PARISIAN PRODUCTIONS in PLAIN, BRAIDED and EMBROIDERED VELVET, CLOTH and MATELASSE CLOAKS, POLONAISE JACKETS, &c., at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

LACES

Lace Goods, Embroideries,

Collars, Cuffs, &c.

PRICES LESS THAN ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.

AN IMMENSE STOCK of BEADED

Dress Trimmings.

SOME EXTREMELY RICH

Beaded Guipure and Yak Laces.

SOME EXTREMELY HANDSOME

FANS

The CHOICEST and LATEST DESIGNS in Silk, Satin, and Lace, with plain and carved Ebony, Ivory, and Pearl Sticks—A LARGE PORTION OF THESE VERY BEAUTIFUL—*at prices fully one-half the cost of importation.*

A LARGE INVOICE OF LADIES' BEST QUALITY

PARIS KID GLOVES

1 BUTTON, $1 25 per pair.

2 BUTTON, $1 50 per pair.

THE VARIETY from which to make selection, and the RICHNESS and ELEGANCE of the ASSORTMENT must convince purchasers, after a careful examination, that ONLY GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 19, 1874, an IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of

Dress Fabrics,

JUST RECEIVED, CONSISTING OF

Plain and Mixed Serges,

Diagonals, Baratheas,

Camel's Hair Cloths, &c., &c.,

Which will be offered at EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES.

54-inch-wide CAMEL'S HAIR at $1 25 per yard; recent price, $1 50.

54-inch-wide HEAVY DIAGONAL at $1 50 per yard; recent price, $1 75, $2.

Fine Wool Serges, Diagonals,

And DIAGONAL AND BASKET-FACED MATERIALS, in DARK CLOTH SHADES, at 50c., 60c., 65c., 75c. and 85c. *Much below former prices.*

100 PIECES HEAVY ALL-WOOL

Twilled De Beiges,

At 50c. per yard; former price 85c.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

Empress Cloths

AT LOWER PRICES *than ever before offered.*

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

MERINOS,

IN ALL THE DESIRABLE SHADES, from 50c. per yard upward.

300 PIECES BARATHEAS and JACQUARD and FIBER CLOTHS at 25c. per yard, formerly 35c. by the case.

200 PIECES TYCOON REPS at 23c. per yard.

All the LATEST DESIGNS in the BEST MAKES of

Standard Prints,

At 8c., 9c. and 10c. per yard.

They will also offer one of the LARGEST ASSORTMENTS of

CLOTHS

Adapted for FALL and WINTER WEAR EVER PRESENTED, and at PRICES which must command immediate attention, comprising

Fur Beaver, Chinchilla,

Castor and Edredon Beaver

OVERCOATINGS.

THE NEWEST STYLES and PATTERNS of FRENCH, GERMAN, and ENGLISH

TROUSERINGS.

AND A LARGE LINE OF

Cloths and Cloakings

Suitable for LADIES' CLOAKS, SACQUES, &c., &c., in all the PREVAILING STYLES and COLORS.

SEAL-SKIN, ASTRACHAN, and ALL THE OTHER IMITATION FUR CLOAKINGS.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN WATERPROOF CLOTHS at VERY LOW PRICES.

The INCREASED VARIETY and the ATTRACTIVENESS of THE DISPLAY of IMPORTED NOVELTIES, and the WELL-KNOWN EXCELLENCE of Domestic Fabrics, together with a large DECREASE IN PRICES, will enable purchasers to make SATISFACTORY SELECTIONS.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are exhibiting one of the LARGEST and MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENTS of

Fall Carpetings

EVER PRESENTED in this City, embracing the LATEST DESIGNS, the MOST SUPERB COLORINGS and EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS from the most celebrated manufacturers.

THE COLLECTIONS OF

Real Axminster,

Aubusson, Indian,

Persian, Teheran, and Berlin

CARPETS,

WOVEN IN ONE PIECE, are UNSURPASSED FOR VARIETY in DESIGNS AND COLORS. Prices at about *one-half their actual value.*

French Moquettes,

American Axminsters,

English Wiltons,

English Velvets,

AT LARGELY REDUCED PRICES.

Five-Frame English Brussels,

Only $1 75 per yard.

English Tapestry Brussels,

Only $1 10 per yard.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Three-Ply Carpetings

And Ingrain Carpetings,

EXTRA HEAVY ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS are OFFERED in the LATEST NOVELTIES in

Upholstery Goods.

SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATELS,

PLAIN SATINS, TAPESTRIES, REPS,

AND LACE CURTAINS,

IN EVERY VARIETY AND PRICE.

House-furnishing Goods.

LINENS, NAPKINS,

DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,

LINEN SHEETINGS,

TOWELINGS, BLANKETS,

FLANNELS, &c., &c., &c.

at a LARGE REDUCTION from former prices.

Estimates Promptly Furnished on Application.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or would assist with grown children; best City reference. Call at No. 525 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENERAL House-work Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; will be found a good cook; excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, economical servant; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A TIDY YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, with good references from former employer; wishes a steady place; no objection to the coarse washing; is a thorough cook; can get up a dinner in the French or English style. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST cook; understands her business thoroughly; City or country, country preferred; can take care of milk and butter, if required; best reference from last place. No. 307 5th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A GERMAN DRESS-MAKER would like engagements to go out sewing by the day in private families; understands the business thoroughly. Call at or address No. 967 2d av.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker will make suits in all the latest styles at very reasonable terms, well cut and basted. No. 852 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A TIDY, GERMAN girl, about twenty-five, for City or country, any distance; has three years' references; is strong, active, and tidy; not particular for wages. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress, who has lived in the best families; wishes to take in families' or single gentlemen's washing; terms moderate; first-class references. Call at No. 454 2d av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY as nursery governess to a family of young children; would take entire charge of their clothes, or assist in housekeeping; would make herself useful; references given and required. Address or call at No. 142 Dean st., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT person, as nurse and seamstress to growing children; will instruct them; also take charge of their wardrobe; would like to travel and wait on a lady; either City or country; first-class references. Call or address, for two days, No. 8 Boerum place, Brooklyn.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS invalid or child nurse; has the highest testimonials from former employer for her capacity and trustworthiness; is very kind to children and understands their care; City or country. Call at 621 6th av., near 36th st., French Office.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT MIDdle-aged woman, who is first class in all branches; good references, and wages low. Apply at Sherwood's, No. 859 6th av., between 48th and 49th sts.

NURSE.—BY A VERY GOOD MONTHLY NURSE two or three engagements; can be well recommended. Call for Mrs. Lacy, No. 507 6th av., candy store, near 30th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, LAdies' or families' washing; can do fluting in the neatest manner; best City references. Call or address Mrs. M., No. 217 West 26th st.

WANTED—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WASHing. Call at No. 121 West 25th st., front house. A. Van Severe.

MALES.

A MECHANIC, (WOOD-WORKER,) HAVING first-class City references, wishes a situation as janitor, messenger, collector, &c.; would take the care of a tenement house, repair, collect rents, and make himself generally useful; only moderate pay expected. Address E. C. V., Box 186, *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO HAS been five years Quartermaster in French cavalry, as coachman in the country; he speaks a little English, and would willingly give lessons in French language in his idle hours; good certificates. Address V. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; no incumbrances; seven years' good City references. Apply at J. B. Brewster's, No. 145 5th av., near 21st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—KNOWS THE CITY well; has three years' good references from last place; was one year in England; can wait on table if necessary; is willing to be useful. Call or address Lewis Watson, No. 587 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business; eleven years' references; sober and obliging. Call or address T. C., No. 7 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND FIRST-class colored man; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 30 West 43d st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, in a hotel, saloon, or in a private family; best reference. Call or address No. 168 8th av., rear house.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN; SPEAKS English; in a private family; thoroughly understands the duties in a first-class house; is neat and expert; best testimonials from last employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs, Jacquin's Bureau.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY-EXPERIENCED man some furnaces to attend. Address C. D., No. 141 West 35th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ONE MEMBER IN EVERY EPISCOPAL congregation to receive subscriptions to the ALTAR OF THE HOUSEHOLD, now publishing in parts, at 30 cents each. The English list of subscribers already exceeds 125,000, chiefly obtained by lady members of their own churches. Address for specimen and terms, LONDON PUBLISHER'S AGENT, Box No. 548 New-York Post Office.

BOOK CLERK WANTED.—A MAN THOROUGHLY competent to take charge of a retail book store, in Washington, D. C.; salary not to exceed $1,000 the first year, subject to advance according to merit. Address A. A., Box No. 3,265, Post Office, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS AND HORSE-BLANKETS—Largest Stock in this City.—Truck blankets, all sizes and weights; square, plaid blankets for road horses; trimmed blankets from $1 70 to $50 each. We make to order fine Kersey suits for trotters, with name of horse, &c. Our stock of harness is complete, warranted hand-made. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a handsomely-furnished front room and bedroom communicating, replete with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, B. C., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

NO. 434 5TH AV.

A magnificent suite of apartments, parlor floor, will be let, with private table, until Dec. 1; also, smaller suite, very elegant, on third floor, for a small family or a party of two or three gentlemen who wish to be very comfortable and exclusive.

MRS. M. B. SUMMER,
No. 22 East 35th st.,
Has to offer for the Winter
Two of her most elegant suites, with private table.
Also a few single rooms.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING near Broadway above 34th st., would accommodate two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with handsomely furnished rooms and unexceptionable table; highest references given. Address HUNTLEY, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bed-room; hot and cold water, bath, gas, heater, &c., in rooms. Also, a large room on second floor, bath connecting; southern exposure; gentlemen only. No. 13 East 28th st.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—ONE HANDSOME SUNNY suite of rooms, second floor, front, in brown-stone house No. 359 West 23d st.; house and appointments first-class in every particular; private table if desired; also two rooms front, third floor.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A HANDSOME PARlor and bedroom (both good sized) to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; private family; terms moderate; location central; references exchanged. Address B. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, private table if desired, can obtain full particulars, location, price, &c., free. Apply to COLES & HUBBARD, agents, No. 64 West 33d st.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.

To let, with board, a handsome suite of rooms, separately or together; also double and single rooms for gentlemen; table first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor, either together or separately; private table if desired; also single room for a gentleman; references.

NO. 118 EAST 22D ST.

To let, without board, handsomely-furnished second-story front room; references required. Prices moderate.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS west of Broadway.—Large and elegant second floor to let, with private table only; references given and required.

NO. 15 EAST 46TH ST.—WITH BOARD; TWO rooms on fourth floor of a first-class private house; only five in family; large, handsomely-furnished rooms; reference required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments en suite, with all modern conveniences, to select families, with private table only; references exchanged.

NO. 54 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY—Large, handsomely-furnished rooms on first, second, and third floors; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST., FIRST HOUSE WEST of 5th av.—Elegant rooms to rent, with first-class table, on second and third floors; also, rooms on top floor, suitable for two gentlemen.

NO. 201 2D AV., BETWEEN 12TH AND 13th sts.—Nicely-furnished rooms to let, en suite or otherwise, with board, in a first-class brown-stone house, centrally and very pleasantly located.

ONE BLOCK FROM 5TH AV.—NO. 41 West 29th st.—Elegant suites of rooms for select families; also, single rooms for gentlemen; rooms spacious and furniture and bedding new; highest references given and required.

ELEGANT ROOMS,
en suite or singly,
with or without board,
at No. 47 West 22d st.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 53 EAST.—ONE large Room, handsomely furnished, on second floor, with first-class Board; also Room on parlor floor; references exchanged.

NO. 35 EAST 22D ST.—TO LET WITH FIRST-class Board, handsome second-story Room; also two other pleasant Rooms; table boarders taken; references exchanged.

NO. 323 WEST 30TH ST.—FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, with or without board; location good—near 8th av.; house all modern improvements.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—ELEGANT APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, en suite or separate, with private table or table d'hote to first-class parties.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.

Private family offer a large room, second floor; newly-furnished dressing-room attached; hot and cold water bath connecting; ample closets; board excellent.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.

Two furnished floors of six rooms, bath, &c., to rent, entire or as single rooms. Breakfast if desired.

NO. 311 MADISON AV.

An elegant second floor, with private table; house entirely first-class; highest reference.

NO. 3 ASHLAND PLACE, (PERRY ST.,) NEATLY furnished rooms to let, with board, on second and third floors, also back parlor and extension.

NO. 265 4TH AV.,

Corner 21st st.—Nicely-furnished rooms, with board, to gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen.

TWO SUITES OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with excellent board; location No. 141 West 14th st.; references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TO SINGLE gentlemen a handsomely furnished second and third floor; breakfast if desired; references. No. 123 West 45th st.

WEST 34TH ST., NO. 265.—TWO NICELY-furnished rooms to let, with good board, to gentleman and wife or to single gentleman; family private; terms moderate.

NO. 90 MACDOUGAL ST.—TO LET, WITH good board, two nice large rooms on second floor to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; also, hall bedroom on third floor; terms moderate.

TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH extension, on parlor floor; also, two on second floor; together or separately; modern improvements. Call at No. 312 West 22d st.

FORTY-FIFTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A PRIvate family is desirous of renting, with board, a floor of newly and handsomely furnished rooms. Address A. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, en suite or single; all improvements of the house first-class; references given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO AND STOOL, $100. Pianos on installments and to rent. New pianos exceedingly low. Upright Pianos. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

NO. 471 WEST 23D ST.—A WELL-FURNISHED parlor and bed-room adjoining to let, with good board and pleasant location; to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; also, single rooms for gentlemen only.

NO. 156 WEST 14TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at moderate prices; references required.

NO. 214 EAST 20TH ST.—A WELL-FURNISHED room, on second floor, in a private family, with or without board; bath, gas, closets, &c.; references.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, No. 330 West 46th st., will let two large connecting rooms, (furnished,) with good board.

A SECOND FLOOR OF THREE ROOMS, WITH private table or without board; references. Call at No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

NO. 51 EAST 21ST ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board; second-story front rooms; also extension parlor; table-board for one or two gentlemen.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED FRONT TO A GENtleman and wife, suitable for light housekeeping, at No. 29 West Washington place, corner 6th av.

TO LET TO A GENTLEMAN WITHOUT BOARD—One or two nicely-furnished rooms, with pantry, bath, &c.; family private. No. 150 West 21st st.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH ST.—TO LET, TO A CLUB of gentlemen only, handsomely-furnished house, three rooms deep.

FIFTH AV., NO. 309.

Elegant suites of rooms to let on second and third floors, with or without private table; references.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—SUITABLE FOR GENtleman and wife, or single gentlemen. 21st st., No. 58, West.

NO. 36 WEST 39TH ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM, handsomely furnished, with board; references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER, HAVING completed the renovation of her house, offers suites of apartments, with private table, or without board.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.
One small suite of rooms,
with or without private table.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.,

Near the "Windsor," second and third story front alcove rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.

Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, en suite or singly; house, location, &c., first-class; references.

NO. 248 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 35TH ST., large pleasant room to rent, with board; house and location first-class; references.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD, EN SUITE OR singly; reference exchanged. No. 444 West 23d st.

LENOX HOUSE, NO. 72 5TH AV.—[illegible] with or without private table.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. HEILBRON.
BOX OFFICE OPEN ALL DAY.
THIRD AND LAST STRAKOSCH SUNDAY CONCERT.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, OCT. 18, AT 8.
EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION.
THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. and GILMORE'S FAMOUS 22D REGIMENT BAND OF 70 PERFORMERS.
First appearance in concert of
Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON.
Third appearance in concert of
Mlle. BIANCA DONADIO.
First appearance in concert of Signor
ALBERTO DE BASSINI.
First appearance in New-York of Signor
GURIAN G. TAGLIAPIETRA,
and Signor FIORINI,
Together with the following soloists of
GILMORE'S BAND:
ARBUCKLE, KEGEL, | LEFEBRE, BRACHT, | LETSCH, DE CARLO.
Musical Directors and Conductors { Mr. P. S. GILMORE. Mr. S. BEHRENS.

PROGRAMME.
1. "Oberon"....GILMORE'S 22D REGIMENT BAND
2. Duet, "Belisario" DE BASSINI and TAGLIAPIETRA
3. Aria, "Le Nozze di Figaro".........Signor FIORINI
4. Scena and Aria from "La Traviata"
Mlle. M. HEILBRON
5. Cornet Solo, "Alexis".........................Mr. ARBUCKLE
6. Romanze, "La Rosa"...................Signor DE BASSINI
7. Romanze, "Alla Stella Confidente"..Mlle. DONADIO
8. "Lohengrin"...........................GILMORE'S BAND
9. Selection, "La Fille de Madame Angot."
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
10. Romanze, "Non e Ver"........Signor TAGLIAPIETRA
11. Polacca, "Mignon"...........Mlle. BIANCA DONADIO
12. Aria, "Rigoletto"......................Signor DE BASSINI
13. Valse de Concert..............Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON
14. Duet, "L'Elisir d'Amore"
Mlle. DONADIO and Signor FIORINI
15. Centennial Hymn.......................GILMORE'S BAND
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra. For sale at the box-office of Booth's Theatre today (Sunday) from 9 A. M.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR SUNDAY concerts, at Tyson's New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14TH ST. RUY BLAS.
STRACKOSH ITALIAN OPERA.
, Positively no Free List—the Press excepted.*,*
MONDAY, Oct. 19, Tenth Subscription Night.
Third time in America of the brilliantly successful New Opera, by Fillippo Marchetti,
RUY BLAS,
Presented with New Scenery, Costumes, &c., and the following admirable cast:
Donna Maria, Queen of Spain....SIGNORA POTENTINI
Casilda, Lady of Honor.....................MISS A. L. CARY
Ruy Blas..SIGNOR CARLO CARPI
Don Sallustio..................................SIGNOR DEL PUENTE
Don Guritano.....................................SIGNOR FIORINI
Miss COONEY, Signori LOTTI, HALL, CAPRA and MARINI.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21,
DEBUT IN AMERICA OF
MLLE. EMMA ALBANI,
and first time by the Strackosch Italian Opera Company of
LA SONNAMBULA.
Thursday, Oct. 22, Brooklyn Academy, "Ruy Blas."
Friday, Oct. 24, second appearance of
MLLE. EMMA ALBANI
in LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Saturday, Oct. 24, Grand Matinée.
Boxes and seats secured for any of the above performances at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

MACCABE.
A HUMOROUS SENSATION,
STEINWAY HALL, EVERY EVENING AT 8.
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS OF ENGLAND'S
RENOWNED MIMIC AND VENTRILOQUIST,
FREDERIC MACCABE,
in his original entertainment, entitled
BEGONE DULL CARE,
a Vocal, Ventriloquial, Musical and Sartorial Melange, in which he will display his marvelous power of Changing the Voice, Figure and Face, with rapid changes of Picturesque Costume, new and original Songs and appropriate music and appointments.
ILLUMINATED MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 2.
Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra. Reserved Seats can be obtained at Steinway Hall; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; 114 Broadway; Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and at all the principal hotels.

MACCABE, THE HUMORIST, IN HIS DUAL Personation of the WANDERING MINSTRELS. The greatest hit in character acting known to the stage, received nightly with enthusiastic approbation, and will be presented at every performance during the present week, at STEINWAY HALL.

MACCABE.
STEINWAY HALL—MACCABE.
Every evening, at 8 o'clock, in all his great and original assumptions of CHARACTERS, SONGS, IMPROVISATIONS and DELINEATIONS, replete with eccentricities the most novel.
FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING HOUSE, WILL let a large sunny room on second floor, with superior table and attendance, to gentleman and wife, or gentleman; terms, $20; unexceptionable references. No. 244 West 25th st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Elegant suites of rooms newly furnished. Parlor floor with or without front basement; also a magnificent second floor with private table only; house and appointments first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 47 WEST 35TH ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished back parlor, containing ample closets, hot and cold water, and every convenience; fourth floor, front room, and hall room adjoining, with board, for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen; references.

5TH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.

Very choice suites of apartments on parlor and second floors, with private table; house and table first-class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Will be vacated Oct. 31, a desirable second floor, consisting of six commodious rooms; also, a suite of apartments on parlor floor; rooms all light and airy; private table only. No. 45 5th av.

METROPOLITAN BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, No. 1,193 Broadway.—Rooms and suites to let with and without board; all localities and prices. Particulars, prices and services without charge.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor, with or without private table; also room on third floor, with board.

NO. 24 EAST 47TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or singly, with first-class board, near Windsor Hotel; every attention paid to permanent parties; references exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bed-room on parlor floor, with or without private table; third story, five rooms, without private table; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON THE WEST SIDE, near 23d st., will let two large, handsomely furnished rooms, with board; unexceptionable references given and required. Address S. V. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN GOOD WARM stables, can be furnished for six or eight horses for the Winter, at Southold, Long Island, for $12 per month. For further particulars apply to HENRY WILLIAMS, No. 51 Whitehall st., New-York.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61, WEST.—HANDsomely furnished rooms, with every convenience and board of the first character, for parties who desire a refined home.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PLACE.

A variety of apartments, single and en suite, to let to first-class parties, with board; house facing the park, with privilege of same.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 130 WEST, NEAR Broadway and 6th av.—Handsomely furnished suite of front rooms on second floor, with first-class board; references exchanged.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing their own house on Lexington av., near 38th st., will let, with board, their entire second floor, en suite or separately. Address Q. E. D., Box No. 4,837.

ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS AND SINGLE rooms, with first-class board, at No. 22 East 49th st. and No. 46 West 51st st.; private table if required; references exchanged.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST.
Handsomely-furnished rooms,
with board; references.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th av.—Neatly-furnished suite of apartments, the first floor, with private table.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY.—FOR RENT, SUITES of rooms, suitable for bachelors; heated by steam, with baths, &c. Also, basement, suited for carpet, shoe, or trunk business. Apply on premises.

NO. 280 4TH AV.—TWO SINGLE ROOMS, WITH fire, water, and gas, and one large one, to rent, with first-class board; moderate rates; references exchanged.

TWO LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front rooms to let to gentlemen; breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 38 West 26th st., near St. James Hotel.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board; every convenience; house and appointments first class.

NO. 24 WEST 37TH ST.

Elegant Suite of rooms, with private table if required; unexceptionable references given and required.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN A first-class house, with or without private table. Apply for references to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 16 EAST 23D ST.,

opposite Madison Park, large front room on fourth story, also third-story back room. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, two large rooms and one small one. No. 50 West 46th st.

TO LET—NO. 37 WEST 45TH ST., FOUR-STORY, brown-stone, in good order, and with parlor carpets. Rent $200 per month. Apply on the premises.

NO. 194 MADISON AV.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms on second floor, to rent with private table; unexceptionable reference given and required.

MRS. EATON, NOS. 12 AND 14 5TH AV.—One suite of rooms, second floor; also, one suite on third floor; private table if desired.

NO. 33 WEST 32D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished third floor room for gentleman and wife, with board.

NO. 146 EAST 17TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with first-class board, in a private family; references exchanged.

TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS ON fourth story, southerly exposure, for single gentlemen, with or without meals. No. 122 Madison av.

NO. 21 EAST 32D ST.—TWO LARGE SUNNY rooms to let with board; also a small one.

NO. 230 HENRY ST., [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor...............................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager......................................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.

FIFTH AND LAST WEEK

Of Octave Feuillet's and G. F. Rowe's wonderful play,
THE

SPHINX.

Notwithstanding the

IMMENSE AUDIENCES

nightly attracted to witness the performances of this MARVELOUS PLAY,
the management are now compelled to withdraw it, in order to fulfill a design long since formed for the revival of a STANDARD ENGLISH PLAY before the close of Miss Clara Morris' present engagement. They have, therefore, placed in rehearsal and will produce with an immensely-powerful cast, and with all the sumptuous elegance for which this theatre is distinguished, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, Sheridan Knowles' beautiful play of

THE HUNCHBACK.

Characters by Miss CLARA MORRIS, (her first appearance as Julia,) Miss KATE CLAXTON, (her first appearance as Helen, and her first appearance this season,) Mr. CHARLES R. THORNE, Jr., (his first appearance this season,) Mr. STUART ROBSON, (his first appearance this season,) Mr. McKEE RANKIN, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. T. E. MORRIS, Mr. W. H. WILDER, and others.
SATURDAY, OCT. 24, LAST MATINEE OF THE SPHINX.
Box-sheet for HUNCHBACK nights now open.

CHOICE RESERVE SEATS FOR SPHINX and HUNCHBACK at Tyson's New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MISS NEILSON.
M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA..............Lessees and Managers.
MISS NEILSON
Every evening and Saturday Matinee.
Messrs. M. Grau & Chizzola have the honor to announce that the engagement of
MISS NEILSON,
to extend two weeks only
and to constitute that distinguished artiste's
ONLY REPRESENTATION IN NEW YORK
this season, will be commenced on
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 19, 1874,
when will be performed, with a powerful cast, and a stage attire of rare beauty and unexceptionable accuracy, Shakespeare's wittiest comedy,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
BEATRICE....(first time in this role)....Miss NEILSON
HERO...Miss ROSA ST. CLAIR
BENEDICK...(his first appearance)...Mr. J. H. BARNES
DON PEDRO..(specially engaged)...Mr. G. B. WALDRON
DOGBERRY..(specially engaged).Mr. VINING BOWERS
THE SCENERY,
altogether new, from the brush of Mr. Calyo and brother. Incidental to the play, a
CHARACTER DANCE,
by Miss NEILSON, Mr. BARNES, and a full auxiliary force; also the delightful glee,
"SIGH NO MORE LADIES."
The play produced under the direction of D. W. Waller.
MONDAY, NOV. 2,
THE SOLDENE ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS'
SYMPHONY CONCERTS and PUBLIC REHEARSALS.
In announcing the eighth season of
THEODORE THOMAS'
SERIES OF SIX
SYMPHONY CONCERTS,
the management takes pleasure in stating that in compliance with numerous requests made for several years past, Mr. Thomas has decided to give one full
PUBLIC AFTERNOON REHEARSAL
two days in advance of each concert. It is believed that this arrangement will not only meet the wishes of many lovers of art who are prevented by distance and other obstacles from attending the evening performances, but will add to the value and attractiveness of the concerts themselves in a manner which every amateur and student of music will at once appreciate.
THE FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT WILL TAKE PLACE
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 7, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE FIRST PUBLIC REHEARSAL WILL TAKE PLACE
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 5, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK.
PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS.
To Symphony Concerts, with Reserved Seat.......$8 00
To Public Rehearsals, with Reserved Seat.............4 00
The sale of Subscription Tickets, with Reserved Seats for either the Symphony Concerts or Public Rehearsals, or for both, will commence on MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 26, at the Box Office of Steinway Hall.
SUBSCRIBERS,
desirous of having the same seats during the season, can select them at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, on and after Oct. 26. Circulars can be obtained at all the principal Music Stores and Piano Warerooms.

CHOICE RESERVE SEATS FOR (MISS NEILSON'S) MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, at Tyson's New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

BATTLE
OF
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

PAINTED ON A COMMISSION FOR GEN. HOOKER,
BY JAMES WALKER.
THE FINEST AND LARGEST PICTURE
EVER EXECUTED IN THIS COUNTRY,
ON EXHIBITION
for a short time at the Somerville Gallery, 14th st., corner 5th av.
ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

OLYMPIC. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
VAUDEVILLE | VARIETIES OF | AMERICA.
IMMENSE BILL.
GENEVIEVE
GUS WILLIAMS, Rickey and Barney, Alice Harrison, Bath of the Innocents, Deardons, Velocipedists; Billons, Ballet, and 100 artists in song, dance, and farce.
The créme de la créme of specialty, novelty, and variety.
Every EVENING at 7:45, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2 o'clock.
DE BRABANT.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
On and after TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 9 A. M., season tickets and reserved seats for six concerts and eighteen rehearsals, will be sold at Messrs. G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; C. Heuser's, No. 841 Broadway; Martens Bros'., No. 1,164 Broadway; W. A. Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and at the office of the Secretary, No. 302 5th st.
The boxes will be sold at the Academy on THURSDAY, 22d inst., at 3 P. M., by A. H. Muller, Esq., auctioneer. Entrance on 14th st. D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

ROBINSON HALL,
16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
Second week and tremendous success of
KALIBDAGYNAI;
Or, Mysteries of Ancient Mythology.
THE CAN-CAN AND FEMALE MINSTRELS.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—SATURDAY NEXT, Oct. 24, 1874, at (Tammany Building,) Fazzero's Assembly Rooms, commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M. Tickets to be had at the hall, and at the residence of GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON, No. 51 East 14th st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD CAN BE HAD AT the South Orange Mountain House at very low prices; all modern improvements; heated throughout with steam; fine stabling; call on or address S. P. BABOUR, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE—room southern exposure; location between 30th and 45th sts., 5th and 8th avs. Only parties with first class references need address, with full particulars, T. L., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN in private family, between 14th and 23d sts.; 4th to 5th avs., at moderate terms; best reference given and required. Address, stating terms and accommodation, N. W. DENNY, Box No. 4,583 New-York Post Office.

HOTELS.

WEST-END HOTEL, FORT WASHINGTON, Two Minutes from Depot.—This most desirable hotel, new, first-class, and easily accessible, offers liberal inducements to families and single gentlemen for the Fall and Winter season. Twenty-three minutes from Thirtieth Street Depot and Elevated Railroad.
CHARLES B. SHELLEY.

TYLER HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORNER 13TH ST.—Rooms renovated and refurnished; front rooms $1 to $3 per day. W. S. SINEY.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD W. BAXTER, Auctioneer.
RETAIL FURNITURE SALE.
EDWARD W. BAXTER & CO., Furniture Manufacturers, will sell at auction at their ware-rooms, Nos. 202 and 204 Canal st.,
MONDAY, Oct. 19,
TUESDAY, Oct. 20,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21,
at 12 o'clock each day, from their large stock of furniture, all of which is warranted to be well made and to be durable, both large and small lots to suit the wants of those who are refurnishing for the Fall and Winter. Every variety of furniture will be offered at this sale. The goods will be on exhibition each morning, and obliging salesmen will show the furniture and take memoranda to put up such articles as customers may select, which will in every case be sold without reserve.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S

ICE-CREAM,

Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best. $1 [illegible] per Gallon.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE and JELLIES, [illegible]
[illegible]
Depots No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
Begins at 8. Over at 10:45.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..............Proprietor and Manager.
MONDAY, Oct. 19,
and
EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
the new American drama by Mr. BRONSON HOWARD, author of "Saratoga," and entitled
MOORCROFT;
or,
THE DOUBLE WEDDING.
Magnificent new and realistic scenery by Mr. James Roberts, Mr. C. W. Witham, and Mr. Louis Duflocq. New toilettes and costly surroundings.
Mr. D. H. HARKINS...........as.................Cyril Moorcroft
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE........as..........Harrington Gawtry
Mr. LOUIS JAMES..............as...........Russell Moorcroft
Mr. JAMES LEWIS...............as......................Buckert
Mr. W. DAVIDGE.................as.....................Mr. Peters
Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD...........as.................John Moorcroft
Mr. OWEN FAWCETT............as.........................Dennis
Mr. SOL RUSSELL.................as....The Present Mrs. Peters
Mr. J. W. JENNINGS.............as..........................Pete
Mr. F. CHAPMAN...................as........................Jeames
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT......as........Bell Van Rensselaer
Miss ANNIE GRAHAM............as.........Katherine Mordaunt
Miss SARA JEWETT...............as...............Virginia St. John
Miss EMILY RIGL...................as..................Marie Lavergne
Miss NINA VARIAN................as.............................Joanne
Act I.—Moorcroft Mansion in 1840. Katherine Mordaunt makes a purchase.
Act II.—Newport in 1858. The Comedy of Flirtation.
Act III.—The Law of the Land in 1858.
Act IV.—The Double Wedding.
MOORCROFT MATINEE,
SATURDAY, at 1:30.
Mr. Daly begs to announce that the OLD COMEDY SERIES will be resumed at once upon the withdrawal of MOORCROFT, and the now famous revival, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, will be followed by the production, in the same unique style, of THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

CHOICE SEATS FOR MOORCROFT AT Tyson's New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

PARK THEATRE.
SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.
DE MURSKA, DE MURSKA, DE MURSKA,
DE MURSKA, DE MURSKA.
Farewell and only SUNDAY CONCERT. DE MURSKA GRAND CONCERT COMPANY, SUNDAY, Oct. 18, assisted by the following great talent:
Mme. CARRENO SAURET, Pianist;
Signor G. BRAGA, Violoncellist;
Herr THEO. HABELMANN, Tenor;
Signor SAURET, Violin;
Signor FERRANTI, Buffo-Baritone;
Signor MARZO, Accompanist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA..............G. CARLBERG, Director
These concerts, which offer to the lonedness of
SUNDAY EVENING
the most beautiful accompaniment of devotion,
MUSIC,
will be celebrated every
SUNDAY EVENING.
PROGRAMME — PART I.
1. Overture, "Zampa"...Herold
Orchestra—G. Carlberg, Director.
2. Song, "The Wanderer"..Pesca
Herr Theodore Habelmann.
3. Violoncello Solo, "Sponde di Savena," Caprice.Braga
Signor Gaetano Braga.
4. Aria, "Robert, toi que j'aime!" "Robert le Diable."
Mlle. Ilma De Murska. Meyerbeer
5. Violin Solo, "Le Streghe," ("The Witches,")..Paganini
M. Emile Sauret.
6. Cavatina, "Cenerentola," Signor Ferranti.....Rossini
PART II.
1. Overture, "Fra Diavolo"..Auber
Orchestra—G. Carlberg, Director.
2. Aria, "Sonnambula," Mlle. Ilma De Murska.......Bellini
3. Piano Solo, Concerto in E...................................Benedict
Mme. Carreno Sauret.
4. Song, "Silence, Night"...Lutter
Herr Theodore Habelmann.
5. Violoncello Solo, "Violettes des Alpes," Caprice,
Signor Gaetano Braga. Braga
6. Duo, "Barber of Seville"......................................Rossini
Mlle. Ilma De Murska and Signor Ferranti.
Box-office now open Sundays, 12 M. to 6 P. M.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Oct. 19 and 20, will be produced Sheridan's great Comedy,
THE RIVALS,
with Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. J. PECK, Miss JEFFRIES LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, and Miss KATE BARTLETT, in the characters portrayed by them with such remarkable success last season.
Mr. H. J. Montague having recovered from his late severe accident, the first representation of Mr. Lester Wallack's and Mr. Pierrepont Edwards adaptation from Octave Fuellet's great drama,
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN,
will be on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.
This fine play will be produced with the greatest care and completeness, and will introduce
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
in his second impersonation before the New-York public. In the same play
Miss ADA DYAS
will make her first appearance in Wallack's Theatre.
The cast will also include:
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK,
Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND,
Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Miss EFFIE GERMON,
Miss IONE BURKE, Mme. PONISI,
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT,
in his
NEW IRISH DRAMA,
which is now in active preparation.

CHOICE SEATS FOR THE RIVALS AT TYSON'S new Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
Grand Concerts by Full Orchestra.
A combination of
INSTRUCTION and AMUSEMENT
Hundreds of
WONDERFUL MACHINES AT WORK.
The Grandest Display of America's Industrial Skill ever brought together.
ADMISSION ONLY 50 CENTS. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.
Owing to the rush of enormous crowds after 7 P. M., the managers suggest that those who desire to make critical examinations should visit the exhibition between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 5, during which hours the vast machinery is in full motion.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8 P. M.
PROF. O'REARDON'S TUMBLERONICON. | The Great Cyclorama. MIDNIGHT STORM over PARIS. New attractions in the LECTORIUM. | MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS.
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Every matinée (excepting Saturday,) 50c.; children, 25c.
Every evening and Saturday matinée, 75c.; children, 40c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS (Sunday) EVENING, Grand Sacred Concert. Capt. Donald McKay and his famous band of Warm Spring Indians, Mr. J. B. Studley and the company will appear in
KIT CARSON, THE TRAPPER KING.
The concert will commence with the
BROKEN SWORD.

NIBLO'S.
C. R. THORNE, Lessee and Manager. Continued success of the grand Spectacular Drama of THE DELUGE; or, PARADISE LOST, with all its grandeur of reconstruction. Mlle. Betty Rennelsberg, Julia Seaman, Roisselt Family, Kiralfy Sisters, Lilly McDonald, Le Jeune Bonney, Ulm sisters, the Schottee Sisters, 200 Ladies of the Ballet, and Warriors and Amazons. Matinée on Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS,
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH ST.,
"MARRIED LIFE UP-TOWN,"
AND AN ENTIRE NEW BILL THIS WEEK.
Matinée Saturday, at 2 P. M. Reserved Seats $1.

HEPWORTH DIXON.
CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, Madison av. and 45th st.,
TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 8 o'clock.
Preceding the lecture, at 7:15 o'clock, there will be a grand ORGAN CONCERT, by Mr. WILLIS C. SHELTON, the young amateur, assisted by Mr. ARBUCKLE, the distinguished cornet player. Tickets can be obtained at the theatre ticket offices, Fifth Avenue, Windsor, and Grand Union Hotels.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MR. DE GARMO,
TEACHER OF DANCING,
NO. 82 5TH AV.,
CORNER 14TH ST.

PROF. SHERIDAN'S ACADEMY OF WALTZING and Modern Dancing. Monday and Thursday evenings; Saturday afternoon, class for ladies and children. Soirée Monday, Oct. 19.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th st.—Classes open; all dances taught per quarter; six dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

MR. AND MRS. HLASKO'S
Select classes in dancing. No. 1,464 Broadway. Commencing Saturday, Oct. 31. Send for circular.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—ABRAHAM D. HOAGLAND plaintiff, against STEPHEN H. ALDEN, defendant.—To Abraham D. Hoagland, plaintiff:—You are hereby summoned and required personally to appear before me at Chambers of this court, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of October next, at ten and a half o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to give your testimony as a party before trial, in an action between yourself, Abraham D. Hoagland, plaintiff, and Stephen H. Alden, defendant, pursuant to the provisions of the Code of Procedure, and for a failure to attend you will be punished according to law. Dated New-York, July 22, 1874.
ABM. R. LAWRENCE, Justice.
WM. HENRY ARNOUX, Defendant's Attorney.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY, OCT. 20, 1874,
A GRAND MATINEE
AND
CHARITY DRAMATIC FESTIVAL,
under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY,
IN AID OF
THE FOUNDLING ASYLUM
under the charge of the SISTERS OF CHARITY,
for which
EVERY INDIVIDUAL ARTIST
hereafter named, and every Manager herein named, has
MOST GENEROUSLY VOLUNTEERED.
THE PERFORMANCE
will begin at 12:50 o'clock with the
OVERTURE........By the Orchestra of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, under Mr. HARVEY DODWORTH.
AT 1 O'CLOCK
the following members of the Fifth Avenue Company will appear in the Fourth Act of the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL:
Sir Peter Teazle........................Mr. CHARLES FISHER
Joseph Surface.................................Mr. LOUIS JAMES
Charles Surface.......................Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
Sir Oliver Surface...............................Mr. W. DAVIDGE
Joseph's Servant...............................Mr. F. CHAPMAN
Lady Teazle............................Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
AT ¼ TO 2 O'CLOCK
the Celebrated Ventriloquial Artist, Mr. FREDERIC MACCABE, will give a brief chapter from his humorous and Popular Entertainment,
"BEGONE, DULL CARE!"
AT 10 MINUTES PAST 2
the orchestra of the UNION SQUARE THEATRE, under the direction of Mr. HENRY TISSINGTON, will perform.
AT 20 MINUTES PAST 2
the company of the UNION SQUARE THEATRE, by the very kind consent of Messrs. SHERIDAN SHOOK and A. M. PALMER, will perform the last act of
THE SPHINX.
Admiral De Chelles......................Mr. JOHN PARSELLS
Henri De Savigny................................Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Lord Dornoch...................Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
Blanche De Chelles (daughter-in-law of the Admiral)..........Miss CLARA MORRIS
Bertha De Savigny......Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
AT 3 O'CLOCK
THE CELEBRATED NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
Under the distinguished leadership of MAJOR D. L. DOWNING, will perform, (on the stage, in full uniform,) A GRAND SELECTION OF OPERATIC MELODIES, by MEYERBEER.
AT ½ PAST 3
The Company of WALLACK'S THEATRE, through the generous permission of Mr. LESTER WALLACK, will represent the second act of
PARTNERS FOR LIFE.
Tom Gilroy, a Barrister..................Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
Mr. Horace Mervyn, a country gentleman
Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Muggles, his confidential servant.Mr. HARRY BECKETT
Ernest, his nephew....................Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
Major Billeter, on half-pay..........Mr. J. W. CARROLL
Fanny Smith.........................Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS
Miss Priscilla, Mervyn's sister..........Madame PONISI
Emily, his niece..................Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE
AT 4 O'CLOCK,
By the kind permission of Mr. JOSH HART, of the Theatre Comique, the celebrated and popular specialists and comedians, Messrs. HARRIGAN and HART, will appear in a new and original Irish sketch, music by Dave Braham, entitled
PATRICK'S DAY PARADE!
Fitzgerald Conroy.........................Mr. ED. HARRIGAN
Johanna McCann.................................Mr. TONY HART
Hogarth Higgins...........................Mr. JAMES BRADLEY
AT ¼ PAST 4
The SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, by the kind courtesy of Messrs. BIRCH, WAMBOLD & BACKUS, will give a half an hour from their famous programme of NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
AT 4:45 O'CLOCK,
And in conclusion the following members of the FIFTH AVENUE COMPANY will give a selection from the famous mock tragedy of
THE CRITIC.
Mr. Puff..Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Mr. Dangle......................................Mr. D. WHITING
Mr. Sneer..Mr. H. CONWAY
The Prompter of the Theatre..........Mr. JOHN MOORE
The Earl of Leicester................Mr. GEORGE PARKES
(His first appearance this season.)
Lord Burleigh......................................Mr. CHAPMAN
Don Whiskerandos...............................Mr. W. DAVIDGE
Sir Walter Raleigh...............................Mr. SOL RUSSELL
Sir Christopher Hatton.....................Mr. LOUIS JAMES
The Governor of Tilberry..............Mr. J. W. JENNINGS
A Beefeater.......................................Mr. OWEN FAWCETT
Tilburina................................Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Her Confidante......................................Miss ALICE GREY
The First Niece..Miss NINA VARIAN
The Second Niece.....................................Miss EMILY RIGL
The Master of the Horse......................Mr. J. G. PEAKES
First Sentinel...Mr. GILBERT
Second Sentinel...Mr. DEVEAU
Stage Managers.Mr. D. H. HARKINS & Mr. JNO. MOORE
Treasurer..Mr. J. W. MORRISSEY
, Reserved seats, $2. For sale on MONDAY at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and on TUESDAY, at the Academy. Boxes, $8, $10, and $12.

CHOICE SEATS IN PARQUET AND FRONT Balcony.—Also front boxes at Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
MISS CUSHMAN'S FAREWELL.
JARRETT & PALMER announce with especial pride that the
FAREWELL APPEARANCES ON THE DRAMATIC STAGE
of the eminent Tragedienne,
MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,
will occur in Booth's Theatre, under their management, beginning
TO-MORROW, MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 19,
in the Grand Tragedy of
HENRY VIII.
Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN as QUEEN KATHARINE, with the support of the distinguished Author and Actor,
MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF,
(who will appear as "Cardinal Woolsey") and a complete Shakespearean organization.
, In preparation for early production, MACBETH, and GUY MANNERING, when will be afforded the additional aid of a magnificent CHORUS OF OVER 100 MIXED VOICES.
*,*Seats can always be secured in advance.

CHOICE SEATS FOR HENRY VIII. AT TYSON'S new Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ANCIENT EGYPT.

BAYARD TAYLOR

will deliver his first lecture in New-York on
ANCIENT EGYPT,
THURSDAY, Oct. 22, at 8 P. M.
Admission, 75 cents; with seat, $1.
Private boxes, $5, $6, and $10, according to location.
For sale at the usual places—Academy, Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, Mitchell & Seixas, Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at all the hotels.

PARK THEATRE.
SIXTH WEEK
of the
GREAT SUCCESS OF
JOHN T. RAYMOND..........as.......Col. Mulberry Sellers
in
MARK TWAIN'S AMERICAN DRAMA,
THE THEATRICAL TOPIC,
THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT.
Seats secured ten days in advance.
Order carriages at 10:30.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR COL. MULberry Sellers ("There's millions in it,") at Tyson's New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
EVERY EVENING, (except Saturday,)
and SATURDAY MATINEE.
LUCILLE WESTERN
W. H. WHALLEY
IN EAST LYNNE.
MATINEES.
JENNIE MORTON IN MAB.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 24.
GREAT BILL.
CARPENTER OF ROUEN and MOSE.

Y. M. C. A.
ASSOCIATION HALL, TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE.
MEMBERS' COURSE
of
HISTORICAL, LITERARY, AND SCIENTIFIC LECTURES
By the following eminent persons,
FRIDAY EVENINGS:
October 23—President M. B. Anderson, LL. D., of Rochester.
October 30—George Dawson, of Birmingham, Eng.
November 6—George Vandenhoff.
November 13—Prof. Sheppard, of Chicago.
November 20—Mrs. Leonowens.
November 27—Rev. H. M. Gallaher.
December 4—Dr. J. G. Holland.
December 11—Prof. W. S. Andrews.
December 18—Prof. J. S. Newberry.
January 8—Rev. Edward Eggleston, D. D.
January 15—Rev. E. L. Magoon, D. D.
January 22—Rev. Thomas K. Beecher.
January 29—Grand Musical and Optical Entertainment under direction of Mr. G. G. Rockwood.
Full tickets of membership ($5) admit member and one lady without charge to the course.
A limited number of course tickets will be sold at $2 each. Single admission tickets 50 cents each.
No reserved seats.

MEETINGS.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE [illegible]
[illegible]
F. C. [illegible]

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

A MISER ROBBED OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

THE MONEY STOLEN DURING HIS IMPRISONMENT IN THE TOMBS—FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE MISSING PROPERTY—THE DANGERS OF BEING ONE'S OWN BANKER.

For several years past Luther Bryant, a man seventy-three years of age, has lived alone in a room in the rear of the third floor of the large tenement-house No. 1 Forsyth street. Bryant was reputed to be a miser possessing great wealth, which he was too miserly to enjoy in a natural manner. No friend or relative ever visited him, and he kept no domestics, buying his provisions, cooking his meals, and keeping his apartment clean himself. For four years past Bryant kept a stand against the iron railing of the old North Dutch Church, at the corner of Fulton and William streets, for the ostensible purpose of dealing in old coins, mutilated currency, &c., but his chief business was found by the Police to be the purchase of postage stamps pilfered by messenger boys from their employers. Bryant was in the habit of leaving his room every week day morning, and not returning until evening. During his absence the door of his room was secured by two ordinary locks and a patent padlock. The care which he exercised in securing these fastenings, led the tenants in the house to believe that the room contained great wealth. But there came a day when he did not return at nightfall, owing to the fact that he had fallen into the hands of the police and was locked up for receiving stolen goods. His arrest was effected under the following circumstances. A number of down-town firms had been, for months past, using a great many more postage-stamps than was thought necessary for their correspondence, and employed private detectives to ascertain what became of them. It was discovered that these firms were being systematically robbed by their messenger boys, who stole the postage stamps from the book-keeper's desk whenever an opportunity occurred. It was then thought prudent to watch some of these boys for the purpose of learning to whom they sold the stolen stamps. This led to the discovery of Bryant's nefarious business. The boys were in the habit of going to his stand with the stamps and dropping them into a carpet-bag which was underneath the stand, after which Bryant would hand them the money. For three cent stamps Bryant paid two cents; for two cent stamps, one cent, and for one cent stamps at the rate of half a cent each, and for stamps of larger denominations at the same rates. For over four years, it is alleged, this illegal traffic had been going on, as many as forty to fifty boys calling on Bryant every day, until the latter had accumulated a large fortune. On the afternoon of the 7th inst. Bryant was arrested by Officer Peters, of the Second Precinct charged with receiving stolen goods. The complainant was Mr. William K. Evans, book-keeper for Faber & Co., of No. 133 William street, who based his charge on information received from Charles Krepps, of No. 229 Rivington street, a messenger boy in the employ of the firm above named, who stated that he had sold to Bryant $5 worth of postage stamps which he had stolen from his employers. Bryant was taken before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court, and committed for trial in default of bail. He was locked up in the Tombs, but an application for a warrant to search his room was refused by the Magistrate.

During Bryant's incarceration in the Tombs his room remained apparently undisturbed until last Monday, when one of the tenants in the house noticed that the patent padlock on the outside of the door had been broken off, and the door was slightly ajar. Knowing that Bryant had not been released he thought it singular that the door should be open, and at once informed Capt. Ward, of the Tenth Precinct Police. Detectives Lyon and Dyer were sent to the house to investigate the matter. On entering the room the detectives at once saw that the place had been visited and thoroughly ransacked by burglars. The padlock had been broken off and the door forced open. No information could be obtained in relation to what had been stolen, until the occupant of the room was consulted. Learning that he was confined in the Tombs, Officer Dyer proceeded to the City Prison and informed Bryant of what had occurred. On receiving this intelligence Bryant almost fainted, and, on fully comprehending the intelligence, acted like a lunatic. He told the officer that the room contained money and valuables to the amount of nearly $100,000, and that he was reduced to beggary by the robbery. Superintendent Walling was notified, and at his request District Attorney Phelps discharged Bryant from prison on his own recognizance, so as to enable him to consult with and aid the Police authorities in their search for the stolen property. Bryant visited his room, and after carefully inspecting the premises, furnished Superintendent Walling with the following list of money and property claimed by him to have been stolen: $70,000 in United States gold coin in $20 pieces, each piece has a small hole punched in the head of the Goddess of Liberty; $12,000 in legal-tender notes; $1,000 in mutilated currency; $700 in new fifty-cent and ten-cent currency; a gold watch, the movement of which was manufactured by Appleton & Tracey, and which is marked M. D. in old English characters, and valued at $500; the case weighs seventy-three pennyweights, and is marked No. 803; a gold chain, composed of solid oblong bars, partly engraved, and weighing 100 pennyweights; a diamond and amethyst ring; a pair of amethyst sleeve-buttons marked M. D., a pair of gold eye-glasses, twelve silver table-spoons, twelve silver tea-spoons, a set of mustard, salt, and sugar spoons, all marked M. D., a quantity of clothing, and a pearl album handsomely engraved. A circular describing this property, and offering a reward of $5,000 for its recovery, has been issued, and distributed all over the country. No clue to the thieves has yet been obtained. So far as can be ascertained, no person saw them enter or leave the house, and it is not positively known when the robbery was committed. Acting upon the supposition that some persons in the house had been concerned in the affair, the Police yesterday made a thorough search of the house from the cellar to the roof but failed to discover the slightest clue to the whereabouts of the stolen property. It is believed that the robbery was committed by a gang of thieves, who were acquainted with Bryant and his habits, and took advantage of his enforced absence from his home to visit and ransack the place. Several of the Central Office detectives and Detectives Lyon and King, of the Tenth Precinct, are at work on the case under the immediate direction of Superintendent Walling and Capt. Irving.

A PLEASANT PATERFAMILIAS.

AN ISRAELITE "CAPITALIST" CAUSES THE ARREST OF HIS WIFE AND SON ON FRIVOLOUS CHARGES.

Joachim H. Lowenthal, of No. 157 East Fifty-seventh street, an elderly and litigious Israelite, a short time ago caused the arrest of his son on a frivolous charge of perjury. An examination was had at the Yorkville Police Court, and the case was dismissed. Yesterday Mr. Lowenthal again appeared at the same court in the character of a complainant. He charges his wife's sister, Mrs. Sophia Lucutta, with the larceny of a trunk and its contents, valued at $500. The examination developed the following facts: Lowenthal, after the death of his first wife, espoused a sister of hers—Lucutta, the defendant. The match was bitterly opposed by the bride's relatives, who are wealthy people; and when it was learned that Lowenthal was a penniless man, instead of the capitalist he is alleged to have represented himself to be, they cast him off. Lowenthal then under pretense of desiring to visit Germany for the purpose of obtaining possession of some valuable real estate left him by his first wife, and upon promising never to trouble his present consort or her family again, was presented with the trunk in question, three passage tickets to Europe, and $300 in money. Instead of making the voyage, Lowenthal, it is alleged, collected from the steam-ship company the money paid for the tickets, and went to the Catskill Mountains. During his absence Mrs. Lowenthal took possession of the trunk. Aware of the fact that a charge of larceny against his wife would not lie, Lowenthal, incredible as it may seem, accuses Mrs. Lucutta of the theft. It appearing that Lowenthal had previously brought a civil action for the value of the trunk, the further examination was postponed by Justice Otterbourg until Tuesday next.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY FOR FIFTY CENTS.

William Parks, who gave his residence as No. 221 Baxter street, was yesterday held in $2,000 bail by Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of highway robbery. The complainant, August Lorenz, of No. 81 South Fifth avenue, stated that on Saturday morning, about 3 o'clock, he was walking home through South Fifth avenue, and when near the corner of Spring street the prisoner accosted him and suddenly dealt him a heavy blow on the head which felled him to the ground. While in this position he charges that Parks robbed him of fifty cents, all the money he possessed at the time. Mr. Lorenz shouted loudly for help, and Officer Seaman came along just in time to catch Parks in his attempt to escape. The evidence against Parks was plain and decisive, and he was fully committed.

THE NAUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

On Thursday afternoon a large meeting of parties interested in shipping was held at No. 61 South street, to form an organization, to be known as "The Nautical Association of the Port of New-York." The objects of the organization are: to protect the business interests of its members, to correct existing evils in the shipping of seamen, the procuring of amendment of obnoxious laws governing shipping interests, the assistance of destitute families of seamen, and co-operation with kindred bodies having similar objects in view. The officers are: James J. Ferris, President; Theodore Bonham, Vice President; John Wilson, Secretary; Ernest Buttner, Treasurer.

THE CHURCH CONVENTION.

REV. DR. SEYMOUR'S APPOINTMENT NOT YET CONFIRMED—MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

The secret session of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church was continued yesterday. Rev. Dr. Sullivan, of Chicago, who is opposed to the elevation of Rev. Dr. Seymour to the Bishopric of Illinois, spoke for several hours against the confirmation of Dr. Seymour's election, but he adduced, it is said, no facts which bore strongly against the Bishop-elect. A delegate said he came to New-York prepared to hear some tangible charge against Dr. Seymour, but so far, he said, none of the allegations put forward had been sustained, and he saw no reason why the nomination should not be confirmed. A member of the Illinois Diocesan Convention, at present in this City, said, yesterday, that the Illinois delegation were dissatisfied with the course taken by Dr. Sullivan, and had it been known that he would have opposed Dr. Seymour's appointment, he (Dr. Sullivan) would not have been chosen as a delegate. After 1:30 o'clock, when a recess was taken, no decision had been reached. Previous to taking the usual recess, the following message was received from the House of Bishops:

Message No. 22:

Resolved, That the triennial report of the Trustees of the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen be communicated to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

Resolved, That this house has heard with great satisfaction the triennial report of the Trustees of the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, and, the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, it is recommended to the Trustees to ascertain, by correspondence or otherwise, how many disabled clergy of this Church are now destitute, and what provision has been made for destitute widows and orphans; and to adopt such other measures as in their judgment are wise to increase the fund, to accomplish more effectually the beneficent purposes for which it was organized, and to enliven the interest of the Church in the important subject committed to them.

The message was concurred in.

After recess the house met for a short time in open session, when the testimonials of Dr. Welles, Bishop elect of Wisconsin, were signed. The following messages were received from the House of Bishops:

Message No. 23:

Resolved, the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, That the following canon be adopted:

ON CHURCH MUSIC.

It shall be the duty of every minister of this Church, with such assistance as he can obtain from persons skilled in music, to give orders concerning the tunes to be sung at any time in his church; and especially it shall be his duty to suppress all light and unseemly music, and all indecency and irreverence in the performance, by which vain and ungodly persons profane the service of the sanctuary; and further, that this canon be numbered Canon No. 21 of Title 1, and that the present canon be numbered Canon 22.

Resolved, the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates concurring, That this canon be printed in place of the resolution on the same subject heretofore prefixed to the Psalms in Metre and the Hymnal.

Referred to the Committee on Canons.

Message No. 24:

Resolved, the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, That a joint committee be appointed to consider and report what measures are necessary to reduce the size and expense of the printed journals, and that the committee on the part of t is house consist of the Bishops of Central Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Massachusetts.

This message was concurred in.

The Secretary read an invitation from Mr. De Peyster, President of the New-York Historical Society, asking the members of the house to visit the institution.

Mr. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, gave notice of his intention to move on Monday morning next that rule No. 17, providing for secret sessions, be revoked.

The house then adjourned.

THE GLENDENNING SCANDAL.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF THE PASTOR OF THE PROSPECT AVENUE CHURCH, JERSEY CITY—EVIDENCE OF JUSTICE ALDRIDGE.

The Jersey City Presbytery, before whom the trial of Rev. John S. Glendenning, Pastor of the Prospect Avenue Church, is proceeding, resumed its session in the Church on Third street, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. The Presbytery resolved to continue the investigation in the Prospect Avenue Church, on the Heights, and to commence the session daily at 1 o'clock. Over three hours were consumed in the reading of the testimony given by James S. Miller. Some corrections were made. After Mr. Miller had signed the statement Dr. Imbrie, for the prosecution, called Justice Thomas Aldridge to the stand. The Justice testified as follows: My attention was called to this case July 13 and 14. Mr. Linn, Miss Pomeroy's counsel, brought an affidavit charging Mr. Glendenning with bastardy to my office, and asked me to go to Mr. Miller's house and take Miss Pomeroy's oath to it. I went to the house and saw her. In reply to my questions she said that she understood it, and then swore to it. It was voluntarily made, so far as I could see. I issued a warrant for Mr. Glendenning's arrest on the 15th of July, and he was arrested by Officer Benson—I don't know that he was locked up in prison. Mr. Hallowell, one of his parishioners, came to my office, and said his Pastor had been arrested, and that he feared he would be locked up. He wanted to know if I would take bail for him. I asked Mr. Hallowell if he (Hallowell) was a freeholder. He said, "No," and asked if Mr. Gordon would do. I said, "Yes, if you can get him." Mr. Gordon became his bondsman, and he renewed the bonds once afterward before Mr. Glendenning was discharged. The bonds were given to indemnify the city. I think Miss Pomeroy made one or more affidavits before me afterward in relation to the suits pending in the upper courts. On the 18th of August I was on my way from my home to my office when a lady, named Mrs. Reeves, called to me. She was very much excited. She said Mary was going to die, and they wanted me to go to her house as soon as possible. I asked who had sent for me. She said, "We do." I asked if Mary was clear in her mind. She said yes, but was very feeble. I told her to go and ask Mary if she wanted to see me. Soon afterward Mr. Dudley, the Overseer of the Poor entered my office, and said that Mary wanted to see me. I started to go at once. On my way I met Dr. Burdett, her attending physician. I asked him if Mary was going to die. He said that he did not think she would live the day out. I asked him if she was clear in her mind. He replied that she was, but very feeble; "she sees her situation," he said, "and is breaking down under it." I went to Mr. Miller's house, where Miss Pomeroy was lying. I took a chair and sat by her bedside. There were perhaps half a dozen people in the room at the time. Mrs. Miller, who was among those present, said to her, "Here's Mr. Aldridge." Her eyes were closed at the time. I asked her if she knew me. She said, "Yes, I know you all," looking around on those in the room. I remarked that she was quite ill. She replied, "Yes." I asked her if she wished to make any statement. She said, "Yes, I do." After a while she raised her head slightly and said, "I feel as though I have not long to live. There have been a great many things said against me. I now tell the truth in the sight of God, that John S. Glendenning is the father of my child. He has denied it, and still denies it, but he and no one else is the father of my child. He has said things against me. I was afraid of him, but now I am not. He may have papers, but that does not clear him." I took her statement down in pencil and went immediately to my office. I gave it to my nephew to copy as expeditiously as possible. While he was copying it, word was brought to me that Mary was dead.

The Moderator at this point announced that the time had arrived for recess, and the continuation of the investigation was postponed till Monday at 1 o'clock.

A POTATO MERCHANT IN TROUBLE.

About noon yesterday, Mrs. Emma R. Seymour, who resides at No. 71 Madison avenue, had occasion to visit a closet where she kept most of her dresses and jewelry. On opening the door, she was caught by the throat by a young man, who, knocking her down, made his escape down the stairs by a neighboring door. Nothing daunted, she ran quickly down after the thief calling loudly for help. Officer Glass, who was on post at the time, seeing two men running rapidly from the house, and hearing the cries, gave chase and captured one of them on the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Third avenue; the other escaped. The man whom he captured gave his name as Thomas Gallagher. He stated that he was in the house trying to sell potatoes, when the man who escaped, ran down the stairs and told him to clear out or he would get hurt. The evidence of Mrs. Seymour and her servants went to show that Gallagher fled the moment he saw the other man coming hurriedly down stairs, and that he said he had a potato-wagon outside, whereas no wagon was to be found. Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Police Court, before whom Gallagher was arraigned, remanded him. The officer's theory is, that while Gallagher occupied the attention of the servants, his accomplice went up stairs to rob the house.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock on Friday evening, as Jacob Siebert, a German market gardener, residing on the Merrick plank road, in Jamaica township, was returning home from market, two men hailed him at the Union Course car stables, on the Jamaica turnpike, and asked for a ride as far as Jamaica village. He allowed them to get into his wagon, and when they had reached a point near Richmond Hill one of them struck him a heavy blow with a club, which he had before kept concealed, and while the wounded man was in a partially insensible condition the two held him down and ransacked his pockets, robbing him of $32—all the money that he had received for his load. The ruffians then escaped, and Mr. Siebert made his way to Jamaica, where his wound, which is quite serious, was attended to. He thinks he would be able to recognize the robbers.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police during last week arrested 2,000 persons.

Right Rev. H. C. Lay, the Bishop of Maryland, will preach at St. Augustine's Chapel, No. 262 Bowery, this evening.

The pulpit of the Sixteenth Baptist Church (in West Sixteenth street, near Eighth avenue,) will be occupied by Rev. David B. Jutten this morning.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 554 deaths, 528 births, and 237 marriages, showing an increase of 106 deaths, 32 births, and 34 marriages over the preceding week.

The Pacific Mail steam-ship Henry Chauncey sailed for Aspinwall yesterday at 1 P. M. Her cargo consisted of 800 tons general merchandise, 540 of which were for San Francisco. The passengers numbered 370, nearly all of whom were for the Isthmus.

Frank and Thomas Collins, brothers, were arrested yesterday by Patrolman Beglan, of the Twentieth Precinct, who found them in possession of a quantity of silverware for which they could not satisfactorily account. The prisoners were detained for examination.

A public service in behalf of the Free Church Guild will be held to-morrow evening in the Church of the Holy Communion, at Twentieth street and Sixth avenue. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, Bishop Neely, of Maine, and others.

John Finnerty, who said he was a wood-peddler, residing at No. 113 Mulberry street, was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday, for having knocked down Michael Flanigan in the hallway of his residence, No. 125 Mulberry street, and robbing him of a knife and currency valued at seventy-five cents.

Thomas Edwards, aged twenty-two, of No. 616 West Thirty-seventh street, who on the 30th ult. stabbed Edward McCabe in the left shoulder during a bar-room affray, was yesterday arrested. Justice Otterbourg, before whom the prisoner was arraigned, committed him for trial at General Sessions. McCabe's wound was a serious one, and he still lies in Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. Mary C. Linnen, of No. 427 West Forty-sixth street, while near her residence, yesterday afternoon, was robbed of her shawl by a boy named Thomas White. The thief was pursued and captured by Officer Glass, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and the shawl found in his possession. Justice Otterbourg committed him for trial.

The outward-bound fleet of ocean steamers yesterday consisted of the California, of the Anchor Line, for Glasgow; the Rhein, of the North German Lloyd, for Southampton and Bremen; the City of Paris, of the Inman Line, for Queenstown and Liverpool; the Baltic, of the White Star Line, for Liverpool; the Denmark, of the National Line, for the same port, and the St. Laurent, of the French Line, for Brest and Havre.

At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Louis Kurnitzki, a dealer in cast-off apparel, whose place of business is at No. 450 Tenth avenue, was held for examination, in default of $3,000 bail, on a charge of receiving stolen goods. In his possession were found portions of the plunder stolen by John Smith and John Ryan, the boy burglars, from the residences of Albert L. Holt, of No. 105 East Twenty-ninth street, and Eugene J. Jackson, of No. 130 East Thirty-fifth street. A quantity of jewelry, silverware, piano covers, &c., supposed to have been stolen, was found in Kurnitzki's place.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 602 arrests during the past week.

During the past week the tax receipts amounted to $19,513 39.

To-morrow will be the last day upon which an opportunity will be afforded the citizens of this county to register.

Mayor Hunter refuses to permit the North Second Street Railroad Company to have a terminus on First street, near Broadway.

At a meeting of the City Assessors yesterday, twenty-nine assessments for filling lots, setting lamp-posts, &c., were confirmed.

Right Rev. Bishop Coxe, of Western New-York, will preach in St. Paul's Church, corner of Marcy avenue and Penn street, this morning.

There will be a special meeting of the Board of Education on Tuesday, at 4 P. M., to consider the report of the Joint Committee on Compulsory Education.

On Saturday, 150 men, in charge of Lieut. Graham, will be sent from the Navy-yard to Panama, and thence transferred by the flag-ship Richmond to the South Pacific squadron.

At St. Ann's on the Heights, Right Rev. Dr. Lyman, Assistant Bishop of North Carolina, will preach this morning, and Rev. Dr. Sullivan, of Trinity Church, Chicago, in the evening.

Yesterday the East River Bridge Company's financial statement for September was filed in the Mayor's Office. The receipts during the month were $225,177 58, and the expenditures $190,162 41.

Henry Whipple Waumdishun, the Sioux Indian, who is a delegate to the Episcopal General Convention, will make an address in his native tongue, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in St. Ann's Church.

"Out from under the Yoke" will be the title of a sermon to be preached this morning at the "Brooklyn Gospel Church," on Lincoln place, by Rev. J. B. Cleaver, late Pastor of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church.

Fanny McGuinness was found dead yesterday in the cellar of her house, corner of Church and Hicks streets. Deceased was of very intemperate habits, and it is supposed that death was caused by excessive indulgence in liquor.

The Grand Street Methodist Church, from the Pastorship of which Rev. Tunis Titus Kendrick was dismissed, will be reopened to-day. It has been closed for the past eight weeks, during which time it was repainted and recarpeted. Rev. Dr. Alexander Clarke will preach.

The examination in the case of Michael Coromenti, charged with the murder of Salvadore Torini, which was to have taken place yesterday before Justice Morse, was postponed until Friday next. San Tolipo and Mendalia, implicated in the same crime, will be examined before Justice Walsh on Monday.

A warrant has been issued by Justice Elliot for the arrest of the Captain of Campany 1, Forty-seventh Regiment, on complaint of Ferry-master Seely, who charges that the Captain refused to pay the fares of himself and his company on a recent visit to New-York. The defense is that soldiers in uniform are allowed free passage.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice Pratt rendered a decision adjudging Mr. W. F. G. Shanks, City editor of a New-York morning paper, in contempt for refusing to give the name of the writer of an article defamatory of Judge McCue, of the City Court. The witness is permitted to purge himself of the contempt by answering fully.

Some time ago F. S. Fallensen, of No. 407 Fifth avenue, had his license revoked by the Excise Commissioners for violation of the Excise law. Subsequently he was acquitted before Justice Delmar and a jury of having violated the law. Yesterday a motion was made by his counsel in the City Court, before Judge Neilson, for a mandamus to compel the Commissioners to restore his license. The motion was opposed by counsel for the Excise Board. Judge Neilson took the papers, and will render a decision, in which the whole Excise law will be reviewed.

NEW-JERSEY.

Trains passing over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad after noon to-day will run upon the right-side track.

Five persons, all members of one family, whose aggregate weight was 2,400 pounds, recently sat at table in Walpeck, Sussex County.

George De Groot, who shot and killed a colored man named Lake, at Mahwah, Bergen County, some days ago, claims to have acted entirely in self-defense.

Ida Johnson, a widow, residing in Hoboken, attempted to jump into the river from a Hoboken ferry-boat, yesterday, but was prevented by the passengers.

A man named Jeremiah Flynn, residing in Essex street, Jersey City, fell overboard from a water-boat at anchor in Jersey City yesterday afternoon and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

BUSINESS NOTES.

There were no new developments yesterday in connection with the failure of the Western-produce firm of E. S. Edgar & Co., and the predictions indulged in that the affair would result in the suspension of several New-York houses which had the misfortune to be holders of the acceptances of the firm in question were not realized. The influence of the failure, however, was plainly perceptible on the stock market, and undoubtedly contributed to cause the general decline in prices which marked the day's transactions. Independent of the influence exercised by the recent failures in the dry-goods trade and the grain trade, there can be little doubt that the absence of buoyancy and confidence which has characterized the operations on the Stock Exchange during last, as contrasted with previous weeks, is in large measure due to a feeling that the revival in business must necessarily be of slow growth, and that it will not do for Wall street to anticipate a state of affairs which does not yet exist, and that prudence and sense dictate a conservative policy as the best to be pursued.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on Tuesday next for the purpose of giving expression to the sentiments of the mercantile community in regard to the pending constitutional amendments.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of the Produce Exchange: Leonard Deutz, Thomas Morgan, M. C. Brose, and W. A. De Long.

BASE-BALL.

A GREAT VICTORY FOR THE ATLANTICS—THE MUTUALS DEFEATED BY A SCORE OF 9 TO 2.

The Mutuals were badly defeated by the Atlantics on the Union Grounds yesterday. The game was the ninth of the championship series, and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The contest on the part of the Atlantics was a very fine one, as they fielded and batted in splendid style all through the game. Up to the third inning the Mutuals played one of their very best games. After this, however, seeing that it was next to impossible to overtake the Atlantics, they commenced to play carelessly, and allowed their opponents to secure advantages which eventually won the game for them. Play was called at 3:15 P. M. by Mr. Phelps, with the Mutuals at the bat. Higham led off with a good hit, and being assisted by Fleet's wild throwing, reached the home-plate before the side could be retired. Allison put out the Atlantic's three strikers without scoring. Sharp fielding prevented either side from adding anything to its score in the second inning. In the third inning, after disposing of the Mutuals for a blank, the Atlantics batted magnificently for six runs, four of them earned. In the next inning the Mutuals on good hits by Hatfield and Nelson, and a "muff" by Sweezey, secured an unearned run, which proved to be the last they were able to make in the game. The Atlantics, by some more very heavy batting, added two more earned to their score, thus bringing up their total to 8 against 2 for the Mutuals, and as these figures were not materially altered during the remainder of the game, the Brooklynites won easily. The defeat effectually extinguished any hopes the Mutuals might have entertained about winning the championship pennant. Of the individual play shown on either side, that of Dehlman and McGee for the Atlantics, was the best. Booth led at the bat. For the Mutuals, Hatfield, Allison, and Start did finely, while Carey led at the bat. Matthews' pitching was more severely punished in this game than in any other in which he has played this season. In the pools sold before the game the Mutuals were immense favorites, $100 to $15 being freely bet on their success. Appended is the score:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Higham, r. f.	1	1	1	0	Chapman, r. f.	0	1	1	0
Allison, c.	0	0	6	0	Ferguson, 3d b.	1	2	2	0
Start, 1st b.	0	0	10	0	Pearce, s. s.	1	2	0	4
Carey, s. s.	1	1	3	3	Bond, p.	2	2	0	2
Hatfield, l. f.	0	1	4	0	Fleet, c.	1	0	5	0
Nelson, 2d b.	0	1	2	0	Sweezey, 2d b.	0	1	0	1
Burdock, 3d b.	0	1	1	2	Dehlman, 1st b.	1	1	13	0
Remsen, c. f.	0	0	0	0	McGee, c. f.	1	1	3	0
Matthews, p.	0	0	0	2	Booth, l. f.	2	3	3	0
Total	2	5	27	7	Total	9	13	27	7

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Atlantic	0	0	6	2	0	0	1	0	0	—9

Runs Earned—Mutual, 0; Atlantic, 6.
First Bases on Errors—Mutual, 4; Atlantic, 2.
Wides Pitched—By Matthews, 23; by Bond, 13.
Fielding Errors—Atlantic, 5; Mutual, 8.
Time of Game—1 hour and 45 minutes.
Umpire—Mr. Phelps, of the Mutual Club.

NOTES.

On Monday the Flyways play the Olympics at Melrose for the amateur championship.

The Atlantics will complete their championship series with the Mutuals, on Tuesday.

On Wednesday and Thursday the Boston Red Stockings will play the Atlantics.

A NEW CROSS-TOWN RAILROAD.

Yesterday afternoon Carey's Cross-town Railroad, which has been talked about for ten years, and has been eight times vetoed, was informally opened by sending three cars over the track to see if the same was in good order. The result was satisfactory, and the road will be opened to the public on Monday next. The capital of the company is $600,000. It will employ about fifty men, 150 horses, and thirty cars, which will occupy about one hour in going over the route, which is as follows: Commencing at the foot of Twenty-third street, East River, thence to Avenue A, through Avenue A to Eighteenth street, along Eighteenth street to Broadway and Union square, along Broadway and Union square to Fourteenth street, along Fourteenth street to Seventh avenue, along Seventh avenue to Hammond, or West Eleventh street, along Hammond, or West Eleventh street, to West street, along West street to Christopher Street Ferry. Returning from the ferry at the foot of Christopher street along Christopher to Greenwich street, along Greenwich to Hammond, or West Eleventh street, along Hammond street to Seventh avenue, along Seventh avenue to Fourteenth street, along Fourteenth street to Broadway and Union square, along Broadway to Seventeenth street, along Seventeenth street to Avenue A, along Avenue A to the ferry at the foot of Twenty-third street, East River. The cars are like the other one-horse cars which are already in use on the cross-town routes of the City, except that their exterior paneling is painted a dark blue. They are fitted with Slawson's patent fare boxes, and by a convenient handle attached to a rod running through the car the driver, who is also the conductor and always stands on the front platform, can close the rear door without leaving his place. The stables of the company are between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, on Avenue A. and in odorous proximity to the New-York Gas Works. On the ground floor are the car-house and the company's offices. On the second floor are accommodations for 200 horses, which will be so fastened to their stalls that in case of necessity four men can loosen all their halters almost instantly. On the third floor are the feed-rooms, and sleeping accommodations for twenty-five men, who will always be in the building. The stable is thoroughly ventilated, and secured against fire by numerous pipes and hose on each floor, and also upon the roof. Everything is new, and of the most approved patterns. As the termini of the route are at Christopher and Greenpoint ferries, it is expected that the bulk of the traffic will come from residents of New-Jersey and Long Island.

The officers of the road are: President, J. B. Slawson; Vice President, Addison Comack; Treasurer, J. L. Maccaulay; Secretary, E. D. Burr, and a Board of Directors, including, besides the gentlemen already named, Messrs. C. J. Osborn, G. L. Hart, B. T. Caron, A. J. Dittenhoefer, F. Sterm, R. J. Elliot, A. Nelson, and J. C. Carey.

[Advertisement.]

HAY-FEVER CATARRH annihilated with Wolcott's Catarrh Annihilator. Pints, $1. Sick headache, neuralgia, toothache, inflammation, and pain; all kinds subdued instantly with Wolcott's Pain Paint.

[Advertisement.]

E. LORD, French steam-cleaning and dyeing, correct and artistic. Offices No. 111 Eighth avenue, No. 630 Broadway, near Bleecker street, No. 860 Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 17—12:30 P. M.—Consols for Money, 92½@92⅝; for the Account, 92⅝@92¾. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 105½. Erie Railway Shares, 27¾; do., Preferred, 47.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 27¼.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅝ per cent., which is ⅜ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 26½@26¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f.

6 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £86,000.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 17.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 7 13-16d.; do., do., shipped November and December, at 7 13-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped October and November, at 7 13-16d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,300 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

LONDON, Oct. 17—3 P. M.—Provisions—Sugar, 27s. 3d. @27s. 6d. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot. Produce—Tallow, 43s. 9d.@44s. per cwt.

ANTWERP, Oct. 17.—Petroleum, 25½f. for fine, pale American.

HAVANA, Oct. 15.—Spanish Gold, 188@188½; American Gold, 191@192. Exchange quiet; on the United States, sixty days' Currency, 74@75 premium; short sight do. 78@80 premium; on London, 116@118 premium; on Paris, 93@94 premium.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship St. Laurent, for Brest and Havre.—Jules Strehler, Nicholas Mariot, J. Preston Moore, Robert Brown, Ernest Fournier, Marie Alexandre Leclos and servant, Edgar Humann, Mrs. E. Fort, Miss A. Fort, Miss F. Fort, Mr. Vial, Leon Mejasson, Mrs. Leon Mejasson, Abraham Dowding, Mrs. Abraham Dowding, Miss Rose Crimmins, G. Bernes, Alphonse Francont, Edward Duletat, H. H. Lamport, Mrs. H. H. Lamport, Miss Lily Lamport, Miss Anna M. Read, Edouard Sauvage, Charles Pillet, Mrs. E. Millov, P. Millov, Lewis Shickenna, Mr. and Mrs. Rothford, Mrs. P. Rothford, Pedro Palan, Mrs. Felix, Jean Aucargne, Rev. Father Kilian Schlosser, Rev. Father Cervatins Altinacks, Rev. Father Paul Pollig, A. Schlumpe, B. Fertoret, Louis Planchchamp, Isaac Reiss, Sebastian Audiffret, Mrs. Sebastian Audiffret, Miss Louis Audiffret, Alfred Audiffret, Pierre Aubry, Frank M. Boggs, John Allair, Mrs. John Allair, Mrs. A. Mans, M. Batt.e, Rev. Pere Emile Gronard, Sister Ste. Marie de Ste. Isabella, R. Brullac, Joseph Balanca, Mrs. Reine Dulong, Mrs. Jeanne Sauret, Gustave Lemelorel, Miss Josephine Niffle, Joseph Niffle, Edouard Obrecht, Mrs. Edouard Obrecht, Miss Hortense Jacques, Miss Angel Obrecht, Miss Clara Obrecht, Emil Berdach, Mrs. Emil Berdach and two infants, Miss Amelie Batt, Frederic Tenny, Mr. Prot, Mrs. Prot and two infants, Constant Yseli, Auguste Hatrel, Miss Charlotte Oldner, Jean Casabianca, Mrs. Antoinette Granget, Miss Elisa Granget, A. Tourneville, Henry Osselin, August Bernard, Maxime Bontineau, Miss Eugenie Rousseau, Miss Malvina Desormeau, Miss Glodine Varney, H. Gunts, C. W. Post, Mrs. Vve. Rigal, Philippe Deroayn.

In steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.—H. N. Conger, Mrs. Conger, Master H. N. Conger, Jr., Miss Florence Conger, Mrs. William Wheelwright and maid, Thomas Whalley, Edward Whalley, John Wrenn, H. C. Archer, James Strain, Miss Isabella Strain, Miss Maria Strain, E. Pinchot, Mrs. Pinchot, Miss Lucy M. Pinchot, T. J. Tucker, Mrs. Tucker, R. H. Raimond, Mrs. Raimond, Mr. Sawa, Suev Kawa, Theophilus Briggs, H. D. Ellis, F. W. Snell, Mrs. Snell, B. S. O'Connor, George Y. Smith, Hiram Hirch, H. W. Richardson, G. J. Rice, H. G. Bridges, Wilbor Woodward, William G. MacKenzie, Miss Gordon, Miss Tillie K. Walker, Mrs. Fitzgerald, William P. Ellison, Mrs. William P. Ellison, Mrs. Harry Chubb, Adam Huldane, P. H. Burton, J. B. Boyd, Falkland McKinnon, B. Ramsay, E. L. Hyde, Mrs. R. M. Gray, Mrs. J. M. Gartrell, F. O. Pierce, G. H. Gillette, N. S. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, John Priestman, Mrs. Priestman, P. B. Worrall, W. H. Burgess, V. M. Moore, Lieut. Col. James Henry Dowling, L. J. Simmons, A. E. Dick, C. C. Worthington, E. F. Hodges, S. E. Brown, Julius Lehmaier, J. W. Alsop, Alexander Christie, J. T. Lee, T. D. Howell, C. G. Shaw, Jr., William Cooper, R. S. Russell, J. F. Armour, D. Gurnee, Mrs. Gurnee, Miss Kate Power, Miss Carrie L. Gurnee, Lieut. R. C. Tillyer Blunt, Alexander Center, C. H. Haswell, Jr., W. A. Harris.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—A. Dessau and wife, Mrs. A. M. Gilbert, Mrs. C. W. Adams, Mrs. B. Ryan, Mrs. Nelson V. Ketcham, Mrs. J. P. Gilson, Mrs. B. C. Weeks, J. P. Gilson, E. Webster, John H. Valentine, H. M. Livor, W. S. Wardell, Mrs. Mary Ryan, Leonard Howard, James E. McLarney, J. A. Skilton, George Trippe, J. J. Stoddard, wife, two children, and nurse. Miss Mary G. Benedict, C. C. Lombra, Mr. Bartlett, C. C. Lincoln and wife, F. Allen, P. B. O. Cohen, Mrs. Brown, Miss Louisa J. Ker, Miss Eugenie M. Ker, B. F. Powers, Mr. Kalvarensky, Mrs. A. Roix, Mrs. V. Newton and servant, H. H. Carter, wife, and son, N. Webster and wife, Perry Barker, John Clancey, Joseph Pointing, William Harper, Edward O'Brien, J. H. Batchelder, Timothy Teahan, George W. Sills, William Kelly, Michael Gorman, Daniel Shea.

In steam-ship Rhein, for Bremen.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Hale, Dr. G. F. Blauvelt, Dr. G. L. Peabody, Miss Lucy W. Tennison, Miss Kitty A. Tennison, Charles Oelrichs, Harry Oelrichs, William Whetten, Miss Lissie M. Chapman, Miss Anna M. Buck, Charles Kaufmann, V. Mahler, Tredwell W. Moore, Alfred Rosenmund, A. Weinberg, F. Reiss, Mrs. Johanna Spicker, Oscar Peltzer, S. Wormser, Mrs. A. C. Stowell, Miss Julia Stowell, Mrs. A. Von Versen, W. G. Taaks, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Merrian and children, Miss Anna Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Pastor and daughter, Edward Koch, Miss Hedwig Geiger, Julius Behn, Mrs. Anna Bugschneid, Ernest Hannhorst, John Von Hylen.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for San Francisco.—C. L. Dodge, wife and child, Miss E. Gustner, Miss Minna Eidlen, Chester B. Orton, Mrs. D. A. Ross, W. Conway, A. L. Green and sister, Miss Augusta Peters, Lieut. C. F. Loshe, C. W. Miller, Mrs. Cosgrove, Lewis Came, Lieut. B. F. Richards, James Healy, E. Lapoint. For way ports—Abelardo Cepo, Mrs. W. H. A. Brown and two children, Damaso Cervera, Gasper Cevera, Dr. Newman and daughter, S. Ralindini and wife, Gardner Howard and servant, E. B. Thorp, Theodore Florance, Capt. A. G. Jones, George T. Sister, C. S. Burgess, H. F. Cauffman, E. T. Martin, Frank S. Cragie, George G Clark, Joen Prent.

In steam-ship California, for Liverpool.—Richard M. Hoglein, Alexander T. Beck, William Turner, Dr. Daniel H. Smith, J. A. Harvey, John S. Allen, John Pierce, Miss Alice Devlin, Miss Sophia Morton, Miss Lonergan, Miss Susan Libby, Miss Mary E. French, Miss Mary Guinkand, Henry Hodson, Esq., John S. Burgess, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Burgess, Miss L. Saunder, Mrs. Jessie Saunder, Miss Lizzie Saunder, Miss Maggie Saunder, Miss Fanny Wallace, Capt. Thomas Ellis, C. R. Lander, Esq., Mrs. Lander, Miss Jessie Lander, Master James Lander, and infant Lander, Rev. J. L. Byington, Mrs. Byington, and four children, Miss Helen Guthrie.

In Steamship Java, for Liverpool—Mrs. H. N. Cassedy, Mrs. Ellen A. Brooks, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Russell, two infants, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Hoadley, Frank L. Brooks, Mr. James Gregg, Miss Hoadley, Miss Bradley, James Nicholson, Solomon Solomon, Edward H. Scarlett, M. B. Webb, Toili de Massez, W. M. B. Gravenhout, J. H. W. Gravenhout, H. B. Legg, Miss Clayton, R. Clayton, Dr. Baillie, E. Fox, John Rae, H. Lake, T. C. Tatham, Rev. J. T. Webster, F. R. Bignold, Miss Catherine Mears, E. Samuel, Jr., R. Dunlop, Miss Jane Hammill, George W. Vail, Mrs. Rosaline P. Carr, Mrs. Martha Long, Miss Long, Miss Laura Long, Miss Mary Louisa Long, Miss Minnie Case, E. Bald.

In steam-ship Denmark, for London.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Baker and infant, Mrs. Alfred Willis, child and infant, Marcial Lefona, Miss Ella Cooper, Mrs. Ann Townsend, Mrs. Rosa Bogart, Miss Bertie Ripley, James O. Watts, Capt. J. C. Blanchard, Mrs. Blanchard, Master John P. Blanchard, Miss Mary C. Blanchard, Mrs. Coughlin, child and infant.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Miss Clifford Stanford, Miss Rae, Mrs. E. Norton, Mrs. Teresa Boutelle, H. Fay, Miss Smith, J. F. Smith, lady, and baby, Miss Susie Gleason, M. F. Allen, E. McDonnell, Mr. Boutelle, Thomas Green, T. D. Warren, J. R. Williams, J. Bailey, Charles Bliss, D. Bradley, J. Smith, William Nostrand and wife, D. Whitney, C. M. Goodman, L. Johnson and lady, H. Cohen.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Utopia, from Glasgow.—Mrs. Warrick, P. Warrick, Mary Warrick, Ewing Steven, Miss K. La Grange, Miss Sarah E. Perry, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. and Miss Platt, Richard S. Staples, Mrs. Lindsay, Robert Lindsay, J. N. H. Holms, William Allan, Thomas S. Poole, lady, and child, Mrs. A. G. Harris, Charles Rukie, George Beresford, J. G. Moxey, Valentine Wolfenstein, William Wallace, Mrs. and Miss Wallace, Thomas and Ellen Wallace, Thomas Edgar, Mrs. and Miss Hughes, Miss Young, Mr. Livingston, Jno. Love, Albert Sanger, Rev. Richard Inge, August Kampmier, Horatio M. Tomlinson, Rev. Mr. Collins, Mrs. and Miss Collins, Charles Collins and maid, Rev. Benjamin Labaree, Richard Smith and lady, Mrs. William Clark.

In steam-ship Oder, from Bremen.—Marcus Bettman and wife, Mr. Buddecke, Miss Buddecke, Jacob Schmal and wife, Mrs. Sophie Branbach, Miss Chapman, Gilmans Sessions, Theodore Treyer, family, and servant, Mrs. Sophie Moser and family, A. Reinhard and family, John Zundel, Miss Mary Zundel, H. G. Moring, Rev. A. N. Wyckoff, Dr. Dettiner, A. M. Morle, W. Vogel, L. O. Miels, and others in the second cabin.

In steam-ship James Adger, from Charleston.—E. Croft, W. Holman, Mrs. Atwood, Mrs. F. A. Joseph, Capt. Earl, wife, and two children, Miss Mary Owen, E. D. Judah and wife, Mrs. Duncan, Robert Adrich and wife, Miss A. R. Bradley, P. Buckheit and wife, W. H. Deming, W. H. Brock, H. D. Gipprich.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Mrs. Alfred Haywood and daughter, Mrs. Ellen Norman, Mrs. Miller and three children, George B. Clark and wife, George Crane, Joseph Clark, A. Schneiuind, two steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:15 | Sun sets....5:16 | Moon sets.11:08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:39 | Gov. Island..1:28 | Hell Gate....2:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Oct. 17.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships State of Texas, Bolger, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Henry Chauncey, Rathbun, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Knickerbocker, Kemell, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Regulator, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., W. P. Clyde & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; George W. Elder, Lawrence, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, Me., Clark & Seaman; Rhein, (Ger.,) Brickenstein, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; [illegible] New-Orleans, [illegible] Georgetown, [illegible] Philadelphia, [illegible] Me., J. F. [illegible]

Barks [illegible] & Co.; [illegible] Sophie Gorbitz, [illegible] Tobias & [illegible] tens & [illegible] pool, C. T[illegible]

Brigs [illegible] deli & Co.; [illegible] son, Clap[illegible] nople, [illegible] and Valencia, [illegible] Rio de Janeiro, [illegible] Cardenas, [illegible]

Schrs. [illegible] Brothers; [illegible] Co.; Parep[illegible] Bushman, [illegible] & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Leo, Daniels, Savannah Oct. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship [illegible] at 4 P. M. [illegible] City of Merida [illegible]

Steam-ship [illegible] and passengers [illegible] lat. 26 22, [illegible] ship showing [illegible] at 8:30 A. M. [illegible] Aspinwall.

Steam-ship Oder, (Ger.,) [illegible], Bremen Oct. 3, via Southampton Oct. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Oct. 16, lat. 40 45, lon. 67 17, passed steam-ship C. F. French, hence for Antwerp. The O[illegible] brings 435 passengers.

Steam-ship Jas. Adger, Woodhull, Charleston, Oct. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.; Oct. 15, 10:15 A. M., 15 miles S. W. from Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steam-ship Crescent City, hence for Havana; 16th, 8:30 A. M., 120 miles N. from Hatteras, steam-ship Vicksburg, do. for Port Royal, S. C., Fernandina; same date, at 10 A. M., lat. 37 25, lon. 74.45, steam-ship City of Merida, do., for Havana; same date, at noon, steam-ship Herm. Livingston, do., for Savannah and South Carolina for Charleston.

Bark General Sedgwick, of Boston, Rogers, Mystic, Conn., to Charles H. Mallory & Co. The G. S. was formerly the steam-ship General Sedgwick, has been rebuilt, and is now 623 tons, new measurement, and will run in the Galveston trade.

Brig Sarah Crowell, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Morris, St. Johns, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onatavia & Co. Oct. 15, lat. 37 36, lon. 73 06, passed a wreck bottom up, apparently a short time in that condition.

Schr. Bagaduce, Cox, St. John, N. B., 9 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Wave, Ginkam, Sand River, N. S., 10 ds., with pailing to Charles L. Snow.

Schr. Royal Arch, Ross, Machias, with lumber to order.

Schr. H. W. Benedict, Hingbee, Providece.

Schr. A. G. Gurney, Gurney, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Abbie S. Emery, Emery, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Alert, Hulse, Brookhaven.

Schr. Mary Alice, Hawkins, Brookhaven.

Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Condova, Steelman, Bristol, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Centurion, Rogers, Bangor, 8 ds., with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Adria, Edwards, of and 12 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Ocean Pearl, Wilber, St. Andrews, via Key West, 17 ds., with cedar and cocoanuts to J. Bishop—vessel to master.

WIND.—Sunset, light S., clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Ganges, for Taganrog via Constantinople; Rhein, for Bremen; St. Laurent, for Havre; Baltic, City of Paris, Denmark, and Java, for Liverpool; California, for Glasgow; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; State of Texas, for Galveston via Key West; United States, and Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans; Prof. Morse, for Key West; Huntsville, and San Jacinto, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; ships Columbus, for San Francisco; Coldstream, for Galveston; bark Serene, for Montevideo; brigs Don Jacinto, for Marseilles; Princess Beatrice, for Point-a-Pitre; Pucelle, for Halifax.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 17.—Cld. steamer Nurnberg, for Bremen; schrs. Cherubin and Castnes, for St. Lucia; Edward A. Sanchez for Matanzas.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—Arr. steamer Panther, Mills, from Philadelphia; barks Josephene, (Br.,) McCarlan, from St. Martins; Zephyrine, (Br.,) Johnson, from Turk's Island; brigs May, (Br.,) Heisler, from Demerara; Azalia, (Br.,) Kneeland, from St. John, P. R.; Arthur Eggleson, Everett, from Old Harbor; schrs. A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, from Philadelphia; Emily and Jennie, Connor, from do.; Alfred W. Fiske, Kelly, from do.; Campbell, Eaton, from Port Johnson; Alcora, Denaison, from do.; Boston, Nickerson, from Rondout; Pardinian, Holbrook, from do.; Caroline Knight, Grofts, from do.; E. Arcularius, Knowlton, from do.

Also arr., schr. Abbie Bursley, Bears, from Baltimore, via Hyannis, where she put in leaky after being ashore on Pollock Rip.

Also arr. brigs Alex. Williams, (Br.,) from St. Martins; J. Leighton, Leighton, from South Amboy; schrs. George W. Glover, Terry, from Raritan River; Fanny Barney, Steele, from do.; Mary A. Drury, Town, from Alexandria; Ada J. Simonton, Hale, from Baltimore; J. P. Wyman, Mann, from Philadelphia; Thos. H. Sweeney, Cummings, from do.; Ruth Shaw, Shaw, from do.; Orlando, Rowley, from do.; Hannah Willetts, Godfrey, from Albany; Geo. W. Whistler, Crooley, from do.; Adam, Saunders, from Wehawken; Waterloo, Baxter, from Port Johnson; Lucy Ames, Bishop, from do.; Ocean Range, R. Whitney, from do.; Ida L. Howard, Mosher, from Clinton Point; R. L. Toy, Brown, from Elizabethsport; J. R. Bodewell, Wallace, from Rondout; Hambourg, Libby, from Hoboken.

Cld. steamers Carroll, Wright, for Halifax and Charlottetown; Flag, Foster, for Charleston; Roman, Crowley, for Philadelphia; Neptune, Bearse, for New-York; brig Julia E. Haskell, Haskell, for St. John, N. B.; schrs. Chas. A. Higgins, McIntosh, for Hayti; Moss Glen, (Br.,) Wade, for Port-au-Prince; Georgie E. Sheppard, Rich, for Galveston; Hattie [illegible] Mobile; Uriah B. Fisk, Crowell, for Georgetown.

Sld. steamers Flag and Roman; barks [illegible] Allen, Hottinger, and Dominico; brigs [illegible] Beach.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 17.—Arr. steamer [illegible] from Boston; bark Norsk Veritas, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Charleston, for New-York; [illegible] for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 17.—Passed out, [illegible] Bertha, from Richmond, for Rio.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 17.—The [illegible] Slicer reports passed in for Baltimore, ship [illegible] from Rotterdam; schrs. Rebecca, Florence, and [illegible] Walker.

Passed out, bark Traveler, for Rio; steamer [illegible] for Bremen; brig Omer, for West Indies.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 17.—Cld. steamers [illegible] Minnesota and Cordova, for Liverpool; ship [illegible] for Liverpool; bark Alta Gracia and brig [illegible] Barcelona.

Arr. at the Passes, steamer Wilmington, from Baltimore; ship Franconia, from Bath; bark [illegible] Duchtael, from Bordeau; barkentine Fleetwing, from Liverpool.

Arr. and sld. for Mobile, bark Brace, from Liverpool.

Sld. steamers New-Orleans and Fire Queen, and brig Charlotte Buck, for Galveston; bark Elliot Ritchie, for Providence.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Oct. 17.—Passed up steamer North Point, from New-York; schrs. Clara W. Elwell, from Bath; Josephine, from Haddam; J. P. Robinson, from Gloucester; Timothy Field, from Richmond.

Arr. at Delaware City sloops Yankee and Island Belle, from Saco, and schrs. Joseph Eaton, Jr., Goddess, Maud A. Gould, and Annie Jones, from Penobscot River.

Passed down, German bark Success, for Antwerp. The schr. Albert W. Smith, for Aspinwall, is at anchor here.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 17.—A foreign bark entered last evening. No changes.

Passed up, bark Unione, (Ital.,) from Boston, and schr. Henry Whitney, from Calais; brig William H. Parks, from Bangor; schr. Joseph Hay, from Cohasset; Narrows, and Maggie Mulvey, from Boston.

Passed down, steam-ships Norman, for Boston; Wyoming, for Savannah; schrs. Emily R. Burton; Albert W. Smith, for Aspinwall; bark Peabody, for Bremen.

In sight, coming up, an unknown bark.

The schr. J. P. Robinson, from Gloucester, is at anchor.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Oct. 17.—Arr. steamer Mediator, Capt. Motte, from Fernandina.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 17.—Sld., steamer Nederland, for Antwerp.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 17.—The steamer San Salvador sld. for Panama to-day.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Oct. 16.—Arr., brig George Gilchrist, Boston, for New-York; schr. Kittie Stevens, of Boston, from South Amboy for Portland, ran ashore in Cuttyhunk at 10 o'clock last night, but came off to-day at noon, with assistance from the shore, without damage. Also arr., schrs. Boston, Rondout, for Boston; Jno. Lenthal, Philadelphia, for Cohassett; R. F. Hart, Georgetown, D. C., for Salem; Wm. Carrroll, Port Johnson, for Bangor; R. W. Tull and Stephen Harding, from Boston, for Philadelphia; S. S. Hamlin and J. F. Huntington, Boston, for New-York; Enterprise, Millbridge, for New-York; Ellen H. Gott, Rockport, Me., for New-York; David V. Streaker, Bath, for Bluehill, Va.; Maud Webster, Bangor, for New-Haven; John W. Hall, Bay Vie, for Cross Ledge, Delaware Bay; Scoresby, (N. S.,) Mount Desert, for Baltimore; Scud, Dennisville, for Norwich; Speedwell, Rockland, for Norfolk; sld., schrs. Royal Oak, Ida and Annie, Kossuth, Planet, Beta, Ocean Belle, Defiance, Geo. H. Bent, Flavilla, Osseo, (br.,) Jessie Williamson, Jr., Rosannah Rose, R. W. Tull, J. L. Crossley, (br.,) Boston, R. F. Hart, and William Carroll.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Oct. 13.—The steam-ship City of New-York, from New-York Oct. 8, arr. here this afternoon, and the Morro Castle.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Sld. for the United States: Josie Mildred, George M. Barnard, "Lament," probably the Lamek, Graf Moltke, Lidskjalf, Eliza Hands, and Sawley Chludow.

Arr. out on the 15th inst., N. B. Palmer.

Arr. out on the 17th inst., Rossignol, Nautilus, Augusta, Lochee, Cronstadt, Kong Sverre, and Albion.

Also, arr. out, Noe, Abd-el-Kader, and Viator.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 17.—The Royal mail steam-ship Abyssinia, Capt. Hains, from New-York Oct. 7, for Liverpool, arr. here at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Idaho, Capt. Forsyth, from New-York Oct. 6, for Liverpool, arrived here to-day.

NO POSTPONENENT UNDER THIS PLAN.
SECOND PREMIUM ALLOTMENT
OF THE
NEW-YORK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY,
TO BE HELD ON
MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1874,
AT STEINWAY HALL, NEW-YORK.
4,000 BONDS
only participate in this drawing, and every bondholder will receive a
PREMIUM.
1 BOND WILL RECEIVE....$35,000
1 BOND WILL RECEIVE....10,000
1 BOND WILL RECEIVE....5,000
1 BOND WILL RECEIVE....3,000
1 BOND WILL RECEIVE....2,000
5 BONDS WILL RECEIVE $1,000 EACH.
[illegible] BONDS WILL RECEIVE $500 EACH.
[illegible] BONDS WILL RECEIVE $300 EACH.
[illegible] BONDS WILL RECEIVE $200 EACH.
44 BONDS WILL RECEIVE $100 EACH.
[illegible] BONDS WILL RECEIVE [illegible]
4,000 Bondholders will receive - $150,000
Bonds of series drawn Oct. 5 for sale at
$40 EACH.
Address all orders for Bonds, and send for circulars and full information to
MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
Post Office Drawer No. 29. NO. 23 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK.
☞ Remit by Draft on New-York City Banks, by Registered Letter, or Post Office Money Order.

WATCHES.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Have received from their Factory,
PLACE CONARIN, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND,
a full line of their new Watches for ladies.
The movements are of the same system as their standard Watch, the results of experience, care, and successive experiments; they are thoroughly adjusted to heat, cold and position, and are stronger and of much higher grade and finish than any before made for ladies' use, and guaranteed as timekeepers equal to the Standard Watch for gentlemen.
They are of all desirable sizes and styles of casing—some with ornamentation not before used in this market.
Chains, Chatelaines, and Leontines, &c., to match.

BROWN'S
Metallic Weather Strips
813 Broadway, New-York.

B. L. Solomon & Sons
Are receiving by every Steamer from Europe the Latest Novelties in
Furniture Coverings
AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Selected by one of the Firm residing there, and offered at prices that cannot be surpassed.
Being the only "exclusively Upholstery House" in the city, and [illegible] our Goods, for Style and Price, ARE NOT EQUALED.
657 & 659 Broadway.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN ST.,
UP STAIRS,
will sell for the next sixty days, at retail, a particular line of their extensive stock of
STERLING SILVER-WARE
OF A
SPECIAL MANUFACTURE,
AT MUCH
BELOW MARKET PRICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.
Our Co-partnership expiring on the 1st of February next, we have determined to close out this Fall [illegible] our stock of
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
REAL BRONZES AND CLOCKS,
COMP. BRONZES AND CLOCKS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.
Purchasers will now secure Bargains.
Also, at very low prices, our large stock of China, and English Stone China, by the set or piece.
NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO.,
686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES ST.

GOULET
CHAMPAGNE.
THE LEADING BRAND OF THE TIMES.
JOS. RIFFLARD'S SONS,
SOLE AGENTS,
No. 43 Vesey St.

CARPETS.
CROSSLEY'S
WHOLESALE STOCK
AT RETAIL.
ENGLISH CARPETS
RETAILED AT LOWER PRICES AT
Crossley's Wholesale Warerooms,
363 BROADWAY, 363.
Corner Franklin Street,
THAN AT ANY PLACE IN THE CITY.
ENGLISH VELVETS, BEST QUALITY, DOUBLE WIDTH $2 12 1-2 PER YARD.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, $1 50 PER YARD.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 PER YARD.
ENGLISH INGRAINS AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,
363 Broadway, 363
Corner FRANKLIN ST.

CHENEY BROTHERS'
American Silks.
Black and Colored Gros Grain.
Special attention is called to the fact that [illegible] of these fine Silks [illegible] retail sale [illegible]
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 FIFTH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO.